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BY SAPAJOU

Blitz Reply

"Madame La Ministre"

The dramatic chain of events in Norway and Denmark following the German occupation invests with a large degree of admiration the character of Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, United States Minister to Oslo, who apparently was the first person to communicate to the world through the U. S. State Department at Washington the news of the course of the German-Scandinavian adventure. There was such an atmosphere of unexpectancy about the German move that made most people in Shanghai on Tuesday deem the early reports incredible, although the British Prime Minister explained that the move must have been planned long ago before any British action regarding the illegal utilization of Norwegian neutrality by Germany was taken. It is no easy feat to transport a large body of troops overseas to occupy several points, and no amount of German explanation will connect this new action with British activities. Mrs. Harriman's enterprise in informing the world of the rape of Scandinavia is commendable and will be made noteworthy in diplomatic history for she, to use the vernacular, through her sources of information "spilled the beans" when other channels of communication were silent. Mrs. Harriman was appointed U. S. Minister to Oslo in 1937, succeeding in those parts Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who was U. S. Minister to Copenhagen but resigned when she re-married. Mrs. Harriman, widow of a well-known American banker, had distinguished herself in educational, social and political work long before she became connected with the American diplomatic service. For 12 years, she was manager of the New Reformatory for Women at Bedford, N. Y. and in 1913 she was the only woman member of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. Prior to her appointment to Oslo, she was President of the Women's National Democratic Club. Like other women members of American official life, she showed a vigour and directness of purpose which made her outstanding and her continued presence in war-torn Scandinavia cannot but do her country—and other countries—immense good. Incidentally, Scandinavia has been the proving ground of women diplomats for in addition to her predecessor, Mrs. Harriman has in Stockholm Mme. Kollontai, the Soviet Minister to Sweden, an original member of the Russian Communist Party, and an able diplomat.

Denmark's Prospects

It is to be hoped that the British will, as it is reported they might, establish some sort of protectorate over the Danish territories of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, if only as a means of preventing the Germans from seizing them. They would have considerable difficulty in doing it, though it must be remembered that they may be tempted to make an endeavour to do so in order to secure northern air bases for the purpose of further embarrassing Great Britain. British protection could be given without in any way interfering with the independence of the areas in question, and the maintenance by Iceland of her age-old independence. In the meantime the establishment of a new Government in Denmark under the auspices of the German invaders follows along the lines adopted by Soviet Russia when it invaded Finland, when M. Kuusinen was permitted to establish an administration in competition with that normally stationed at Helsinki. Fortunately its life was not of long duration, and M. Kuusinen has slipped back into the background where his antecedents suggest he properly belongs. There is a sinister passage in one of the telegrams published yesterday to the effect that Copenhagen being full of German espionage agents, the Gestapo is reported to be working, and acting on the basis of lists of names compiled in advance. From this it is to be assumed that Danes who have expressed little sympathy with the Nazis, if not actual dislike, may be expected to receive the same treatment as those of the same political complexion in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland. Opposition will be wiped out, and the protection which the Germans say they are extending to the Danes will undoubtedly be seen in the liquidation of many Danes who wish, and are ready to work for the independence of their own country. The iniquity of the evil thing which has clamped down on Denmark will probably be realized in the course of the next few weeks, for unless the Nazis have undergone a complete change of heart, which cannot for one moment be believed, they will follow just the same programme for the eradicating of Danish culture and the substitution of their own as they have adopted in other countries unfortunate enough to come under their dominance.

World Opinion

The reaction of the world press to the Allied successes in the North Sea is not only interesting but important, for it clearly shows how much sympathy there is with the Allies in their struggle with Germany. The main exception appears to be that of the Italian press where there is an apparent attempt to belittle, if not ignore, the very substantial blows which have been inflicted upon the enemy. That may be more because of the official position of the Government, than for any liking of the alliance with Germany on the part of the masses. One of the most remarkable displays is on the part of the Swedish press which, considering the warnings which have been delivered to the Swedish Government by the Reich on the subject of neutral control of press comment, is all the more astonishing because of its frank outspokenness. Whether that will have any effect upon Swedish-German relations remains to be seen, though it is quite on the cards that the Reich may seize upon it as a pretext for attacking Sweden. In this connection it is interesting to note that when Mr. C. J. Hambro, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament sought to broadcast a speech to the Norwegian people from Stockholm, the German Consul intervened with the result that the speech had to be called off, showing that German influence in Sweden is still something to be reckoned with. Be that as it may the general reception which has been extended to the news of Allied successes is ample proof of where the sympathy of the world lies at the present moment, and a clear demonstration of how the infamous conduct of the Reich has alienated whatever regard there might have existed abroad for the German case. It is gratifying that this should be the case, for it emphasizes the fact that the world at large is still democratic in sentiment, and that there is a general desire that the Allies shall succeed in the arduous task they have assumed of freeing Europe in particular and the world in general from the threats of aggressive totalitarian governments. Totalitarian governments on the other hand do not welcome the news of these successes.

Sweden's Chances

Though the situation in Norway has been by no means clarified by the latest despatches, it is possible to make some guesses as to the German plans for the future. And these plans look by no means well for Sweden. In venturing as far north as Narvik, the Germans were obviously running big risks, but Narvik has additional importance to being the port from which the iron ore of Sweden can be shipped to the Reich. It is the northern terminus of the railway which runs through Sweden and Norway from Lulea. It could, therefore, in the event of a major campaign in Scandinavia, be a most important point in a line of communications. Significance is also attached to the German occupation of Trondheim and Bergen, in addition to the possibilities of these ports being used as bases for submarine and aircraft attacks on the British Isles and on British navigation. Bergen is the terminus of a railway line which runs to Oslo, and thence links up with a maze of lines which form the backbone of the communications in southern Sweden. Trondheim is also the terminus of a line. This line runs to the west to join another line which eventually reaches Oslo, thereby becoming one of the most important sections of Norway's communications system. But it also—and more is the pity for Sweden—is the terminus for a direct line which runs from Norway into Sweden at Storlien and thence to the Swedish coast on the Gulf of Bothnia. It should be noted that the German attacks from the Oslo region have been principally directed towards the south, towards the Swedish border. It is true that the entrance to the Oslo fiord is thereby safeguarded, but a more ominous interpretation—that it presages an invasion of Sweden in order to open up routes of reinforcement for the German forces in Norway—is more likely. Railway lines run from the southernmost points of Sweden, which are accessible to the Germans in spite of the mining of the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, right up to the Norwegian border. What, then, are the chances of Sweden, when the Reich has seized and is trying to hold the Norwegian termini of railways which run through the country? The fear is justified that Hitler, on one or another of his notorious excuses, may shortly seize the Swedish termini of these lines, and bring death and destruction on that people, as well as the Norwegians.

Another "Chu Chin Chow"

One of the brightest pieces of information in the present war is the announcement that Frederic Norton, composer of "Chu Chin Chow," the musical success of the last war, is working on another play of a similar nature. "Chu Chin Chow" ranks among the world's leading longest run plays. It started during the war and ran for five years and was continued well after the war, still fresh and entertaining with its tuneful melodies which are among the gems of light music. Frederic Norton, who started life as an insurance clerk in Manchester, graduated to the stage and even appeared in his own production when one of the cast was taken ill. He has written nothing since 1917, but Sir Oswald Stoll conceived the idea that a similar play, extravagantly costumed as "Chu Chin Chow," would be successful at the present time and down in the village of Holford in Somerset, Norton was discovered writing lyrics which will be incorporated in the new production. "Chu Chin Chow," the long moustached Oriental villain with a penchant for beautiful girls—

> He's a master of his art,
> He will steal a girlie's heart.
> Love he'll plunder, he's a wonder
> Chu Chin Chow.

—ran for 2,238 performances, beating "Charley's Aunt" by 700 performances. Millions of people enjoyed its opulent colouring, its gorgeous splendours and its Oriental tunes at a time when the soldier on leave from the front and the family he rejoined were alike seeking an escape from the things of war. Some of the cast changed their glittering dresses eight or ten times during the show, and new features were constantly introduced to bring it up to date although the principal structure was maintained. Later, it was joined in popular favour by the antics of "The Bing Boys" in which George Robey sang sweet love ditties to Violet Lorraine—also a veteran of many performances. Incidentally, talking of long runs, "Me and My Girl," which produced the popular dance, the "Lambeth Walk," is carrying on in London after 1,300 performances.

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CHINESE POLITICS

China Wants All Land Returned

Chungking, Apr. 9.

The question of definite Chinese territorial sovereignty yesterday resulted in heated discussions in the National People's Political Congress, at present in session in Chungking.

A controversy started as a result of an alleged statement in connection with Chinese territorial sovereignty by a member of the Chinese delegation to the recent conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in the United States.

The delegation subsequently denied that any such statement had been made by one of its members, and sent an official letter to the chairman of the conference, demanding a correction.

All China's Territories

Fifty-five members of the Congress yesterday jointly proposed that the Government should immediately officially elucidate "Chinese territorial sovereignty." A resolution by the Congress stated:

"The Congress regards Chinese territorial sovereignty as including all territories originally possessed by China."

The Congress demanded that the delegation to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations should publish its letter to the chairman of the conference, as well as the reply from him. If no correction was published by the chairman, the Congress demanded that the delegation should address another letter demanding a correction, which, when received, should be published.

The Congress further requested the Government to exercise the greatest care in selecting delegates to international conferences.

The alleged statement, said to have been signed by Mr. Liu Yu-wan, a member of the delegation, claimed that China would be prepared to cease hostilities if conditions prior to the Lukouchiao incident were restored.

Statement Repudiated

The Congress was unanimous in its opinion that the present war of resistance aimed at the recovery of all lost territories, including Manchuria. It, therefore, repudiated any such statement.

Mr. Chang Peng-chun, member of the Congress and the delegation to the conference, explained the circumstances, denying that any such statement had been made. He added that a letter had been addressed to the chairman of the conference, asking that a correction be made in the minutes of the conference.

Mr. Wang Ohih-chieh, Secretary-General of the Congress, also described the circumstances leading to the misunderstanding.

Finally, the Congress urged the authorities to issue an official statement explaining China's attitude concerning Chinese territorial sovereignty.—Reuter.

New Congress Foreshadowed

Chungking, Apr. 9.

The fifth session of the National People's Political Council is expected to close tomorrow.

The National People's Congress, which is scheduled to open at Chungking on November 12, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and establishing a constitutional government, will probably have 1,681 delegates, it is learned here.

The delegates will be chosen by five methods, comprising 665 delegates elected on a regional basis, 30 by different professions and trades, 155 by "special methods," and 240 appointed by the National Government. In addition, all members and reserve members of the Central Executive and Control Committees of the Kuomintang will be ex-officio delegates. Since these Kuomintang leaders total 241, it is estimated that the total number of delegates to the Congress will be 1,681, which will probably constitute the largest parliament in the world.

Delegates elected by "special methods" will comprise those from Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, oversea Chinese and the fighting forces.

Nine hundred delegates have already been elected, since the Congress was orginally scheduled to open on November 12, 1937. Election of the new delegates must be completed before the coming June.—Reuter.

More Chinese Students For Britain

Chungking, Apr. 9.

The eigth batch of students to be sent by the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund to England for higher education will total 30 students, it is announced here today. The date and place of examination will be announced later.—Reuter.

China Surprised At Nazi Move

Chungking, Apr. 10.

News of the dramatic suddenness with which the European war has spread to the Scandinavian countries, has taken Chinese circles here by surprise.

Developments in northern Europe during the past few days, however, led to the belief that interest in the European situation was likely to centre on Scandinavia, but the German invasion of Denmark and Norway was totally unexpected.

Chinese official circles are withholding comment, pending receipt of fuller information.

What obviously will interest Chinese most is what part Soviet Russia is likely to play in future developments.

It is suggested that the European war may now enter a new stage, in which a violent struggle between German and the Allies in the air, at sea and on land may be started soon.

Banner Headlines

The German action against the two Scandinavian countries was splashed in Chinese newspapers under banner headlines this morning.

The press is, however, observing the strictest reserve in its comment on the new developments.

The "Central Daily News," official organ of the Government, declared in an editorial: "The war has now spread to northern Europe. Norway has declared war on Germany. German troops have invaded Denmark. All this took place yesterday. A deadlock in Europe has prevailed for some time. Yesterday's events may break it. With spread of the European war, the situation may be more clarified, and the outcome of the war may be determined at an earlier date."

A vigorous denunciation of Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway is contained in a leading article of the well-known Chinese Catholic daily, "Yih Shih Pao:

"Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway is probably due to the following causes:

"1. Tightening of the Allies' naval blockade, as well as difficulty in obtaining supplies over land routes; and

"2. Failure of the peace offensive, particularly after President Roosevelt's statement upon the return of Mr. Sumner Welles (American Under-Secretary of State).

Striking First

"Realizing that peace is beyond reach, Germany decided to strike first. But once Germany invaded neutral countries, other neutrals, fearing a possible German invasion, may decide to join the Allies, before a German attack.

"Germany will, therefore, be condemned by world opinion, and her position in the world will be an isolated one. It is even improbable that Germany's allies, like Soviet Russia, Italy and Japan, will continue to support her. The so-called Axis may be dissolved. The future of Germany can be easily predicted. All peace-loving nations in the world should check the aggressors, for the restoration of peace, and protection of the rights of self-preservation and national independence among the nations."—Reuter.

More Telegrams Against Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Chungking, Apr. 8.

Chinese military leaders in Shantung and Kiangsu have issued a circular telegram denouncing the régime under Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

Among them are said to be Gen. Yu Hsueh-chang, Gen. Li Ming-yang and Gen. Miao Cheng-liu.

Gen. Ma Pu-fang, Governor of Tsinghai (Kokonor), on behalf of all officers and men of the province, as well as the offices of the provincial government and party have also issued telegrams denouncing the new government at Nanking.

Similar telegrams have been received from the Kansu, Szechuan and Yunnan provincial councils, and oversea Chinese in the United States, Mexico, Panama and Peru.—Reuter.

China Favours Friendly Relations with Siam

Chungking, Apr. 10.

A resolution favouring the promotion of friendly relations between China and Thailand (Siam) has been adopted by the National People's Political Congress.

The fifth session of the Congress is closing today.—Reuter.

Spreading of War Favours China

Chungking, Apr. 11.

"Spreading of the European war is favourable to China," declares the Chinese Catholic daily, "Yih Shih Pao," in a leading article this morning.

"Germany destroys world peace; at the same time, she is the ally of our enemy, Japan. Spreading of the European war is necessary, preliminary to the defeat of aggressors.

"The settlement of problems in the Far East depends on the solution of European issues. Germany's defeat will pave the way to the solution of world problems. Spreading of the war will accelerate the defeat of Germany.

"The Allies have so far been unable to give assistance to China, owing to the fear of Germany in Europe. Spreading of the war will remove obstacles to the Allies' assistance to China.

"Spreading of the war cannot affect the Powers' assistance to China. Furthermore, even if their assistance were affected, it could not affect China's resistance.

"Japan is so exhausted that she cannot make use of the present opportunity to intensify her military operations in China.

"The United States' assistance to the Allies will be further strengthened by spreading of the war. When America enters the war in Europe, she will, at the same time, take positive measures in the Far East," the "Yih Shih Pao" concludes.

In an editorial, the "Hsin Hua Jih Pao," official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, denounces Germany's invasion of the Scandinavian countries.

"We are against war," the paper asserts. "We are against the spreading of war areas." In the German action, the daily sees, however, "measures frustrating the Allies' attempt to establish an anti-Soviet base in northern Europe."—Reuter.

China War Expected To Be Prolonged

Chungking, Apr. 9.

"The war will last at least three more years," is the title of a leading article in the "Central Daily News," official organ of the Chinese Government, this morning.

The present war of resistance, the daily points out, aims at the rebirth of a new China and at world peace. Declaring that the Chinese Government has already completed a three-year plan, the newspaper says the Government plan not only consists of a military programme but also of a reconstruction scheme.

In conclusion, the "Central Daily Daily News" asserts that whatever reverses may be experienced in international relations, China must be prepared to continue resistance for three more years.—Reuter.

Prices Set on Japanese Captures

Chungking, Apr. 13.

There is a price for everything Japanese. Handsome cash rewards ranging from $2 to $6,000 have been offered by the Chinese high command for the capture of Japanese combatants and agents, seizure of enemy weapons, military supplies, useful papers and documents.

The scale of prices for Japanese officers and men captured alive is $50 for a private, $100 for a corporal, $300 for a major, $800 for a colonel, $2,000 for a general.

The highest prices go for heavy guns, whose capture will net rewards ranging from $4,000 to $6,000 each. Aeroplanes will bring rewards from $3,000 for scouting, pursuit and light bombing craft, to $5,000 for a heavy bomber.

The sum of $500 will go to the person who seizes an enemy secret code book, but the reward will be doubled if seized papers and documents prove to be of unusual importance.—Reuter.

Chungking Tries Control Of Commodity Prices

Chungking, Apr. 12.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs is purchasing $50,000,000 worth of daily necessities for the purpose of stabilizing commodity prices.

The Ministry originally purchased $20,000,000 worth of goods, but in view of the continued rise in commodity prices, it is learned, it is approaching the joint office of the four Government banks for an additional loan of $30,000,000.—Reuter.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, and Chairman of the Chinese Red Cross Society, has returned to Hongkong from Manila. He will shortly proceed to Chungking, states a Hongkong message to the "Central China Daily News."

Tientsin Silver Issue Near Settlement

Chungking, Apr. 14.

Reliable foreign sources here forecast an early settlement of the Tientsin silver question, though Chinese and British official quarters have hitherto issued no official statements on the subject.

Negotiations in Chungking between Chinese and British authorities started when Britain presented a proposal for settlement which, however, was found unacceptable by the Chinese. It is stated that several weeks ago the Chinese authorities presented a counter-proposal, which was duly discussed in Tokyo between the British and Japanese authorities. It is further learned that the scene of negotiations has now again shifted back to Chungking.

The Chinese authorities, in their negotiations, are reported to have shown great appreciation of the difficulties Britain is at present experiencing in Tientsin, and the reasonable attitude of the Chinese Government is said to have created a favourable impression among British circles.

As the Tientsin silver question concerns other third Powers, it is learned that Britain has always kept the United States and French Governments informed of the progress of negotiations in Chungking and Tokyo.

Interest is now centred on the question whether Japan will lift the Tientsin blockade following the successful conclusion of negotiations, which Japan is reported to have agreed to do.

It is suggested that it will be a conclusive test whether the dispute over the silver is the real cause for the blockade, or whether it has been a mere Japanese excuse for action.—Reuter.

Belgian Relief Work In China

Chungking, Apr. 15.

Details of the work of the Belgian Relief Committee in China have been revealed by Chinese authorities here.

Chairman of the committee is M. J. Hers, general manager of the Brussels Bank, who has been away from China over 18 months and is now in Brussels.

The Committee has maintained two hospitals for Chinese refugees in Shanghai for over two years.

Besides supporting the two hospitals, the Belgian Committee has also sent money to missionary institutions in Honan and Hupeh for relief work.

In a letter dated February 20, addressed to Dr. F. C. Yen, director of National Health Administration, M. Hers wrote: "We are trying to raise fresh money, but times are bad. We cannot hope to collect much and I therefore propose to close one of our units in Shanghai, and give more assistance to the Belgian fathers in Ichang, so they may be able to develop their own relief work in Western Hupeh."

Instead of money, the committee may send medical supplies to Mgr. Gubbels, Belgian Bishop of Ichang.—Reuter.

South Seas Chinese to Build Medical Factory

Chungking, Apr. 13.

At least two reconstruction projects will be started by the South Seas Chinese mission whose leaders are in Chungking awaiting arrival of their 40 collegues from Kweiyang before proceeding to visit various war fronts.

Plans already are completed for establishment of a non-profit making pharmaceutical works to make medicines for soldiers, also a $1,000,000 rubber factory.—Reuter.

Chinese Oversea Mission To Visit Chungking

Chungking, Apr. 15.

Forty-four members of a Chinese oversea delegation are due to arrive at Chungking tomorrow from Kweiyang.

Their leader, Mr. Tan Kah-kee, prominent industrialist of Singapore, has already arrived here.

The party will visit various war fronts to distribute "comfort gifts" and medicines among the troops.—Reuter.

New Regime to Denounce Chungking Treaties

Tokyo, Apr. 8.

As one of its first acts, the new Japanese-sponsored government under Mr. Wang Ching-wei will declare that all treaties and contracts concluded between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's government and the powers are invalid from March 30, the date on which the new régime was established at Nanking, it is learned.—Reuter.

Wang Ching-wei In Canton

Canton, Apr. 12.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the "reorganized National Government of China," arrived here from Nanking at 3 o'clock this afternoon in a chartered Douglas airliner.

He was accompanied by Mr. Lin Po-shen, Minister of Publicity, Mr. Chow Lung-hsiang, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chen Yao-tsu, a member of the Central Political Council.

Meeting Mr. Wang at the aerodrome were Mr. Peng Tung-yuan, mayor of Canton, and other Chinese officials, as well as Japanese representatives.

Immediately after reaching the quarters he will occupy during his stay here, Mr. Wang conferred with Mr. Peng. At 5 o'clock, the acting president of the Nanking administration, drove through thickly-lined streets to the headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Rikichi Ando, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China, and of Vice-Admiral Jiro Takasu, commander-in-chief of the Japanese South China Seas Fleet.

Support Appreciated

Lieut.-Gen. Ando and Vice-Admiral Takasu later returned the call. During his interviews with these high Japanese officers, Mr. Wang was understood to have expressed his appreciation for the support given to his administration by the Japanese naval and military forces and to have sought their future co-operation for the attainment of the common objective of the Tokyo and Nanking governments.

Tomorrow, Mr. Wang will address the municipal employees at a mass meeting in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, after which he will meet newspapermen.

Mr. Wang was scheduled to make a radio broadcast at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The acting president of the "National Government" returned to Nanking from a flying 48-hour visit to Peiping and Kalgan on Wednesday.—Domei.

Advice to Officials

Canton, Apr. 13.

Canton municipal officials today were urged by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the "National Government of China" in Nanking, to endeavour to realize a new order in East Asia on a basis of equality and co-operation with Japan, as he addressed them in the Sun Yat-sen auditorium.

Mr. Wang who arrived from Nanking by air at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was scheduled to make a radio appeal at 6 o'clock this evening to the people of China's south-west to join his movement for peace and national reconstruction.—Domei.

Leaves Canton

Canton, Apr. 14.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the National Government of China, left here at 8 o'clock this morning for Nanking by plane. He arrived here Friday afternoon for a brief visit.—Domei.

New Regime Planned For Kwangtung

Canton, Apr. 11.

Unconfirmed reports are circulating here concerning the possible formation of a new regime for Kwangtung.

Though it was formerly reported that Pang Tung-yuan would head a reorganized "Kwangtung Provincial Government," it is now stated that Wang Ching-wei has offered the "Mayor" of Canton a post in Nanking and that Chen Yu-cho, a close associate and brother-in-law, of Wang Ching-wei, may be sent to South China to head the regime here.—Reuter.

French Envoy Returning To Chungking

Chungking, Apr. 11.

Though no definite date has yet been fixed for the departure of the French Ambassador, M. Henri Cosmé, from Chungking, it is believed that he will leave shortly after April 15.

The Ambassador will give a reception at the Embassy on Monday afternoon, entertaining Chinese and foreign leaders in Chungking.

M. Cosmé returned here yesterday afternoon by air from Hanoi, where he had been undergoing tooth treatment.—Reuter.

The Ministry of the Interior, under the newly promulgated regulations of the Executive Yuan, has ordered the complete suppression of opium-smoking in "Free China" by June 30, says a Chungking message to the "Sin Wan Pao."

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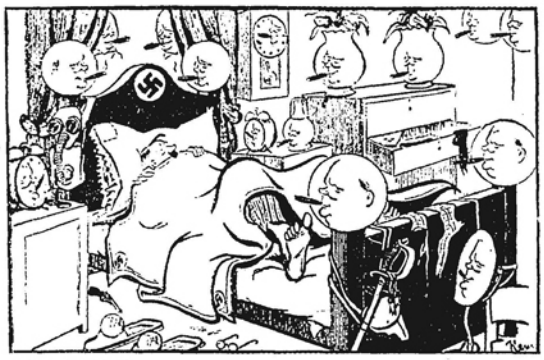
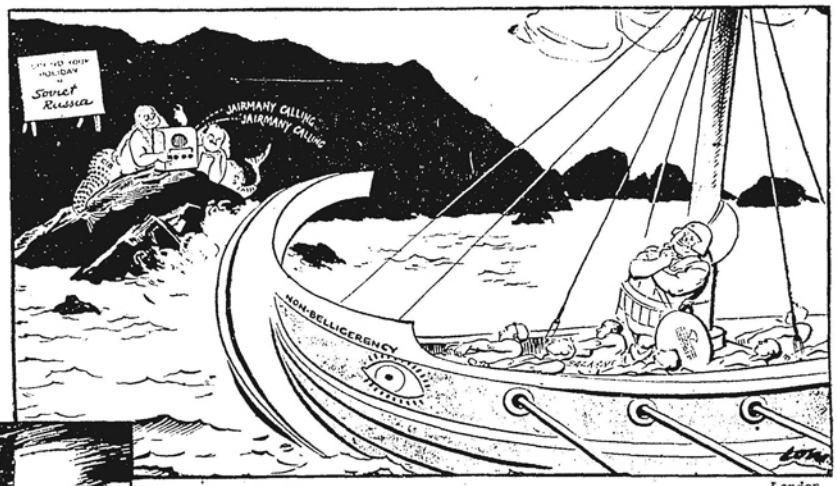
The World's Wit and Humour



"Petit Parisien" Paris

THE FUEHRER'S NIGHTMARE.



"Evening Standard" London

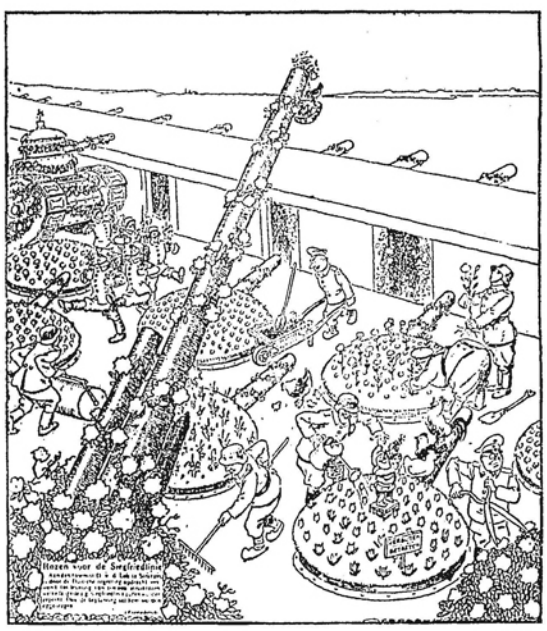
MUSSULYSSES TEMPTED BY THE SYRENS.

"Daily Herald" London

RACKETEER: "It's a kind of partnership, pal. You give me the goods and I give you protection, see?"

"Daily Mail" London

THE NON-FLYING SQUAD.



"De Groene Amsterdammer" Holland

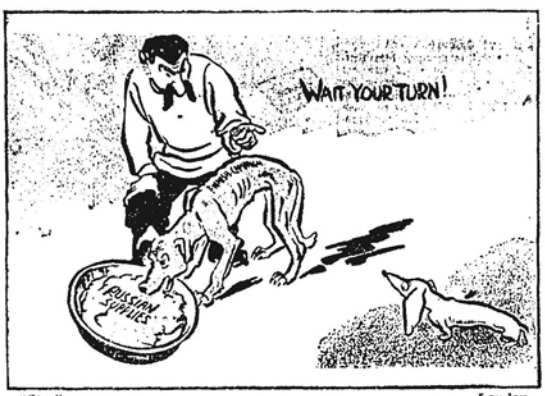
The German Government has bought 100,000 rose bushes from a Netherlands firm for planting on the Siegfried Line.

"Time and Tide" London

"Have him arrested, Molotov, he's a dangerous Red."

"Daily Herald" London

PINOCCHIO CHAMBERLAIN MEETS HIS CONSCIENCE
(Parliament debates the conduct of the war)



"Star" London

SUPPLIES FROM THE BALKANS.

"Daily Express" London

THE "READY" QUEUE
(New War Loan)

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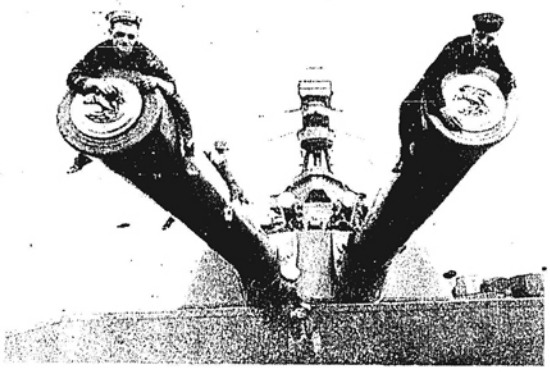
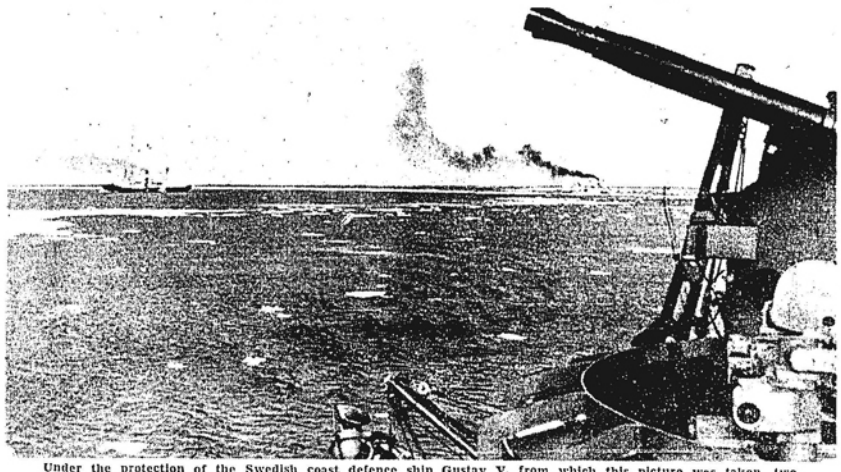
Ready for Everything



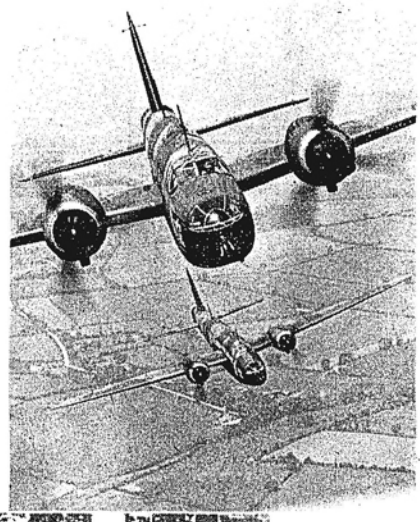
The huge 15 inch guns of H.M.S. Repulse receiving a much needed polish-up when she returned to her home port recently after a spell of duty which had lasted one hundred and thirty days.



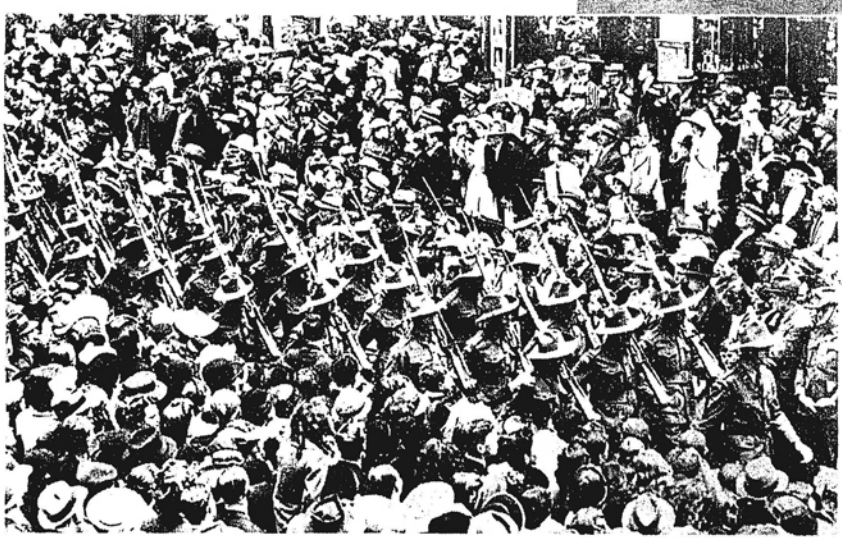
Under the protection of the Swedish coast defence ship Gustav V, from which this picture was taken, two Swedish steamers proceed safely along the coast to port. The pom-pom gun is ready for attack from the air, while the paravane hanging out over the side of the warship is used to sweep the sea of mines.

Their Majesties the King and Queen chatting with Mercantile Marine Masters in the docks during their recent visit to the West of England.

Co-operation between the British and French air forces in France. Some of the aerodromes are shared by the two forces and it is a common sight to see members of the R.A.F. giving a helping hand to French ground crews and vice versa. In the picture French and British pilots hold conference on a battle bomber.



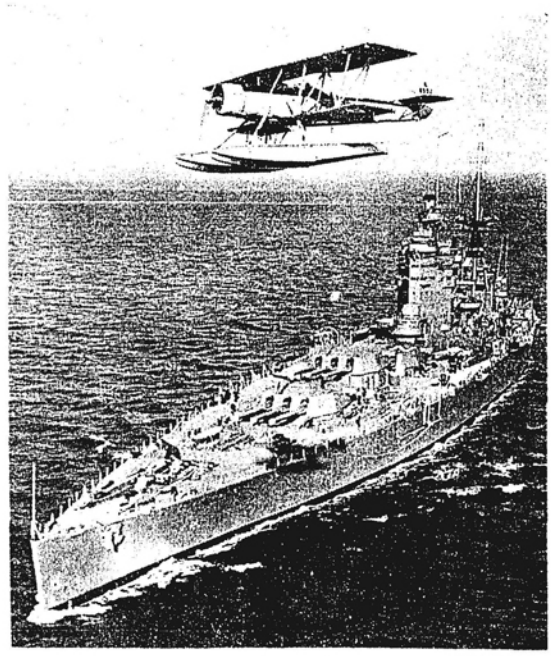
(Left) A flight of Vickers-Wellington long-range bombers which regularly fly over Germany and have penetrated to Austria and Czechoslovakia. Their speed and range are far in excess of German machines of similar type. *(Right)* The King presents new colours to the Welsh Guards at the Tower of London.



Marching through the streets of Melbourne are these magnificent troops of the Second Australian Imperial Force now arrived in the Middle East. Holding their threes despite the pressure of the crowds, they carry themselves like veterans.

The first R.A.F. officer to receive the Croix de Guerre was Flight Lieut. Robert Voase Jeff. He was decorated by General Vuillemin, Commander of the French Air Force. He attacked two German bombers, brought one down and put the other to flight.

Mme H. Martin left Shanghai on April 14 en route for French Indo-China.—*Bourne.*



TORPEDO PLANES ATTACK GERMAN CRUISERS

A Blackburn "Shark" torpedo-carrying aeroplane seen flying over H.M.S. Nelson. This is the type of aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm used to attack German ships in the harbour at Throndheim, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech to the House of Commons.

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THE SPREADING WAR

April 10.

The decision of the Allies to lay mine fields in Norwegian territorial waters, in order to prevent the Germans from obtaining supplies from Norway, and so diminish the effectiveness of the Allied blockade is a welcome one. No longer will German vessels be able to sneak along the coast of Norway either carrying iron ore or other contraband, or in the case of naval vessels using these same waters for purpose of evading the Allied naval blockade and reaching the high seas to raid Allied commerce, or attack neutral shipping. This latest development may be taken as marking a new phase in the war, and a speeding up of the tempo for which there has been much public demand in Britain and France. It needs to be borne in mind that this step, the result of much consideration, was taken with no feeling of enmity towards Norway. The difficult position of that country has been fully recognized all along. That, however, does not mean that the Allies can stand idly by, and watch a state of affairs being brought about which places them at a grave disadvantage, reducing Norway's neutrality to something in name only, not because Norway desires it, but because it is being forced upon her by the Reich. Much is being made of the alleged illegality of the procedure adopted. That argument is likely to fall on obstinately deaf ears, for the manner in which this war is being conducted by the Reich, the consistent breaches of international law of which it is guilty, relieves the Allies of the necessity of adhering to it. It may be argued that two wrongs do not made a right, and that the Allies should still observe every requirement of international law, but it is generally recognized that if one combattant ignores it the other can in justice take whatever steps in reprisal as may seem good to it. The laying of mines at three points along the Norwegian coast has been so arranged as to offer Norwegian coastal shipping the minimum of inconvenience, while at the same time it assures that all vessels including German will at three points be obliged to leave territorial waters where they can be intercepted by Allied patrols.

That roughly was the position for about twenty-four hours, when further developments occurred with breath-taking rapidity. The war has expanded in a manner which was regarded as always possible, and the world is witnessing first the rape of so inoffensive a country as Denmark, and the gallant spirit of Norway forced at last to take steps to defend itself against the iniquitous manner in which her neutrality has been destroyed. The attack on Denmark is just what was to be expected from a country which has shown great activity against smaller nations but which hesitates to strike against the Allies. It is as cowardly a piece of land-grabbing as any that Herr Hitler has done, and mankind is presented with the spectacle of a man inspired with insatiable ambitions working his wicked will upon innocent peoples. It is not to be believed that this step was taken as a quick decision following the Allied action in laying mines in Norwegian waters. There is all the evidence in the world, in the shape of various German troop movements, to show that it was only a question of time when this would come about, and the correct way of viewing the situation now created is to accept it as part of the general scheme which Herr Hitler has for the subjugation of Europe. The entry of Norway into the war through a declaration launched by herself, is in all probability due to the fact that the Germans were preparing to send forces into Norwegian territorial waters for the purpose of removing the mines which the Allies had laid. It might also be the result of the desperation and anger caused by the ruthless destruction of Norwegian shipping and the wanton slaughter of its crews. There is something magnificent in the action of a small country manfully resorting to arms against an overwhelmingly superior foe in a determination to maintain its own national integrity and it is to be hoped that the Allies will go swiftly to Norway's aid. It seemed unlikely that Germany will seek to send an army across to Norway, but more probable that it will resort to the methods used in the subjugation of Poland.

That can be offset by prompt action by the Allies. Notice should be served upon Berlin through a neutral diplomat that if one town of Norway is bombed from the air, the Allies will in their turn subject German towns to similar bombardment. It has been quite obvious all along that the reluctance of Herr Hitler to start the long threatened bombardment of Great Britain has been due to the knowledge that the Allies would retaliate. The Reich should be informed that the Allies will make common cause with Norway, and that reprisals will be inflicted upon Germany for any aerial attacks she might make upon her smaller neighbour. That, and that alone, is the only means which may be expected to prevail upon Herr Hitler and his gang to hold their hands. There is a great significance in Norway's taking the action she has. In the first place it clearly demonstrates the enormous pressure under which she has been endeavouring to maintain her neutrality, and in the second it is to be taken as an expression of confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies. For the latter this surprising development has its advantages. The sea blockade of Germany is now complete. It will be impossible for German vessels at present taking refuge in foreign ports to hope to run the blockade which has thus been completed, and Allied naval vessels, which have been keeping watch on them, will be relieved to a very considerable extent to undertake other and equally important duties. Supplies of iron from Narvik have thus been cut off, and, if Germany is so foolish as to embark upon war with Sweden to get control of its huge deposits, what might have been transported through the Baltic, may also be stopped. The whole development may prove not at all to German liking. The Reich may still be able to avoid fighting on more than one front, but it is clear that, as its desperation increases, similar adventures to this may be expected, in which event there would be fighting on a second front which would deprive Germany of her supplies from the south. This striking example of the rake's progress is evidence of the straits to which Germany is being reduced, and but another proof of the truth of the saying:—*Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.*

WHO IS NEXT?

April 11.

The German claim that the action which has been taken against Denmark and Norway is in retaliation for the Allied laying of mines in Norwegian territorial waters is just another lie typical of those which have been regularly turned out from Berlin since the beginning of the war. The fact is that Germany had long prepared for this present step. It will be remembered that, towards the end of last year and the beginning of this, troop concentrations were reported in that area of Germany adjacent to Heligoland Bay. Reports that a large number of German vessels were on the high seas moving northward, apparently with the idea of offering battle to the British fleet were current at least a day before the Allies laid any mines at all, and it is quite clear now that those vessels constituted convoys of troopships which were destined to the various points in Norway which are now reported to have been occupied by German soldiers. Viewing the German allegation from another angle the question may be asked why, if what the Reich claims is true, was it necessary to invade Denmark. It is of course stated to be for the purpose of extending German protection to that unhappy country. The promise is given that it will be only for the duration of the war. That the Allies will ensure. The German promise, like so many that Herr Hitler has so freely given, is not meant to be fulfilled by the Reich, and it may with certainty be said that should Germany by some mischance win this war, then the whole of Scandinavia as a group of independent nations will cease to exist, and Germany will have acquired more of that *lebensraum* on which Herr Hitler has set his marauding heart. There should be no doubt about it; there is not the slightest intention in the German mind to return any territory which she may be able to grab unless she is forced to, and the sacred mission of the Allies is to continue to wage war until these nations which are being deprived of their independence shall have restored to them their territory, and their freedom.

The old bogey which has been raised by the Reich propaganda machine that the Allies intend to invade Belgium and Holland arouses suspicion that those countries are next on the list to receive German protection. If it were not so tragic the picture of *der Fuehrer*, than whose hands none have been more patently bloodstained, posing as the champion of the weaker nations, would be absolutely ludicrous, and without a doubt both Belgium and Holland will look upon the Reich's next moves with the gravest suspicion, and a readiness to defend their integrity which they have already announced in terms which permit of no misunderstanding. They have every reason to believe that their turn will be next. The German stories of a big naval engagement must be accepted with complete reserve for the moment, while the claims of damage to British vessels must be ignored as blatant propaganda, until the facts have been liberated by the British and French naval commands. Quite obviously there will be no communication between the Allied fleets in the North Sea with their home bases by wireless until the engagement has been brought to a conclusion, for it would be the height of imprudence to use wireless which would undoubtedly give their positions away to the enemy. The probability that a naval engagement is being fought must be accepted as great. The German venture along the coast of Norway has created lines of communication which the Allies will not hesitate to attack. They afford an objective which was not formerly in existence, and the German fleet will now be forced to come out into the open, instead of skulking behind its minefields to maintain avenues of supply for the men who have been landed in Norway, unless of course the Reich decides the safe plan will be to invade Sweden and thus set up lines of communication behind the minefields laid in the Skager Rak. The position of Sweden is, therefore, a matter of some uneasiness so far as its government is concerned, and the outcome of the next few days will be watched with considerable anxiety. It is not believed that Herr Hitler will hold his hand, for quite obviously his desire to obtain control of the Swedish iron deposits must always be a factor tending to decide his policy towards that country.

From the Allied point of view there is no ground for undue alarm. This development was by no means unexpected. Indeed, it has, as has already been pointed out, been anticipated for months past. It constitutes no surprise but amounts to a development which it was more or less taken for granted would take place directly it suited Herr Hitler's book. The effect of this new move in Germany is something which will have to be taken into consideration. Of recent weeks there have been reports current of a certain amount of dissatisfaction over the static nature of the war, and the failure of Herr Hitler to obtain results. It would probably be premature to allege that there had been any considerable weakening of German moral too, though there were factors operating towards that result. This new German conquest of Denmark and the occupation of various points on the Norwegian coast which Germany may be hard put to maintain, will undoubtedly be served up to the German public as another example of Herr Hitler's "bloodless"—save the mark,—conquests. Yet it has its disadvantages for Germany. The Allied blockade of the German coast is now rendered absolute. Whatever attenuated neutrality Norway had under enormous German pressure has now disappeared, and the problem of the blockade has been altogether simplified by what Germany has done. There must be considerable sympathy felt for such countries as Denmark which as enemy occupied territory must perforce be included in the Allied blockade. Her sea-borne trade must for the time being be disrupted. Her agricultural wealth will undoubtedly be diverted to Germany, and her people reduced to that servitude to German ends which other peoples have already experienced. But the time will come when all this shall be ended, and Germany so dealt with that never again will it be able to grind peaceful people under the heel of its military boot. To that end every effort of the Allies will be directed, for it is being brought home to them and the world as never before that a German success means the wiping out of everything which honourable and peaceful peoples hold so dear.

THE COUNTER-STROKE

April 12.

If everything progresses as satisfactorily on the Norwegian coast as it has up to the present, since Great Britain went to the assistance of that much injured country, Germany is in a fair way to meeting a reverse which may have a considerable influence on the manner in which she will continue to conduct the war. The German command really do appear to have been convinced that they did hold mastery over the North Sea, for otherwise it is inconceivable why they should have undertaken the raid on the Norwegian coast, which extended their lines of communication which it was certain the Allies would attack if they possibly could. They could, and they did. Bergen, confirmed, and Trondhjem, unconfirmed, have been reported as recaptured by the British from the German landing parties, the Skager Rak, said to have been mined by the Germans has been penetrated in force by the British navy which at the time of writing was demanding the surrender of Oslo, while the British air arm was actively engaged in supporting the Norwegian forces giving battle to the German detachments at Elverum to the north of Hamar. In Skager Rak a fierce battle was reported still to be continuing. Four German transports have been destroyed there and the German convoys scattered. Two German cruisers have been sunk, the Bluecher and the Karlsruhe, while a number of destroyers have met the same fate. It is reported that a German vessel of the Deutschland class has been sunk off Horten, another warship by the Norwegians at Stavanger, while it is alleged that 40,000 tons of German shipping has been sunk off Oscarsborg fortress. The sinking of a German transport off Arendal has also been claimed, and it is also alleged that the Gneisenau has been sunk by Norwegian batteries in Oslo Fjord. There is every probability that these reports are entirely correct for they are exactly the type of result which the Allied forces set out determined to effect, but nevertheless owing to the diversity of places from which these reports emanate and the possibility of some duplication they should be accepted with reserve until there is official confirmation.

The German high command appears to have made a miscalculation based, as has been pointed out above, on the belief that Germany did hold command of the North Sea. Otherwise it is difficult to understand how they could ever have contemplated the despatch of forces to places so far distant as Trondhjem, somewhere about nine hundred miles from their bases. Not only would the passage of the original landing forces have to be effected, but the lines of communication would have to be maintained at all times, and it is unbelievable that the Germans would have embarked upon such an adventure unless they were certain in their own minds that their lines could be maintained. There is every prospect if the present rate of Allied success is maintained that in the not too distant future the German forces already in Norway will be cut off and left to their own devices until lack of continual supplies forces them to surrender. The speed with which the Allies retaliated suggests that their intelligence services are working admirably, for the German coup must have been fully expected for a riposte to be delivered in so short a space of time. The *élan* with which the Allies accepted this German challenge is amply demonstrated in the manner in which they forced the passage of the minefields in the Skager Rak and penetrated Oslo Fjord. It was fully in keeping with their naval traditions, and there is not a Briton or a Frenchman this day who does not feel proud of the prowess of their arms. There is a suggestion that the naval forces in the Skager Rak have been entrapped by the German minefield, but it has to be remembered that in the last war the Allies proved that if they could pierce one to go in they could do the same thing to come out even in more restricted waters, and there is no reason to believe that they will prove incapable of doing the same thing on this occasion.

In the meantime judging from the scanty reports to hand there was some conflict of information as to what was actually happening in Norway itself. There were reports that the Norwegian Government was preparing to negotiate with the German invaders. On the other hand Norwegian forces were giving battle to the Germans at Elverum, some seventy miles north of Oslo, suggesting that the Germans must have moved very quickly inland after landing at Oslo. It has now been decided that Norway will fight on the side of the Allies. Whether the Norwegians negotiated a peace with the Germans, or not, it would have no effect on Allied action with regard to their intentions in that part of the world. The reduction of Norway to the same status as that which Denmark has accepted,—and there can be no real criticism of the Government of that country for making the decision it has,—would not restore Norwegian neutrality, which Germany has so often, and so flagrantly violated. It would continue to be regarded as an enemy occupied country and subjected to all the disadvantages which must arise therefrom. Nor is it likely that the Allies will retire from the ports they have already occupied, or those others which they hope to capture in as quick a time as possible. Germany by her actions has justified the Allies' action. It is but to be expected that Germany will seek to take a big revenge for the blows which have been inflicted upon her, and the commencement of warfare on a total scale may now occur at any moment. When the news of this reverse to German arms percolates into Germany, as assuredly it will, it may be expected to have a profound effect on the *moral* of the people. That the Reich can only hope to offset with stories of other victories. It may be that the long expected raids over Great Britain will soon eventuate. If they do they will be met by the fortitude of the British people encouraged by the news of such a success as this, and with the determination that there will be a demand for an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and with the knowledge that what the Allies' navies have done at sea can, and will be duplicated by their armies on land.

EUROPEAN SCENE

April 13.

While there appears to be a lull in the naval action which for the greater part of the week has been fought along the coast of Norway, there can be little doubt that further engagements will take place when the opportunity offers. At the present time what enemy craft have escaped the attentions of the Allied naval forces are apparently bottled up in various Norwegian fjords not particularly anxious to come out and take the punishment awaiting them. That is understandable for it is quite clear now that the German fleet has undergone a hammering which will in all probability make the

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crews no more anxious to seek further trouble than, it subsequently transpired, the crew of the Admiral Graf Spee was. How severe was that punishment may be estimated from the statement of results given by the French Premier, M. Paul Reynaud in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies. The naval action has led to twenty-two vessels being sunk, eighteen German and four British. Four German cruisers have been destroyed, representing one-tenth of the total German naval strength, together with one destroyer and a submarine, and no fewer than a dozen troop transports. As against that the British lost four destroyers, a light price to pay for so imposing a success. To the twelve German transports which have been sunk, there has to be added two which have been interned in Sweden, one because of damage done to her and the other because she infringed Swedish territorial waters. The Allies have cut the iron ore route from Narvik to Germany, and it may confidently be expected that it will remain cut, and at the same time a smashing blow has been given to German prestige from which it will take that nation a long time to recover. The German high command either because of miscalculation, or because of sheer desperation have seen what might have been a tactical success transformed by the energetic action of the Allies into a strategical blunder of the first magnitude.

What is of even more importance is the fact that Norway has decided to resist the German invasion, and has thrown in her lot with the Allies. There was at first some doubt whether she would do so, but it speaks well for a numerically small nation that it has taken up the challenge and has already inflicted considerable harm upon the invaders. In the picturesque words of the French Premier "After leaping on Denmark,"—with whom as Mr. Churchill reminded the House of Commons Germany had recently concluded a treaty guaranteeing her from all molestation,—"She hurled herself at Norway believing she would not meet more resistance than from Austria in 1938. Instead she met with resistance like that of Belgium in 1914." Merely another blunder on the part of the Reich. It is to be expected that now the iron ore route has been cut and is likely to remain so, Herr Hitler will turn his attention to the possibility of invading Sweden as an alternative route to Norway. The Swedes have already announced their intention to maintain, and, if necessary, defend their neutrality, and seeing what has happened to two of their neighbours, and realizing exactly what German guarantees are worth, are not likely now to be cozened into any departure from that attitude. Sweden with the biggest army of the three Scandinavian countries may be expected to give a good account of herself, and it may yet prove to be the case that because of the imposing reverse which the Reich has already sustained Herr Hitler may even now decide not to enlarge his commitments on the peninsula, though, if he does, the prospects of receiving any greater supplies of iron ore than he has up to the present will not be particularly bright. This has to be remembered; with Sweden at war with Germany, ore supplies will be entirely cut off, and Germany would have to secure the complete subjugation of Sweden and command of the Baltic before they could ever be resumed.

German troop movements behind the boundaries of the Lowlands and Luxembourg suggest that perhaps the time is not far distant when Herr Hitler will decide to attack either Belgium or Holland or possibly both. Holland presents a particular lure as giving Germany airbases closer to Britain, and ports whence the U-boat campaign might be prosecuted more effectively. It is believed that an attack on Holland may take place in the near future. It will be met by the Lowlands in common action, for it is understood Belgium will assist Holland in such an eventuality, while doubtless the Allies would be ready and anxious to render all help within their power, and that will not be small. The general picture is presented of Germany slowly strangling in the grip of the blockade thrashing out in all directions in an endeavour to obtain some relief. Thus not only from a strategical point of view would the conquering of the Lowland prove attractive to Herr Hitler, but the food supplies of those countries would be sought as further relief to the tightening belts of the German people. In this connection it may readily be assumed that the Danes will be deprived of their foodstuffs in precisely the same way as have the Poles, and the only opportunity which Belgium and Holland has of saving themselves from the same treatment lies in the putting up of a successful defence against German inroads. The whole situation is pregnant with enormous possibilities and immediate developments will be watched with the keenest interest. It should be borne in mind that there is not one development which can take place which has not always been in the minds of the Allied Governments, and the only element of surprise which exists is as to when the expected new moves will be made. That factor of surprise is, however, not great, for with all countries threatened standing under arms for the past eight months full preparations have been made to meet all emergencies. The initiative still remains with Herr Hitler, but if it proves no more valuable to him than it has with regard to Norway he would appear to be perfectly welcome to it.

ANOTHER GERMAN REVERSE

April 15.

Adding further to the success which the Allied Navies obtained against the German attempt to establish adequate communication with the slender forces they have succeeded in landing in Norway, is the destruction of seven German destroyers in the Narvik and Rombaks Fiords. These vessels appear to have escorted troopships to Narvik, and to have been caught by the British fleet which kept them bottled up. With the arrival of minesweepers on the scene, a British force, with the support of H.M.S. Warspite, headed up the fiord and attacked the German destroyers sinking seven and sustaining but little damage themselves, three British destroyers being damaged, but not seriously. This additional victory, and the laying of the enormous 420-mile-long minefield designed completely to cut Germany off from the Norwegian coast constitute two further severe blows to the German aspirations on the Scandinavian peninsula, and reveal in its entirety the blunder which the German high command made when it launched upon its rash adventure. It, in fact, overreached itself and is now paying the penalty, for it is to be believed that the Allied fleets will seek out whatever other German vessels may be hiding in the various fiords in which they are reported to have taken refuge, and deal with them in exactly the same way as they dealt with the seven destroyers at Narvik. Thus to date Germany has lost no fewer than 25 vessels consisting of four cruisers, eight destroyers, one submarine and twelve transports, taking only those figures which have been officially confirmed, though to those have to be added at least two transports which have been interned in Sweden. The losses inflicted upon the German navy considerably reduce the possibility of that arm being able to take the seas and drive off the Allied vessels which have thus broken communications between the various German forces in Norway and their home bases, and though an occasional German vessel may be able to steal its way through the obstacles which the Allied navy and the minefields present, the likelihood of the Reich being able to maintain adequate supply services by sea has been reduced to the minimum.

Something has been made of the German claim that they will still be able to maintain and reinforce their troops in Norway by means of aeroplanes. That may be possible, but reflection will show that only very slender supplies can be expected by this means. Obviously tanks, and heavy artillery cannot be maintained by such means, though men, machine guns, and ammunition may thus be transported, and while the troops so landed there may be able to live off the land, it is obvious that the care of the wounded, and additional victualling will also present difficulties which will grow in proportion to the men who may be landed by such methods. There are reports which indicate that the German command fully realizes its situation, and that demands are now being made upon the Swedish Government to permit the passage of heavy weapons and supplies through Swedish territory but not troops. That so far as the Germans are concerned would be an easy matter because of their control of Denmark, and the comparatively narrow waters through which convoys would have to pass. But without the passage of large bodies of men to reinforce those already in Norway it is not likely to be effective so long as the Norwegians can account for more Germans than can arrive by aeroplane. It is said that Sweden will reject any such demands as involving a departure from the neutrality which she has avowed her intention of maintaining and protecting. If that leads to an invasion of Sweden the world at large will not be surprised. Such a step has been contemplated for a long time past, and the utter failure of the Norwegian venture, and the necessity of bolstering up the forces which were sent out on this mad errand may even now force the Reich to attack Sweden, a move which will require considerable forces in view of the strength of the Swedish army, and the excellence of its equipment. If Germany does decide to attack Sweden it will have brought about a war on two fronts of which Herr Hitler has been so consistently afraid, and which the Allies will be prepared to wage with him most heartily. Failing an attack direct on Sweden it is reported that the Reich have contemplated making use of Russian railways through Leningrad and on to Murmansk.

Probably it does not contemplate endeavouring to send further assistance to its troops in Norway by sea, but rather to cross the narrow neck of Finland in the region of Petsamo and thus enter Norway. Reports have it that the Soviet has declined to accede to any such requests on the ground that it does not desire to become involved in this northern war, and, if this proves to be the case, Germany will be thrown back on an attack on Sweden with the increased risks of defeat which such a step would entail. Meanwhile it is highly significant that the Germans have again resorted to the bombardment of open towns and machine-gunning civilians wherever they are to be found in any numbers. That is to be taken as a sign of the desperation of the situation in which Germany finds herself in connection with this Norwegian adventure, for it is following the old and long proved futile tactics of endeavouring to strike terror into the hearts of the masses in the hope that the decisions of the Norwegian Government will thereby be more inclined towards surrender. That it will not succeed Spain and Finland have completely proved, and it amounts but to another example of that wanton disregard of the rights of civilians and a useless brutality with which the Germans have marked their conduct ever since they decided to resort to war as the ultimate weapon of their policy of aggrandisement. Heartening as these successes must be, and proving as they do the complete control of the North Sea by the Allied navies,—for how else could they possibly carry out what they have already done?—they must be regarded as minor events in the long and gigantic struggle which still lies ahead. They clearly prove that the much maligned democracies are not quite so decadent and effete as Herr Hitler would have his people and the world at large believe. There is even more to it than that; the whole of the events of last week has demonstrated beyond a peradventure of a doubt that Herr Hitler has exhausted the number of small neutral nations which will submit without resistance to his iniquitous demands. The remainder are prepared to fight him should the situation necessitate it.

A CRITICAL WEEK

April 16.

In the opinion of some well-informed quarters the war, especially in connection with Germany's adventure into Scandinavia, is likely to reach an important and maybe decisive stage during the course of this week. Probably so far as Norway is concerned that stage has already been reached with a costly naval defeat of Germany at the hands of the Allies, the laying of an immense minefield designed to cut Germany off from her troops in Norway, and the daring British incursion into the Baltic for the purpose of laying mines to obstruct the transport of Swedish iron-ore in those waters. The rape of Denmark made it possible for British submarines to enter the Baltic without breach of international law, and the laying of minefields has resulted. It is reported that the total number of troops Germany was able to land in Norway amounted to about three divisions or 35,000 men. They were landed at different points, but the indications are that the main force was sent to Oslo, that the detachments landing at other ports were not excessively large, and that they should present no great obstacle when the Allies, and the Norwegians set about the task of cleaning them up. That the great force was landed at Oslo seems clear from the fact that it was able to make such headway north to Hamar, Elverum and Kongsvinger, an average distance of fifty-five miles as the crow flies. At these three points the Norwegians have now assembled in force and the latest reports indicate that they are at least holding their own if not repulsing the invaders. Meanwhile the problem of how to maintain the German forces in the field, and to send them reinforcements is the one which Herr Hitler has to solve, and, if he finds difficulty in doing so, it will be because of the determined action which the Allies have taken against the German forces, and the wide scope of their activities which should serve entirely to cut Norway off from Germany. Consequently there is much reason to believe that important decisions will have to be taken by Berlin in the course of this week.

Those decisions will narrowly concern Sweden. With an important force of probably 25,000 men in the Oslo area sooner or later in demand of supplies, and reinforcements, it is clear that the much-vaunted transportation by air cannot hope to be adequate. Yet, unless these forces are properly maintained, Herr Hitler runs the risk of suffering a military defeat, not, perhaps, of the first magnitude, but sufficient to add to the general weight of the reverses Germany has already suffered. It is unlikely that Herr Hitler will submit to any such thing, and the probabilities are that he will make further demands upon Sweden for permission to send munitions, heavy war material and other supplies through Swedish territory. If, as it is expected, the Swedish Government adheres to its determination to insist upon its neutrality, and, if necessary, to fight in defence of it, then the Scandinavian campaign will assume even greater importance than it has at present, and bring to Herr Hitler the disadvantage which he has always sought to avoid of having to fight on two fronts. Should he persist in the grave error he has already committed he will have completely played into the hands of the Allies, and have demonstrated that the experience gained as a corporal in the last war has stood him in little stead as chief strategist in the present struggle. There is also considerable uneasiness in Holland over the prospects of a possible German invasion, but, nevertheless, the intention to resist to the utmost, and, judging from American reports, the possibility that Signor Mussolini may in the near future abandon neutrality and come into the struggle on the German side cannot be ignored. It is stated that Italian naval dispositions in the Mediterranean, and the reported intention of Il Duce to call up one-and-a-quarter million reservists are to be taken as indication of coming Italian participation in this war. This view is supported by the declarations of Signor Ansaldo, director of the "Telegrafo," owned by Count Ciano, clearly indicating the early possibility of Italy entering the struggle, an occasion "which a month ago might have been very remote, may now be nearer than you think."

However much such a step would be regretted by the Allies as definitely putting an end to all endeavours to reach a better understanding with Italy, it is a contingency which the Allies have always reckoned on. They did so when they declared war against Germany on the invasion of Poland, for it was not until some days later that it was learned that Herr Hitler had released Italy from the obligation to go to war immediately in alliance with Germany. It is an eventuality against which the Allies have already made such dispositions of their forces as they consider best designed to meet the menace which such a development would mean. Thus while Italian participation in the war would entail the further spread of hostilities, and the enlargement of the theatre of war, it would have about it no element of surprise whatever, and would only represent an emergency which the Allies have all along expected, and which they have been at all times prepared to meet. With a decisive victory in the north, which does not seem at all improbable, it should not be difficult for the Allies to maintain control in the Mediterranean, for the general effect of all that has been happening in the North Sea, the very patent crippling of the German navy, and the close confinement of the remainder to German home waters, has been that a redisposition of the Allied naval forces should not prove impossible. Thus it should be quite possible for the Allies to maintain their hold in the Mediterranean should unhappily Signor Mussolini decide to act in accordance with his commitments to Herr Hitler, while the presence of imposing Allied military forces in the Near East, together with the Allied understanding with Turkey are factors which tend to remove any uneasiness which might otherwise be felt concerning the possibilities of the situation. There is every reason for facing the future with complete confidence. Not that the possible enemies should be regarded lightly, for the Italians can be formidable both on land and sea. It is rather in the knowledge of Allies' strength, and determination that the cause for hope is to be found, together with their vast resources in men, money and material all of which have not yet been mobilized to their fullest extent.

SHANGHAI NOTES

A Candidate's Advice

Of the various election addresses issued by candidates for election to the Municipal Council quite one of the most important is that given out by Mr. J. W. Carney, one of the two American candidates. In it he succinctly replies to some of the criticisms which have been made of the manner in which the Council has conducted the business of administering the International Settlement, and defends the Council against the allegations of extravagance. After showing the reduction in the foreign personnel in the municipal staff and that despite considerable increase in the police force, Mr. Carney goes on to say:—

> "I believe that it is against the interests of the ratepayers to permit any impairment of our essential services—further we have a moral obligation to take care of the staff who have served the Council so faithfully. In final conclusion it is you ratepayers who must decide how costly an administration you desire. If you are to have the protection the present police and fire departments afford you, then the bill for those services must be met.....It appears evident that the Council must improve its publicity department to offset the attacks which are made upon it."

One of the most astonishing features of the spate of correspondence which during the last few days has been published in these columns is the amazing amount of misconception there appears to be in the minds of many regarding even the simplest facts concerning the administration, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Council is not well served in the matter of publicity. Some nine years ago it was sought to remedy this state of affairs which was apparent then by the appointment of a Press Information Officer and a small staff. The general impression was formed that, though the Council had been obliged reluctantly to take this step, the department was never very popular with the various other departments, and when in 1936 the economy axe was being enthusiastically wielded, this new department was amongst the first to go. Such publicity as the Council has since issued has been handled by a member of the staff of the Secretariat, and no criticism of him is intended when it is said that it was never very satisfactory, chiefly due to the paucity of material he was allowed to give out. That and the secrecy which has continually surrounded the doings of the Council has permitted a great deal of misunderstanding to arise with the result that there is a substantial portion of the voting ratepayers completely out of sympathy with the Council. That is indeed putting it mildly, for in some cases it appears to amount almost to an inveterate distrust. The policy of the Council should be not "how little shall we tell the ratepayers, but how much can we?" If the impression gained ground that the Council was taking the public into its confidence as much as it possibly could a generally better atmosphere would result from the removal of much misunderstanding. It will be seen now that the abolition of the Press Information Bureau in 1936 was a major error leading to

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much of present day trouble, while it may safely be said that, if the existing obscurantist policy is continued in the future, even greater embarrassments may befall not only the Council but the ratepayers themselves.

S.M.C. Election

Shanghai's ten days of excitement concerning the Municipal Elections are now over, and as the result of last-minute changes in the voters' list a considerable difference in the standing of the various community votes was brought about, greatly in favour of the occidental nations. The closeness of the total votes given for the two American candidates suggests that the British and American votes were cast solidly for them and allowing for a certain number of suffrages given them by ratepayers of other nationalities, it may safely be considered that these 8,000 was the greatest number of votes any candidate could hope to poll without the assistance of the Japanese. The spread of less than 200 votes between those cast for Mr. Allman, and the lowest successful British candidate clearly indicates the solidarity of the occidental voters on the question of the maintenance of the *status quo*, while it is to be noticed that the spread between the highest and lowest Japanese candidate being only 33 demonstrates how thoroughly well organized the Japanese voters turned out to be. There is nothing more significant than the astonishingly small vote given in favour of Mr. McDonald. He polled less than three per cent. of the total votes cast and in the event proved to be not the menace to the selected British and American candidates that it was believed he would be. Nevertheless it has to be pointed out that had the Japanese voted for him, as it was thought they would, it would have resulted in the Japanese only securing one seat on the Council, a result which would have been greatly deplored. As a result of this election the ratepayers are afforded another year in which the present *status quo* will be retained. It is to be hoped that the verdict of the polls will be accepted without resentment on any side. There was a grave danger at one time that national feeling would rise to uncomfortable heights. Happily good sense prevailed all round and the election itself was marked by no unfortunate incident. It is hoped that the good sportsmanship for which Shanghai is so noted will prevent any deterioration in the existing situation and that the results of the election will be accepted by all. If the coming year is devoted to a study of the best means of providing the Japanese with something approaching the degree of representation, which they demand, it is believed the time will not be ill-spent. There are indeed few who do not realize that the International Settlement will sooner or later have to embark on a process of evolution which in fact has been necessary for several years past, and if the problems which are now presented and those which may be expected in the near future can be dealt with in a purely co-operative spirit, it will redound to the credit of the leaders of the various communities, and prove completely beneficial to the Settlement as a whole.

Wednesday's Meeting

The importance of the issues involved in the annual meeting of the ratepayers of the International Settlement, justifies this journal in directing the attention of all readers who pay rates to the essential necessity of having as representative an attendance of ratepayers as possible at that function. The struggle for the maintenance of the *status quo* was only half completed with the results of the municipal elections and it is an imperative necessity that everyone who has a vote shall attend to-morrow's meeting to make sure that the Municipal Council shall be provided with adequate funds for the purpose of carrying on the business of the International Settlement for the present year. It is a regrettable fact that the question of an increase in the rates had to be raised this year, but in this matter the Council have been, in the first case, the victims of the ratepayers' reluctance in past years to face the necessity of an increase, and, in the second, of the collapse in exchange which has brought about the present unfortunate situation. Obviously, it would be the height of absurdity to elect a new Council, and then deny it the funds with which to carry on, but that is what will occur if those who object to the increase of rates succeed in carrying their point. The charges of extravagance which have been levelled against the Municipal Council have been shown to be completely unjustified. If the contrary were the case, it would, even then, not be the wise thing to reject the proposed budget at the present juncture, especially when it has been cut to a minimum of expenditure. With regard to the pensions it must be remembered that these were commitments entered into in all good faith when exchange was decidedly more favourable than it is now, and to seek unilaterally to alter them would be to demonstrate a degree of bad faith which can only be found in the political behaviour of certain nations now under such bitter criticism. The fate of the International Settlement demands that there shall be a fully representative meeting tomorrow and that the proposed Budget shall be passed.

Scrubbing the Gas

Members of the Engineering Society of China were told yesterday evening of the methods used in the preparation of gas for the city of Shanghai, and they must have been gratified to learn that the most up-to-date processes are in vogue. Before the consumer uses his gas in this port, it is "scrubbed." Doubtless, to engineers this "scrubbing" is a part of the work with which one and all are familiar. The cleanliness of engineers is proverbial the world over. But to the layman who reads the very interesting address given by Mr. A. M. Stickels, the question may be pardoned: how does one scrub gas? It sounds rather like scrubbing the invisible man of Mr. H. G. Wells' creation. It is perhaps fortunate for the general public, in a country where the laws of strict sanitation are so essential to public health, that the gas consumed in the average household is so thoroughly scrubbed before it reaches the burner. Otherwise "missy" might find herself faced with another real problem of housewifery. "Milk have boil this morning, boy?" "Have boil." "Vegetables have wash?" "Have wash, missy." "Gas have scrub?" "Ah, missy, no can. Gas no can find." And there the housewife is. The family must take its chance that day with unscrubbed gas, and what the results might be are almost too terrible to imagine. In future, the Shanghailander must pause with respect when his geyser or gas-fire goes off with a pop. For occasionally gas is scrubbed in mineral oil, and who does not know the resentment of the average healthy dog when it has been scrubbed with too stringent solutions to cure him from scratching. The pop or explosion may simply be the result of the indignation felt by Mr. Therm or one of his descendants over too much elbow grease from one of the efficient scrubbers in the gasworks.

AROUND THE WORLD

Persistent Lying

Some weeks ago, in this column, reference was made to the fact that the official German news agency sent out the story about British sailors spitting and throwing a dog into the grave of the Germans killed in the Admiral Graf Spee, when the opinion was expressed that the story was subsequently "killed" because even the Germans could not be expected to stomach such a story in South America. That did not prevent the yarn being disseminated in other quarters of the world as the following from "The Listener," the organ of the B.B.C., which listens into German broadcasting, as well as emitting its own, will plainly show:—

> In December the Nazis were busily trying in every way to reduce the prestige of the British Navy, so on the twenty-first they sent out this so-called 'news' bulletin:
>
> Monte Video. At the funeral of the German dead of the Graf Spee, British sailors spat on the coffins of German sailors and caused a disturbance during the sermon in honour of the dead. The German sailors had hardly been buried when English sailors threw a dead dog into the grave.
>
> This item of 'news' was sent out for Asia and the Far East at half-past-nine in the morning; in Dutch at midday; in Spanish at two in the afternoon; in Arabic for the Near East and Middle East at half-past-four; and in French at a quarter-past-eight. The story was the same each time, except that for some countries where cats are regarded as unclean, it was a dead cat but it was not included in the Nazi broadcasts in English.
>
> The speaker from the Deutschlandsender station that evening, in German of course, denied that this story had been broadcast at all. This is where the characteristic additional twist comes in, for he went on to accuse the British wireless of lying. He spoke in a tone of injured innocence and righteous indignation.
>
> The British wireless (he said) goes so far as to assert that we tried to make propaganda beside the open graves of dead sailors, with allegations about dead dogs.
>
> Then, pretending to address us, he went on:
>
> No, no, gentlemen, the German people are a people of soldiers. They not only act in that manner, they also speak in that manner, and we are only too glad to leave abuse of this kind to you.
>
> To anybody who did not know about the other German broadcasts all that same day this talk might have carried some weight. It might even have achieved the purpose for which it was given, which was to make those who heard it think that the British wireless was unreliable.

Thus, while the "killing" of the story for the South American press might have served to convince editors in that part of the world of the scrupulous truthfulness of the German propaganda machine, the fact is that the same outrageous story was broadcast in various languages, other, apparently than English, for the purpose of discrediting the British in the eyes of people less well informed. It is all far too clever, for these things eventually come to light, and serve to convince neutrals that the only outstanding quality of the German propaganda is a quite remarkable virtuosity in lying. And that is not confined to German broadcast stations operating in Germany!

Indirect Admission

The news that the German government for the second time has refused the Papal Nuncio to Germany permission to visit German occupied Polish territory is interesting and highly significant. The request was made, it is reported, on instructions of the Papal Secretary of State, and taken in conjunction with recent happening between the Vatican and the Reich is pregnant with meaning. It will be remembered that a broadcast from the Vatican regarding the evil manner in which Germans were treating the Poles aroused indignant denials and protests from Berlin, and subsequent broadcasts which had been planned were discontinued. A more dignified method of securing the required admission that things are not fit for the Papal Nuncio to see in Poland could not have been obtained, and this the second refusal of permission to visit the areas in question can in the eyes of the rest of the world have but one meaning. That must obviously be that the stories of brutality inflicted upon the Poles are true in substance and in fact, that the Reich realizes it, but thinks that by keeping such a man out of the occupied areas as Monsignor Orsenigo the absence of his testimony will assist in furthering the lying denials which the Reich has been constantly uttering. The reports which have come out of Poland during recent months are to the effect that the conquered Poles are being subjected to the greatest brutality and that an organized attempt is being made to wipe out the people and their culture. If there were nothing in Poland of which the Reich was ashamed there could be no earthly reason why the Papal Nuncio should not have been allowed to go and see for himself. The fact that he was refused permission can only lead to one conclusion, and that that the reports which have leaked out of the occupied territories are just as true as the hall mark of the Vatican so clearly stamped them.

Radio For the Forces

One of the most popular features of recent B.B.C. activities is the introduction of special programmes for the British forces. At first, these programmes were subject to considerable criticism. There was far too much "mothering" and a lack of that vigorous type of humour and entertainment which a virile body of men, facing a big task, would expect. Improvements have been made and the original prejudice is disappearing. Moreover, with the arrival of men from the Dominions there is a demand for more material of an Empire character. It is announced that shortly representatives from the Dominions may take part in announcing the B.B.C. programmes for the forces. Within a fortnight of the publication of an advertisement inviting applications for the post of announcer, the B.B.C. received more than a thousand letters. It is hoped that one or more of the Dominion applicants may prove suitable as it is felt that troops from Canada, Australia and other Dominions would appreciate hearing programmes announced in the tones and accents of their own countries. The Corporation has decided not only to augment the existing staff of announcers but to broaden the scope of their duties. Future announcements will take three specialized forms: there will be a team of news readers, another team for general programme announcements and a third chiefly concerned with presenting the Forces' programmes. This involves the introduction of ten new voices in one or other of the categories. These arrangements should meet with general approval. Based on the results of the test matches, nothing was more pleasing than to listen to the Australians broadcasting English defeats—and triumphs.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell

The death of Mrs. Patrick Campbell removes from the British stage one of its greatest actresses. Few of the ornaments of the profession who made their names at the end of last century possessed such a versatility or enjoyed such a popularity as Mrs. Campbell. Her Shakespearean performances were classic: her drawing room and social roles were perfect, and she heart-throbbed bitterly or tenderly in melodrama as well as sparkled in comedy. She started her career by joining the Anomalies Dramatic Club in 1886, making her first public stage appearance at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, a testing ground for many stage luminaries. She played in three Shakespeare plays before she appeared on the London stage at the Adelphi, but it was not until she appeared at St. James's in 1893 as Paula Tanqueray in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" that her reputation became established for it was one of her most successful parts, and one which she was to repeat in after-years. After association with Forbes-Robertson, including a trip to Berlin where Mrs. Tanqueray and Shakespeare vied for favour, she leased the Royalty in 1900, two years later making her first American tour. Later, she played with Sarah Bernhardt and made three more tours of the United States where her fame was as high as in London. Mrs. Campbell continued her stage activities until shortly before the war when she retired leaving a long and distinguished heritage of success to her daughter, Stella Patrick Campbell, who never challenged her mother's reputation but certainly did credit to her name. Mrs. Campbell's most sensational success was probably in "Pygmalion" when as the cockney flower girl picked up outside Covent Garden and transported into high society she shocked the Lord Chancellor and propriety in thorough Shavian manner by her remark during the drawing room scene "Not b— likely." George Bernard Shaw beamed: the Lord Chancellor frowned: "The Times" thundered, but the shock soon wore off and audiences applauded even as they did when the cinema version was shown in Shanghai recently.

"Night Must Fall"

To the growing list of remarkable shows which local amateur actors have recently been producing must be added that presented on Wednesday by the A.D.C. of "Night Must Fall," at the Lyceum Theatre. Rarely has a better cast been selected, and not often has it acquitted itself so well as it did at the first performance. The honours go to Mr. W. H. Spring, Miss Joyce Middleton, and Mrs. Pat Merritt. Mr. Spring makes, it is believed, his first appearance on the local stage and his performance was for an amateur a veritable *tour de force*. Entrusted with a great deal of emotional acting, which the average amateur can so easily bungle, he at no time sounded a false note and his work was just about as polished as anything seen recently on the local stage. Much the same may be said of Miss Joyce Middleton, who was not only excellently cast, but has shown very considerable improvement since she last appeared in the Lyceum Theatre. Her acting throughout was convincing, and she is most warmly to be congratulated on her performance. Mrs. Merritt's character study of the tyrannous old woman completely taken in by the suavity of the man who was to murder her, gave a portrayal of fear in the last scene but one which was most thrilling, while the rest of the cast, though they must remain unmentioned, may rest assured that their efforts were well appreciated. It is indeed gratifying to watch this continued improvement in the quality of acting for which local amateurs are responsible. It is to be found not only in the productions for which the A.D.C. is responsible, but those which have been arranged by other talented groups of amateurs, and the question may be asked whether it is not the modified form of competition which is thus being offered which is bringing all that is best out of the talented people taking part. If that is the case it is all to the good, for there is undoubtedly taking place in Shanghai a greater appreciation of the legitimate stage than there has been for some years past. That will continue so long as such excellent fare as that provided in recent shows is continued, and it is to be hoped that the A.D.C. as well as the independent groups will persevere along the lines they are at present following, for in them is to be found the best means of furthering the art.

The Old, Old Game

The report from London, to the effect that rumours from German sources are sedulously being spread to the effect that the Allies are planning to violate Holland's neutrality, gives but another example of the manner in which the Reich sticks so closely to its old technique. The Allies are going to do nothing of the sort, for the obvious reason that they are by no means anxious to do anything which might alienate neutral sympathy from them in the first instance, or to extend their military commitments unnecessarily in the second. When the round terms in which President Roosevelt has denounced the invasion of Denmark and Norway by the Germans is remembered, it must be plain to all thinking people that the last thing the Allies would seek to do would be to bring down the same condemnation upon their own heads. There are times when moral considerations completely outweigh purely material. This is one of them. German behaviour in this matter must always be suspected as preparing the way for precisely such an act on the part of the Reich as it claims the Allies are contemplating, and in this connection the German Government has so often "signalled its punches" that the only matter of speculation concerning what is likely to happen to the Lowlands is as to when Herr Hitler will decide to strike. That he will do so may be taken for granted, for Herr Hitler is prone rather to the rough and ready methods of the housepainter than to the finesse which is so necessary at the present time if some of the reproach, which at present sticks to him so patently, is not to besmirch the Allies. That the Allies will go to the assistance of the Lowlands, if they are attacked, and request it, has already been made known by the declarations of the heads of both allied governments, but neither of them is so foolish as to take any step which would incur for them the severe criticism of these nations with whom they desire to be on the best possible of relationships. There is only one factor which may lead Herr Hitler to hold his hand, and that is the fact, which has so clearly been proved in Norway, that the extension of German activities makes the Reich more get-at-able, and the more it does that the better will the Allies be pleased.

Scandinavian Shipping

While there appears to be every justification for the seizure by the Allies of Danish vessels wherever they can be found, it is to be hoped that it will always be borne in mind that the owners of these vessels are not in fact enemies, and that if the ships are diverted to the use of the Allies as they can very well be, arrangements will be made to give the owners adequate compensation at the end of the war. Militarily, because Denmark is occupied by Germany, the former nation is to be regarded as an enemy. In fact, neither Denmark nor its population are enemies, but merely the victims of circumstance, and they may rest assured that there is no intention of the Allies in regarding them as anything else. The position of the Norwegian vessels is somewhat different. Until King Haakon announced his intention of fighting against Germany in line with the Allies, there was a possibility that Norwegian shipping would have to be treated in the same manner as Danish, but now that he has declared his stand no such contingency arises. What disposition of the vessels which are being rounded up will be made remains to be seen. Norwegian owners may find some difficulty in operating their vessels from Norway, and would in all probability not wish to see them used on runs having Scandinavian ports as one set of terminals. It is probable that some arrangements will be made whereby this shipping will be made available to the Allies, and as the Norwegian mercantile marine is the third largest in the world this considerable access of assistance to Allied merchant shipping should prove a very definite asset. Included in Allied convoys which have consistently proved to be the best protection against German submarines or aeroplanes they should be able to operate in safety, and be kept practically intact until the end of the war when they will enable the Norwegians to resume their shipping trade from precisely where German invasion broke it off. That, of course, will only be done with the consent of the Norwegian Government which it is believed, in the circumstances, will be granted.

Debited

"WHAT a magnificent reception your wife gave last night, old man!" enthused one of the guests. "Everything absolutely perfect. But I'm sure you had a voice in the arrangements."

"I did," replied the host drily. "The invoice."

* * *

More Chalk

A MAN was telling his wife at breakfast of a curious dream that he had had the previous night.

"I dreamt I was dead," he said, "and was on my way to Heaven. At the foot of Jacob's Ladder I was handed a piece of chalk, with instructions to put a cross on each step for each sin I had committed, and when I was half-way up I met you coming down."

"Refused admittance?"

"No, dear, for my chalk."

* * *

Terrible

THE rather inferior American actor walked proudly to the centre of the stage. He raised a hand, and beamed down at the large audience.

"Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen," he said. "I sincerely trust that you will all enjoy my performance. For my opening number I'd like to do an impersonation of Rudy Vallée."

The orchestra swung into an introduction and the actor began to croon. The audience soon grew restless, and by the time the song was over the boos and hisses were heard from all parts of the theatre.

The performer looked around in bewilderment.

"Gee!" he mumbled, "that Vallée must be terrible!"

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Air Activity in China War Grows

Chungking, Apr. 13.

Increased Sino-Japanese aerial activity is seen with the approach of summer weather.

Following Chinese raids on the Japanese aerodrome at Yuncheng, in southern Shansi, and Yochow, in northern Hunan on the east shore of Tungting Lake, on April 3, Chinese aircraft again bombed Yochow yesterday.

The squadron of bombers, a Chinese dispatch states, encountered heavy Japanese anti-aircraft fire, but no fighters took off to engage the raiders.

The Chinese squadron is said to have split into two sections. One of them is reported to have bombed the railway station and its vicinity, while the other is claimed to have raided Japanese warships in Tungting Lake, as well as munitions depots inside the town.

The Chinese machines, the dispatch says, also dropped more than 100,000 pamphlets, urging Japanese troops "not to be used by the military for a meaningless war in China."

Yesterday afternoon, it is added, Japanese aircraft retaliated by bombing Chikiang, in west Hunan. When they approached the border of Szechuen, the "preliminary alarm" was given in Chungking by raising red lanterns at important street corners. This system was introduced for the first time here, giving the population inside the city more time to escape to the countryside.

The Japanese raiders, however, did not cross the border of Szechuen.—Reuter.

Chinese Planes Downed

Hankow, Apr. 12.

Two out of 16 bombers of the Chungking régime were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire near Yochow at about 12.10 o'clock this afternoon, a report reaching here tonight said.

Four Chinese farmers were killed and five others injured by a salvo of bombs released from one of the raiders. These exploded in a field west of Yochow station.

Subjected to Japanese anti-aircraft fire, the squadron of Chungking aeroplanes was seen to break formation. Two machines, hit by anti-aircraft shells, plunged to the ground, while the remainder fled east. They were flying at an altitude of about 7,000 metres.

Four Chinese farmers were killed and another injured on April 3 when eight bombers of the Chungking régime dropped ten bombs near Kunshan, an island on Tungting Lake.—Domei

Chikiang Raided

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Runways and military establishments at the Chinese air base at Chikiang, Hunan, were subjected to intensive bombing by Japanese naval aircraft on Friday afternoon, the Japanese China Sea Fleet command announced here yesterday.

Despite intensive anti-aircraft fire from batteries situated north-east of the base, the large Japanese raiding squadron succeeded in scoring direct hits upon the various installations, which were seen to be burning fiercely as the bombing withdrew after accomplishing their mission, the communiqué stated.

All Japanese aircraft taking part in this operation returned to their base safely, the announcement added.

Kweilin Airfield Attacked

A Japanese Air Base, Apr. 13.

In spite of continued unsettled flying weather here, a squadron of Japanese naval aeroplanes yesterday effected a heavy raid on Chinese military establishments and munition stores east of the airfield at Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi.

Direct hits were reported scored on two large-type Chinese planes concealed at the base of a mountain.

Japanese planes also carried out a successful two-day raid, begun, on Thursday, on Pingma, 70 kilometres east of Nanning.—Domei.

Chinese Losses in Kwangsi

Nanning, Apr. 13.

Engaging an aggregate of 10,000 Chinese troops in south-western Kwangsi province in mopping-up operations since the end of March, Japanese forces killed 1,030 and took prisoner 30 Chinese, military authorities here announced today.

Chinese losses, they said, would mount to several thousand when those sustained in Japanese air raids were counted.

The Japanese were stated to have seized 259 rifles, 20 light machine guns, five heavy machine guns, five trench mortars, 15 heavy pistols, ten bomb throwers as well as a large amount of ammunition and insulated wire.—Domei.

Chinese Attack at Many Points

Chungking, Apr. 14.

Chinese forces are launching attacks on Japanese positions on many fronts, particularly in Kiangsi, Hunan, Shansi, Hupeh and Honan provinces, according to the latest Chinese field despatches reaching here.

In Kiangsi, fighting is said to be going on at present in the outskirts of Nanchang, where Chinese forces are claimed to have occupied Wuhsi and Hsiehpu, east of the Kiangsi capital; Hsiangtang and Hwenkang, south of the city; and Wanshoukung, west of the city. The Chinese are also reported to be attacking Wangchiapu, north of Nanchang.

In South-East Shansi, Chinese forces in the area are stated to be attacking Changtze and Hukwan, while in south Shansi Chinese troops are said to be attacking Wenhsi, Sinchiang, Anyi, Yichen and Chuwu.

In Northern Honan, the Chinese are reported to be attacking Sinyang, on the north bank of the Yellow River opposite Loyang, while in Hupeh the Chinese are claimed to be attacking Chungtsiang, Chingshan, Yingcheng and Macheng. In Northern Hunan, Chinese forces are said to be attacking the outer defences of Yochow.

Japanese aircraft have been bombing Chinese troops in west Suiyuan in an effort to check the Chinese advance, it is further claimed here.—Reuter.

Closing on Nanning

Chungking, Apr. 8.

Chinese forces are closing in on Nanning, strategic town in south Kwangsi, according to Chinese field dispatches reaching here today.

Chinese troops concentrated east of the Nanning-Pingyang highway, north-east of Nanning, and east of the Nanning-Yamchow highway, south of the town, are said to be advancing on Nanning from the north and south in several columns.

Columns pushing westward, along the north and south banks of the Yu River, are reported to be making especially good progress. Their vanguard, it is stated, reached a point east of Nanning on the night of April 6.

One column, the dispatches add, has actually crossed the highway south of Nanning, effecting a junction with Chinese forces operating west of the town.—Reuter.

Chinese Shelled Near Macao

Macao, Apr. 10.

Sound of explosions yesterday from Taumoon, 15 miles west of Macao, indicated that the Japanese were shelling the locality, where Chinese troops are now gathered, following their recent withdrawal from Shekki.

The Portuguese authorities have dispatched more police to Lappa Island, following an attempted attack on a police outpost by Chinese brigands yesterday.—Reuter.

Incidents Denied

Lisbon, Apr. 10.

Reported incidents between the Portuguese authorities in Macao and the Japanese forces were categorically denied today in a statement handed to press representatives by the Ministry of Colonies here.

The following is the full text of the statement:

"Foreign agencies distributed to European newspapers telegrams from Hongkong announcing incidents with the Japanese forces in Macao. The Government, which is in daily contact with the Governors of all Portuguese colonies, asserts that our relations with Japan are most friendly and the two countries expressed the desire to maintain and tighten their friendship. No incident whatsoever occurred up till now with the Japanese forces in Macao, who are respecting our sovereignty and expressing sympathy towards our action in this colony. Portugal maintained a most loyal neutrality in the present conflict between China and Japan. There is no justification for any alarming rumours regarding Macao.—Havas.

Reopening of Kuling Discussed

Hankow, Apr. 15.

Possibility of the reopening of Kuling as a summer resort was discussed at a meeting of certain foreigners on The Hill last week, according to a report just received here.

Details concerning the meeting are not yet available, but the Special Section of the Japanese military affairs bureau considered it of sufficient importance to invite a foreign pressman to Kuling.—Reuter.

Russians Shoot Across Border

Tungshan, Manchoukuo, Apr. 9.

Spring has come to the Manchoukuo-Soviet border to the accompaniment of rifle shots.

Ending a long period of hibernation, Soviet troops have resumed their practice of shooting at Manchoukuo border patrols along the border, while frequent cases of crossing of the frontier by Soviet cavalry, as well as reconnaissance and survey activities by the Soviets have been noted, reports reaching here today from various points stated.

This Soviet activity followed the setting in of the thaw. Before winter, Soviet troops had been comparatively inactive after the conclusion of the Nomonhan truce agreement of September 15, it was recalled.

Manchoukuo authorities here claimed a recrudescence of Soviet espionage and political intrigue designed to disturb peace and order behind the border defences garrisoned jointly by Manchoukuo and Japanese troops.

Intense building activity could also be noted across the border as Soviet forces began reinforcing their system of concrete pill boxes, Japanese outposts reported.—Domei.

New Monopoly in Manchoukuo

Dairen, Apr. 7.

Amounting to the virtual introduction of yet another monopoly in Manchoukuo, the import of daily necessaries and athletic goods will be controlled and undertaken from now on by only four firms designated by the Government in accordance with the Trade Control Law.

The Manchuria Necessaries Supply Co. is to handle the importation of necessaries such as starch, salted salmon, and trout, sugar, tea, rubber shoes, rubber-soled socks and athletic goods.—Havas.

Manchoukuo to Have Conscription

Changchun, Apr. 12.

Manchoukuo youth became liable to conscription yesterday, as a military service law was promulgated here. It will go into effect on Monday.

All male subjects of Manchoukuo who are 19 years old will have to report to the military authorities for examination in November. Those who pass physical and educational tests will enter barracks on June 1 next year.

The period of enlistment will be three years, with no obligation to serve in the army reserve being imposed upon the conscript for the time being.

The introduction of conscription, which will make soldiering a respected form of service to the State, will strike at the roots of a popular feeling against military duty introduced into Manchuria from China. This sentiment is epitomized in the saying: "Good iron is not used for nails; good men do not become soldiers."—Domei.

Peiping Plans Celebration Of New Regime

Peiping, Apr. 13.

The North China Political Affairs Commission will hold a three-day celebration in honour of the inauguration of the new National Government in Nanking on April 14, 15 and 16.

There will be a ceremonial hoisting of the white-sun-in-blue-sky flag, and the Hsin Min Hui and the Newspaper Association will sponsor appropriate programmes.

Among the celebrations will be a beauty contest for sing-song girls. The winner will be awarded a present worth $1,000.—Reuter.

Four Japanese Airmen Killed in Crash

A Japanese Base, Apr. 11.

Their bomber crippled by Chinese anti-aircraft fire in a raid on a Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway bridge on Sunday, four Japanese army flyers were killed as their machine was within sight of the Japanese base after remaining aloft for nearly two hours, although damaged.

The dead were Special Sergeant-Major Gunkichi Ushiromoto, Sergeant-Major Isao Miyazaki, Sergeant-Major Mitsuo Nonaka, and Sergeant-Major Haruo Nakahata.—Domei.

Pearl River to Be Opened April 20

Canton, Apr. 12.

General trade will be permitted on the Pearl River beginning April 20 "within the limitations allowed by present conditions," Lieutenant-Gen. Rikichi Ando, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army Expeditionary Force to South China, and Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, commander-in-chief of the Japanese South China Seas Fleet, proclaimed in a joint statement here today.

Consular representatives of third-party Powers were immediately notified of the decision of the Japanese army and navy authorities.

Only vessels now allowed to operate on the Pearl River would be authorized to engage in trade during the first stage of this partial lifting of restrictions, the representatives of the Powers were informed.

Since cargo found detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order and the pacification of occupied territories would not be permitted, the Japanese authorities requested shipowners to inform them of the nature and the quantity of the intended cargo, the consuls were advised.

Existing regulation on navigation, anchoring, and the mooring of ships on the river would be maintained, it was further announced.

Although a limited number of British ships were permitted to operate between Canton and Hongkong until now, they were only allowed to carry goods for the consumption of foreign residents in Canton.

Navigation in Day Time

Navigation on the river would be permitted only during the daytime.

Japanese authorities would also reserve the right to board and examine a ship whenever military necessity required, while no photography would be permitted while a vessel was sailing on the river.

Passengers found detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order would be arrested or prevented from landing, it was further understood.

Furthermore, it was expected that imports and exports, which had hitherto been banned or subject to control, would be subjected to the same treatment by the superintendent of Customs who was expected to publish a list of such goods in the immediate future.

Clearance would be conducted on a basis similar to that before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Export and import duties would be levied on the pre-occupation scale, but a new import tariff would be enforced and the re-shipment of imported goods controlled, it was expected.

"The proclamation signifies that Canton has been opened to trade and does not mean the unconditional opening of the Pearl River," Mr. Nagao Kita, Japanese Consul-General here, said.

The Japanese authorities reached this decision despite many inconveniences "in consideration of the desire and for the benefit of the third-party nations." It was their policy to gradually relax the restrictions, Mr. Kita stated.—Domei.

Decision Welcomed

Hongkong, Apr. 12.

British and Chinese business circles here today welcomed the announcement made by the Japanese authorities in Canton that the Pearl River would be partially reopened to trade.

The news came as a surprise to most, as local newspapers, early this week, had unanimously predicted that the river would be re-opened on June 1.

It was estimated here that British and other foreign trading firms now possessed in stock commodities worth HK$24,000,000 for export to Canton whenever the Pearl River was opened to trade.

These included petroleum, rice, sugar, paper, and ammonium sulphate, which are much in demand in Canton.

Foreign traders here were now expected to re-establish and strengthen their activities in Canton, as far as the conditions prescribed by Japanese authorities allowed.

Meanwhile, Chinese business circles failed to remain aloof. They were showing considerable concern over the Pearl River trade despite surveillance by Chungking agents. Chinese compradores, who had a strong hold on Canton's trade prior to the fall of the city, were reported to have secretly sent their men to up-river to investigate conditions there.

Chinese-managed factories in Kowloon, including rubber-shoe, nail and weaving factories, other Chinese plants which moved to Kowloon from Canton in 1938, were now anxious to place their products at Canton market, it was further reported here.

Japanese business circles here also hailed the announcement of the re-opening of the river hoping that it would contribute to clear of deep-rooted prejudice against the Japanese fostered by both foreign and Chinese elements here.

Those circles also hoped that the reopening of the river would win the support of overseas Chinese in the rehabilitation of Canton, and that the city would reinstate itself in international trade as a yen-bloc port.—Domei.

Three Chinese Drowned At Summer Palace

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Three well-known Chinese in Peiping were drowned on Apr. 8 while they were travelling in a boat sightseeing in the Summer Palace in the Western Hills, states a Chinese report from the ancient capital. The boat suddenly gave way in the face of high wind when it was nearing the bank at the end of the trip throwing all seven persons overboard. Four of them, including a Miss Chao, however, were picked up and their lives saved by means of artificial respiration.

The three drowned persons are: Messrs. Shu Yu-chien, general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Peiping, Y. A. Yang, banker and Chao Shih-meng, a well known dramatist and playwright.

Mr. Shu had been planning for a picnic party for the association and in order to first arrange for a cheap rate of admission to the Summer Palace he went to the famous emperior's resort with six of his close friends when the mishap occurred. After having had their tiffin inside the palace, the party decided to go boating on the river which is located also inside the palace. The No. 13 boat was chosen for the purpose but the party was forced to return after sailing to the midstream because of the high wind.

On its return trip, the boat lurched violently a few yards away from the bronze ox standing on the brink of the river. It soon capsized throwing all persons overboard. Lifeboats of the palace raced to the scene of mishap and within 20 minutes four of the members of the party were picked up unconscious. They were eventually resuscitated by means of artificial respiration. The three unfortunate men were picked up dead and later sent to the P.U.M.C.

Danish, Norwegian Ships Held in Hongkong

Hongkong, Apr. 10.

One Danish ship and three Norwegian vessels have been detained by the port authorities as a result of a special proclamation issued by the Hongkong Government today.

The Hongkong Government, in an extraordinary listing in the official gazette, empowered the authorities to forbid the clearance of the ships of any nationality without giving any reasons for the action.

After the publication of the gazette, the port authorities detained the Danish-owned Peter Maersk and the Norwegian-owned Kronviken, Mimer and Reinholdt.—United Press.

Eleven Scandinavian Ships Detained

Hongkong, Apr. 11.

Eleven Norwegian and Danish ships, it is learned, are now being held here, including three vessels which arrived this morning.

In the meantime, British insurance companies have notified that they will not insure Danish vessels and cargoes.

The Government yesterday announced additions to the local *Emergency Regulations*, empowering the authorities to refuse clearance to ships of any nationality.—Reuter.

Strictures Against Japanese Resented

Hankow, Apr. 11.

Mr. Yoshiyuki Hanawa, Japanese Consul-General here, today filed a written protest with Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, British Consul-General, against the statements made before the annual meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce on Monday by Mr. V. A. Mason, agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. Mason, in the course of an address, the Japanese note stated, had made statements disparaging the Japanese army.

The "Central China Post," a British-owned publication, printed Mr. Mason's address in two parts in two successive days, arousing the intense indignation of local Japanese officials and civilians.—Domei.

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Hangchow Spies in Mission Schools

BY ROBERT F. FITCH

In the issue of the "North-China Daily News," dated April 4, a report appeared from the Domei News Agency that Chinese intelligence officers and six spies had been caught—"*Included among those taken into custody was Ta Ching-wu, who headed a band of six spies with headquarters in a foreign mission school.*"

The implications of this report not only for missionaries in Hangchow but for missionaries in general who are working in China, are so serious, that it calls for a clarification.

In the first case, to the best of my knowledge, there are no "foreign mission schools" in Hangchow. Previous to the occupation of the city, mission schools had been closed and the more important ones had been moved to Shanghai. No spies have been found in any mission compound.

There is a small Chinese church school, which has been functioning in a Y.W.C.A. building. This school has no connection with any foreign missionary society. In January of this year, two of its teachers were suddenly arrested. Enquiries were made as to the cause for this but no explanations were given. One of these was Ong Ching-wu, not Ta Ching-wu, as reported by Domei. But the two are doubtless the same.

Ta Ching-wu was formerly a student in a German medical school at Woosung, came to Hangchow in dire poverty and accepted a teaching position at a salary that covered little more than his food expenses. His associates said that he never went outside, nor received friends, kept very closely to the school and to his work of teaching. It was an absolute surprise to his school associates, that he and a fellow teacher in the same school should be put under arrest. If the slightest evidence had ever come to the school management of their being spies, they would never have been accepted.

No Desire to Interfere

As missionaries, we have several times explained to the Japanese military authorities that it is the desire of our Consular authorities, of our Church authorities and a strong personal conviction on our own part, that our sole work be religious and humanitarian, that we have no right or desire to interfere with or to support any kind of political or military policy or action. Political and military affairs are for London, Washington and Tokyo. I may say that this position is clearly understood by our Chinese pastors. We have been together loyal to these principles and sincere in our attitude.

In Hangchow, there are a number of Chinese spies, who for the sake of currying favour with the Japanese authorities or with the local Government, are willing to work up false charges. If the Chinese invaded Japan and certain Japanese, to curry favour with the invader, presented charges, true or false, against their fellow nationals, we know what the Japanese would think of all such. It is to China's shame that there are men, who for the sake of gain, will consign their fellow nationals to terrible suffering or to death, even if they know the charges be false.

I do not say in the case of Ta Ching-wu, that he was innocent or guilty. I do not say he was falsely or truly charged. I have no evidence one way or another.

But I have a right to say that which is both to the advantage of the Hangchow Chinese and the Japanese military who are here. I have mentioned the fact of false charges being presented to the local authorities and I shall give a case for which the evidence is ample.

A few days ago, one of these spies reported to the local authorities, that in Wayland Academy was a room with many army rifles, machine guns, artillery and hand grenades, such materials being held for use against the Japanese. Suddenly a cordon of soldiers surrounded the campus, even all Chinese were removed from the street on the ground that serious incidents might take place. The suspected room was entered and there were found a number of dummy guns, made of wood, used by the students of Wayland Academy before the occupation of Hangchow, in their military drill and of course never used since.

When the mistake was discovered, an apology was duly made. But to add to the joke, one can add that the actual fact of these dummy guns of wood, had some time past been reported to the local authorities for their information, so as to avoid any possible misunderstanding. This incident at least indicates how much trust is to be imposed on Chinese spies who can report dummies as army rifles, machine guns, artillery and hand grenades.

Past Relations Harmonious

Our past relations with the Japanese military authorities and the Japanese military police have been sincere, open, based on a sound policy and hence harmonious. But due credit must also be given to the Japanese military authorities for their appreciation of this fact. Due credit must also be given to the three men who have represented them in the Military Police. I refer to Mr. Fujimaru, Mr. Nonaka and the present Mr. Hata. They have shown us every courtesy and have been very responsive to every appeal of justice. We appreciate their past and present attitude.

In the present time, when international tension is high, when it is so easy for either side to make mistakes, let us reassert our position and clear duty, that our work as missionaries is solely religious and humanitarian. There is plenty of worth while work for us to do. The Japanese military realize the soundness of our position and at times have warmly thanked us for the work we are doing. If Japan were ever invaded by an outside power even if such a power be of our own nationality, we would take the same attitude as British and American missionaries in Japan. We would refuse to support political or military action by our own government and give ourselves solely to religious and humanitarian work, on behalf of the Japanese. That is our job and we propose to stick to it conscious of the approval of our own conscience and of the approval of the Japanese military. I must add that the Chinese, when we state our position, also see the soundness of such views, though it may be naturally harder for them to understand than for others.

Japanese Agreement Over Shumchun

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Apr. 1.

Alarm in Hongkong that the Japanese again wanted to occupy Shumchun in Paoan county just north of the Colony is definitely allayed, as the invaders have left Nantou and Chihwan northwest of this port and are not likely to infest that area again. They were mostly troops under allegiance to Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

These mercenary riff-raffs wanted to occupy Shumchun in order to secure some revenue and loot and received only lukewarm support from the Japanese navy. On the other hand, the Japanese army gave some sort of reassurance to the British authorities that they would not occupy Shumchun for the third time as long as no arms and munitions pass through that territory.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is said to be anxious to secure a foothold in Shumchun as a diplomatic move, as his government is not recognized by the Western democratic powers. The Japanese military, however, do not wish any disturbance in south China at the moment, and the presence of the so-called Peace and National Reconstruction near British territory might give rise to misunderstanding and possible friction.

Chinese residents in Hongkong are either hostile or indifferent to the Wang Ching-wei régime. Most Chinese newspapers criticized the Nanking set-up in editorials and special articles. The only exceptions were three papers which are controlled and financed by the new government.

The number of Chinese newspapers in Hongkong is steadily increasing. It is said that the Macao Government will establish a vernacular paper here and one in Macao. The one to be set up here will be the bigger. The policy of the projected paper is to give some publicity to the Macao Government in view of the many rumours about it. With the influx of well-to-do people in the Portuguese Colony, the gambling revenue is increasing and this enables the Portuguese to launch a new enterprise in Hongkong.

Food Situation in North China Better

Peiping, Apr. 13.

The food situation in North China is improving. More flour is being imported into Peiping and the price is now around $18 a bag—still beyond the reach of the poorer classes, but a considerable reduction on the price of $24 prevailing recently.

According to the Yenching University index numbers, the cost of living in Peiping, taking the year 1936 as representing 100, rose to 255.7 in January, 1940—in other words, over 150 per cent.

The purchasing power of the local currency has declined more than 200 per cent., according to the same index. Taking the rate in March, 1938, as 100, the index number for local currency in January, 1940, was 335.17.

A dollar which was worth one dollar in 1936 was worth only 34.3 cents in January, 1940. In other words, the purchasing power of the local currency has declined by roughly two-thirds since the change to F.R.B. currency.—Reuter.

Conditions Worse In Tientsin

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Tientsin, Apr. 8.

For nearly a year now the British community at Tientsin has been undergoing what amounts in all but name to a regular siege, in the course of which its trade has been brought to a standstill and it has been, and is still being, subjected to the grossest insults and humiliations. It is, therefore, scarcely surprising if a feeling of despair should be overtaking them, when they see, apparently, no end to their tribulations and receive no guidance from their own representatives. Last summer, when the blockade first started, H. M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Halifax, cabled to the community to keep up a good heart and assured them that the Government would give them all necessary protection.

Now, nearly a year later, conditions remain as bad as ever, and nothing has been done at all to put a stop to the entirely arbitrary and illegal proceedings of the Japanese militarists at Tientsin. In fact, many British residents say quite frankly that they have given up making official protests, even in specific cases of maltreatment, as it is quite useless.

In actual fact, despite the soothing words of H. M. Ambassador at Tokyo, Anglo-Japanese relations at Tientsin have not only not improved, but have got worse. The plain, if unpalatable, truth is that in recent weeks the treatment of British nationals by the Japanese militarists at the so-called barriers has become even more arbitrary and humiliating than it had been before. They are invariably kept waiting purposely for a lengthy period, often as long as three hours, before they are allowed through. In some cases, when it is their turn to pass, they are made to go back to the end of the queue and stand among Chinese coolies lined up there.

Refused Permission to Enter

There was a case recently of two British subjects who wanted to return to their homes in the Concession one evening and were refused permission to enter, on the grounds that it was too late and that the barriers were closed, and had to spend the night outside. Residents who live in the Concession, but whose business is outside, say frankly that they are forced to spend a much greater part of their time waiting at the barriers than at their work. Every possible difficulty is put in the way of foodstuffs entering the Concession, if they are believed to be consigned to a British national. Recently, a lorry carrying a load of potatoes, was made to empty out every single sack, before it was allowed to proceed. One could cite dozens of cases of these humiliations and smaller pin-pricks, but the tale would have no end.

What makes the situation particularly galling is the fact that these restrictions and this maltreatment are inflicted only on persons with British passes or passports. Other nationals—including those of the Irish Free State and some of the Dominions—are allowed to pass the barriers without let or hindrance. As conditions are in Tientsin today, the stark fact is that to carry a British pass or passport is a direct invitation to humiliation; whereas Germans and Italians are always treated with special courtesy at the barriers, as also on the railway.

Pro-German Sentiment

There is no doubt a very strong pro-German sentiment among the majority of the officers of the Japanese army, but this has little to do with their treatment of the British community at Tientsin, which had begun long before the outbreak of the European war. The blockade of the Tientsin Concessions is kept up by the Japanese garrison with specific local and political objects in view, rather than for reasons of general policy, with which these somewhat independently-minded gentlemen are less concerned.

The objects would appear to be threefold: to impress on their "allies" of north China, how the powerful Japanese army is able to insult and humiliate, without interference, the subjects of a great Western power; to make life so unbearable for the British community that finally, in despair, it will demand that the Concession be handed back to China; and, last but not least, the very considerable income derived from the illegal levies collected at the barriers.

It is, therefore, most improbable that, in the very unlikely event of the British government agreeing to recognize the Wang Ching-wei régime or making some other concession on general policy, that even then such concessions would bring about an end of the blockade at Tientsin. Japanese military gentlemen there make "no bones" of their attitude and have often enough told Chinese and other foreigners that the Japanese army at Tientsin is the deciding factor and that all the talks in the world at Tokyo or elsewhere will not affect the army's plans. The idea that a few soothing platitudes are likely to impress these gentlemen in any way is really somewhat naïve.

Firmer Stand Necessary

It is quite likely that the more reasonable members of the Tokyo Government neither share the views of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin nor approve of the blockade there. But they are scarcely likely to go out of their way to look for trouble by trying to bring the army to reason, unless forced to do so by a firmer stand on the part of the British Government and by certain obvious retaliatory measures. Whether a firmer stand is either advisable or possible at the present time, may be debatable, but the British community at Tientsin can scarcely be blamed, if it resents attempts to gloss over what is taking place there and if it is beginning to lose patience, because nothing is being done to alleviate its sufferings.

Severe Earthquake Hits Yunnan

Hongkong, Apr. 13.

Severe earthquakes rocked a wide area south of Kunming for four days in succession causing numerous casualties and extensive damage, an air mail report reaching here today revealed. The first shock was felt at dawn on April 3, although the worst tremor did not occur until 8.30 o'clock on April 6, the report said. Affected districts include Yukihsien and Shihpinghsien, according to the dispatch which described the earthquake as the worst felt in that area for 100 years.—Domei.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei In Peiping

Peiping, Apr. 9.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting President of the "National Government" at Nanking, arrived here by plane shortly after noon yesterday on a surprise visit. Evidently his arrival took all but a few persons completely by surprise. He will remain a few days.

In an interview with Chinese, Japanese and foreign journalists yesterday afternoon he said he had come to North China to investigate conditions and to meet leading authorities, the Japanese military commander-in-chief and others.

Mr. Wang stressed the importance of anti-Communism in the policy of the new government. He expressed confidence that the North China regime would co-operate with the Nanking government.

"China and Japan have the same goal," he said. "Surely we can join hands and work for the welfare of both."

Local foreign circles were completely puzzled regarding the reasons for his visit at the present time, particularly in view of its suddenness and secrecy.—Reuter.

Visit to Kalgan

Kalgan, Apr. 9.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the reorganized "National Government of China," arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning by aeroplane from Peiping.

Welcoming Mr. Wang at the aerodrome, were Prince Teh, chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia, Gen. Li Shou-hsien, and other Chinese and Japanese officials.

Mr. Wang visited the Japanese military headquarters here after which he conferred with Prince Teh.—Domei.

Wuhan to Fight All Epidemics

Hankow, Apr. 15.

Energetic steps are being taken in the Wuhan cities to fight the possibility of a cholera epidemic this summer.

Twenty-seven stations have been established in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, where free inoculation against the disease is being given.

It is estimated that it will take four to six weeks to complete the inoculation of the entire Chinese populace.

Foreigners must also be inoculated, but certificates of inoculation by foreign doctors and hospitals, provided they are stamped by the Japanese Consulate, will be accepted by the Japanese authorities who, it is stated, will carry out a general inspection at a later date.—Reuter.

Wuchow Fire Causes Many Casualties

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Wuchow, Si., Mar. 20.

Early this month people living in the Saam Kok Tsui suburb of the city were awakened from their peaceful slumbers by the shrieks of the siren announcing a fire had broken out in the vicinity. They jumped from their beds to find the heavens aglow and a fire of no mean proportions already underway. It occurred in a paper factory. The frail structure in which the business was carried on was so inflammable that the fire had scarcely started before the whole building was enveloped in flames and was rapidly spreading to adjacent buildings.

Land Pumps in Action

Workmen asleep upstairs did not have time to escape before their exit was cut off and six or seven were burned to death. Fire fighters responded to the call and land pumps and the fireboat were soon in action. Finally after hours of work the spread of the flames was stopped and gradually it burnt itself out.

Perhaps 80 to 100 buildings were destroyed and a large number of people were left homeless and penniless as well. The city authorities at once put up notices directing the sufferers where to go to secure free congee and a temporary place to live while foreign and Chinese members of the Christian and Missionary Alliance gave pecuniary aid to the most destitute and in some cases afforded shelter to some who were particulary needy.

Archeological Discovery Made in Chungking

Chungking, Apr. 8.

Two hitherto unknown Han tombs were discovered quite by accident on the north bank of the Chialing River yesterday by a party of Chungking residents out for a stroll.

At Pei shan chiao the group found, off the roadside where some excavations were being undertaken for building purposes, a number of old bricks bearing the characters "Fu Kwei" and "Chang Li." According to archeologists, these legends indicate their Han dynasty origin.

An excavation party was being organized here this morning.—Havas.

Peiping Police and Italian Cinema

Peiping, Apr. 15.

An incident took place here on Saturday when Chinese police tried to prevent their fellow-countrymen from entering the Roma Cinema, an Italian concern, when it opened for the first time on that day.

The police alleged that the company was not properly registered in accordance with the Chinese regulations. Italian Marines present during the performance quietly dispersed the Chinese police.

Just before the evening performance the Chinese police reappeared again, this time with a few Japanese gendarmes, and arrested several employees of the cinema and about 50 Chinese spectators, who were released at 2.30 a.m.

The incident was later settled between the Italian and Chinese authorities, the latter recognizing that the cinema is situated in foreign territory. The cinema was built on a lot adjoining the Legation Quarters, and the Chinese first insisted that the company had to submit to Chinese regulations.—Havas.

Factory Owner Kidnapped

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

A male Chinese, reported to be Mr. Koo Wei-tsang, owner of the Kung Yih Leather Factory, was kidnapped by three men, two of them armed with pistols, while sitting in his private car, licence number 5147, outside his factory at 1097 Connaught Road at 10.30 p.m. Monday. The desperadoes forced the chauffeur and an accountant, who were in the car, out of the vehicle and then drove off with the victim in his own car.

Chinese Headquarters Bombed in Kiangsi

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

Heavy damage was inflicted upon the field headquarters of the Chinese 32nd Group Army at Fuchow and of the 26th Division at Changwangmiao by Japanese naval bombers on Saturday, the Japanese China Seas Fleet announced in Shanghai yesterday.

Direct hits were scored by the Japanese raiders which were engaged on a combined reconaissance and bombing mission over central Kiangsi, the communique stated.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN

Gen. Abe Expects Much Criticism of Work

Tokyo, Apr. 8.

Anticipation that the proper discharge of his duties as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the new Nanking Government may be expected to arouse criticism and carries with it a sense of grave personal danger was expressed by ex-Premier General Nobuyuki Abe at a recent gathering in Tokyo of prominent people hailing from his birthplace, says the "Nichi-nichi Shimbun."

The party was given in honour of the newly-installed Ambassador.

Responding to a speech by ex-Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi eulogizing his past services to the State and encouraging him to carry out his vital mission of negotiating an agreement with the new Chinese Government in accordance with the terms of the Konoye Statement, General Abe said his mission, viewed in proportion to the entire China incident, is but a small matter.

Criticisms Expected

"I expect many criticisms of the results of my work in China, specially in view of the difficulties in the way of the smooth development of the new regime in the future. I may be shot during my duties in China," he added "and return in ashes like a soldier killed on the battlefront. But it is my sincere desire, in that event, that at least all of you now present will welcome my remains back to my homeland."

Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and former Minister of Commerce and Industry, and M. Otokochi Shoji, president of the Toyo Spinning Co., have been chosen to accompany General Abe as economic representatives to Nanking, according to the Japanese press. Mr. Shoji has been chosen as the representative of Tokyo businessmen generally, while Mr. Hatta will represent Osaka industrialists.—Reuter.

Japan Seeks Final China Settlement

Tokyo, Apr. 15.

Negotiations for a fundamental Sino-Japanese treaty will be launched by Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Ambassador to the reorganized National Government of China, immediately upon his arrival at Nanking about April 23, authoritative sources here said today. The agreement would aim at readjusting the relations and disposing of the various pending problems between the two countries, they stated.

Japan's former Premier with his staff will leave Tokyo today, reaching Shanghai on April 21, from where he will proceed to Nanking for the official celebrations marking the "return" of the "reorganized National Government" to its former capital on April 26.

Gen. Abe would remain in Nanking to continue diplomatic negotiations in order to conclude various necessary agreements with the new government after the celebrations, it was disclosed.

Tantamount to Recognition

The opening of negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement with the Nanking Government, observers pointed out, would be tantamount to the extension of formal recognition to the administration headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, paving the way for the establishment of new relations between China and Japan based upon the three principles advocated by Prince Ayamaro Konoye, with peace measures gradually materializing from a solid foundation.

Moving to meet these preparations by the Tokyo Government, the Central Political Council in Nanking at its third meeting on April 11, ordered Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Chen Kung-po, president of the Legislative Yuan, and five other officials to conduct an investigation on methods of framing a peace with Japan, it was recalled.—Domei.

Blockade of Macao by Japanese Explained

Tokyo, Apr. 15.

"Some anti-Japanese movement has been started at Macao and its neighbourhood, necessitating a counter-measure on the part of the Japanese authorities," admitted the Foreign Office spokesman, when asked about the "food blockade" of Macao, at the press conference today, according to a Japanese report.

He announced, however, that the matter would be settled within a few days, thanks to negotiations between the Japanese and Portuguese authorities.—Reuter.

France Said Aiding Chungking

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

Japan "cannot overlook acts calculated to assist the Chungking régime, her enemy," Rear-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, spokesman for the Navy Ministry, declared here today.

The Japanese authorities, he said, were attaching importance to the transit of arms and ammunition through Burma by highway and by railway en route to Chungking. This, he added, constituted action favouring Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and detrimental to Japan.

This arms traffic in Burma, Rear-Admiral Kanazawa, continued, was being conducted on a large scale, while the transportation of military supplies bound for Chungking on the French-owned Yunnan railway was continuing unabated despite repeated Japanese protests.

In addition, the spokesman said, a contract was reported to have been concluded between French interests and the Chungking Government for the construction of a railway from Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, to Ipin in Szechuen at the confluence of the Min and Kinsha rivers, while negotiations were stated to be underway between France and the Chungking administration for a $10,000,000 loan guaranteed against the supply of wolfram mined in China.—Domei.

Pearl River May Soon Be Fully Opened

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

Existing restrictions upon navigation and trade on the Pearl River in Kwangtung would be lifted "in the not distant future," Mr. Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, declared today.

Japanese authorities in Central China, he added, were also taking measures to hasten the reopening of the Yangtze below Nanking to general navigation, but no definite date of such action could be given.

Mr. Suma pointed out that the Pearl River had already been reopened under some restrictions. He added that he hoped that these would be lifted before long.—Domei.

Competition

Tokyo, Apr. 13.

Japanese shipping circles today were studying measures to meet a stiff competition expected to arise between the British and Sino-Japanese shipping firms following the reopening of the Pearl River to general trade on April 20.

Expansion of the Canton Inland Waterways Union, a Sino-Japanese joint enterprise, was being planned to oppose the China Navigation Company, a British concern, which will have 54 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 126,000 tons ready for operation when the river will be re-opened.

The Toa Kaiun Kaisha, a Japanese firm, is now running three vessels on the South China route and four others on the Tientsin-South China route. This company was expected to co-operate with Chinese shipping concerns to meet the British competition.—Domei.

Finance Advisers Named For Abe Mission

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

Mr. Kazuo Aoki, former Minister of Finance, and Mr. Masaaki Hotta, former Japanese Ambassador to Rome, were elected yesterday to serve as financial and diplomatic advisers to Gen. Nobuyuki Abe Japanese envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary during his mission to Nanking.

Their appointments were to be formally announced today.—Domei.

No Japanese Naval Manoeuvres at Formosa

Tokyo, Apr. 9.

The navy spokesman today denied Chinese reports that the Japanese navy had started large-scale manœuvres off Formosa coincident with the American naval games which began on April 1.

The spokesman said the report was a "Chinese fabrication calculated to fish in troubled waters."—United Press.

H.M. Envoy to Japan Delays Departure

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

The departure of the British Ambassador and Lady Craigie for a holiday in the United States has been temporarily postponed. The date originally provisionally fixed was April 13.—Reuter.

Election Battle Featured

Tokyo, Apr. 9.

"Whether the Japanese are successful in the forthcoming elections or not, the Japanese Government should leave nothing desirable undone in making the International Settlement at Shanghai safer for residence and trade for all foreign nationals, declares the "Asahi Shimbun" today in an article on foreign concessions in China.

Japan, the newspaper says, stands in need of concrete measures to deal with foreign concessions so as to make them safe for residence and trade for all foreign nationals before her basic policy has been carried out.

The "Asahi" expresses the opinion that two lines of action are open to Japan:

1. Normal line of action, such as the forthcoming elections of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and

2. Emergency line of action, such as the blockade of the Tientsin Concessions, or a blockade of the Soochow Creek and extension of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

East v. West

The "Japan Times" says that "more than ever in its municipal history is the electoral struggle at Shanghai on April 10 one to determine whether the East or West shall dominate the Settlement."

There are now, it continues, five British, two Americans, two Japanese and five Chinese on the Council. Japan once tried to increase its membership to three, but was defeated.

"Now the Japanese," the newspaper declares, "basing their claims on the proportion of rates paid, which they say should be the determining factor, demand five seats. The foreign members say this is an impossible demand.

"The day will tell, but if the Japanese are able to get three seats they will be doing exceptionally well, and should be able to have the most powerful place in the Council, for if the Japanese and Chinese can make common cause, their eight votes against the remaining seven will put the government at Shanghai completely in Oriental hands."—Reuter.

Sinister Tactics

Tokyo, Apr. 14.

The Japanese press today launched an attack against "sinister" electioneering tactics in Shanghai and ascribed the Japanese defeat in the election for Municipal Councillors to the "constitution of the International Settlement."

The powerful Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" said the Japanese defeat was attributable to "sinister tactics of the British," but added that the recent failure "will not and must not" prevent the Japanese from continuing their efforts.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" claimed the fundamental cause of the Japanese failure was the "anachronistic existence of land regulations and the International Settlement's constitution."

The "Asahi Shimbun" blamed the Japanese failure to place five candidates on the Council to overzealousness, pointing out that if the Japanese had restricted their number of candidates to three instead of five "the outcome might have been quite different."—United Press.

Japanese Delegates to Nanking Ceremony

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

The selection of nine people's representatives at the official celebrations of the "return" of the "National Government of China" to Nanking was announced here today.

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, and Mr. Shoju Koyama, speaker of the House of Representatives, will represent the Japanese Diet, while Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, and Mr. Otokichi Shoji, president of the Toyo Spinning Company, will go to Nanking on behalf of financial circles.

Envoys from various organizations interested in China are Mr. Hidejiro Nagata, former mayor of Tokyo and vice-president of the Far Eastern Association, and Mr. Fusajiro Ichinomiya, a director of the Toa Dobun Kai.

Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, publisher of the "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo," a commercial daily, Mr. Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency, and Mr. Kan Kikuchi well-known author and magazine publisher, with represent the journalistic circles of Japan.—Domei.

Japan-Europe Cable Service Cut

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

Cable and wireless communications between Japan and northern Europe continued to be maintained today.

Cable service by the way of Siberia, however, was out somewhere in the Baltic Sea.—Domei.

SHANGHAI NEWS

Results of S.M.C. Election

Scrutineers and Assistants Count Record Number of Ballots Behind Locked Doors

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

WHILE Shanghai residents remained on tenterhooks up to an early hour this morning awaiting the results of the municipal elections, results which might well have vital effects on the future of the International Settlement, scrutineers and their assistants continued with the tedious job of counting the largest number of votes ever cast in a Shanghai election behind locked doors while a detachment of Shanghai Municipal Police stood guard. The threat to the control of the Settlement caused by the nomination of five Japanese candidates for seats on the council instead of the customary two resulted in a tense feeling of expectancy throughout the city last night and early this morning which increased as the hour of reckoning drew to a close.

The result of the vote was:—

Allman N. F.	**8,000**
Carney W. J.	**7,998**
Keswick W. J.	**7,883**
Haley G. A.	**7,869**
Powell T. S.	**7,860**
MacDonald Roderick G.	**7,831**
Mitchell G. S.	**7,830**
Hanawa Y.	**5,211**
Den M.	**5,205**
Unsuccessful	
Okamoto I.	**5,203**
Kuroda K.	**5,188**
Okamoto O.	**5,187**
McDonald Ranald G.	**325**
Total votes	**13,098**
Invalid votes	**98**

The feverish voting activity which had been so noticeable in Shanghai on Wednesday had yesterday subsided to a state of tense expectancy as practically every resident of the International Settlement, and even areas outside the Settlement, awaited the outcome of the most critical elections ever to take place in Shanghai, if not the Far East.

It was estimated that over 60 per cent. of the ratepayers entitled to do so voted on Wednesday and consequently there was very little excitement at the polls. No queues of people waited in line to vote, as they did on Wednesday, but there was more or less a constant trickle of voters yesterday all day long at the Drill Hall and the Hongkew Market.

Local campaign committees were no less active yesterday than they had been during the previous days and eligible voters who had not cast their ballots on Wednesday were exhorted to do so yesterday. As to be expected there was a last minute rush of voters at the two polls to beat the 3 p.m. deadline.

The only thing out of the ordinary which occurred during the voting was the mishap which befell a member of Shanghai Municipal Police when a ballot box fell on his face as he was trying to place it against the wall. He suffered a slight cut above his eye and had to retire for minor first aid treatment. During their spare moments yesterday, the scrutineers avidly scanned local newspapers for news of the stirring events in Europe which tended to dwarf even the elections.

As the hour of final reckoning drew near early this morning the office of "North-China Daily News" was deluged with telephone calls from anxious hundreds who had determined to remain up until the final results were revealed. Speculation was rife in Shanghai last night as to the outcome of the voting and on the whole there appeared to be a feeling of confidence among foreign residents that the *status quo* would be maintained.

Chinese Councillors Re-elected

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association in the Settlement has already re-elected the five Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council asking them to continue to serve in their original capacity for another year. Those re-elected are Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Gockson Kwok, Shihlin Chi, Eugene I. P. Kiang and L. T. Yuen, all well-known Chinese civic leaders.

Five of the six Chinese committeemen who are serving on various committees of the Council have also been re-elected. One of the six committeemen is absent having accepted a position in the new Nanking government. He is Mr. Chen Chi-chen, a school principal, and Mr. Chen Ting-ru, a well known lawyer has been elected to take his place. Among the six committeemen who is to serve as the land commissioner and the Council has the right to assign work for them.

The Council has been officially notified of the results of the elections. The procedure of Chinese elections this year have been much simplified. The five old Chinese members of the Council were recently re-elected by a majority vote cast by the Assembly of Chinese Ratepayers.

Land Regulations Reform Wanted

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

The final objective of the Japanese Government is the abolition of extraterritoriality in China and the return to the Chinese people of all concessions and settlements, Mr. K. Tsurumi, Japanese Embassy spokesman, revealed at the Japanese press conference yesterday in a lengthy comment on the result of the Shanghai municipal election held on Wednesday and Thursday. If these aims could not be achieved at the present time, he said, the reform of the administration and constitution of the International Settlement was required by the Japanese.

Mr. Tsurumi congratulated the successful candidates in the election which, he said, was a sort of game that should be conducted according to the rules of sport whereby the loser should congratulate the winner. As a result of the election, however, the feeling among the Japanese people in Shanghai that the administration of the Settlement ought to be more international had only been intensified.

The Japanese community, Mr. Tsurumi went on, would continue its efforts to carry out its convictions that the International Settlement of Shanghai should be a place suitable for everybody to live in. This could only be accomplished when the place lived up to its name of International Settlement.

Japanese Objective

An election always was carried out on the assumption that it was conducted justly and fairly, and in commenting on this, Mr. Tsurumi stated that facts would have to be investigated before any comment could be made as to the fairness of the election. The object of the Japanese was to secure fair representation in the affairs of the International Settlement and this objective, he hoped, would be achieved by lawful means. He added that the Japanese would not resort to unlawful means to secure this objective.

The tendency in the world today was to permit suffrage to be carried out on a universal basis and not under the restriction of property owned by certain people. In Shanghai, however, there still be seemed to be an anachronistic system whereby a man was allowed to vote if he possessed sufficient property. That Shanghai was still allowing this system to operate only showed how anachronistic the regulations in the Settlement were.

Mr. Tsurumi said that if he went to extremes he could easily say that the council should be run by the nine largest landowners in the Settlement or by the nine richest millionaires, if there were nine. The Japanese objective was to obtain a reform of the Land Regulations and this matter would have to be settled by the Council and the Consular Body.

The Land Regulations, he said, were archaic. They were introduced in 1846 and were revised a long time ago. In a world that was moving forward, it was a pity that such a statute governed the ruling of the Settlement today.

THE gun-boat Kiangping, newest addition to the Navy of the National Government, was launched here on April 9. The ceremonies were attended by a group of Chinese and Japanese officials, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported on April 10.

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S.M.C. Election Results Gratify

Japanese to Prepare for Next Election According to Committee Chairman

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

RESIDENTS of the International Settlement heaved sighs of relief yesterday morning after it was revealed that voting ratepayers, with the largest vote count ever recorded in a Shanghai municipal election, fought off the threat of Japanese domination of the Council and maintained the status quo for at least one more year by sweeping the five regular British candidates and two American nominees into office with an overwhelming majority of over two thousand votes for each candidate. Biggest flop of the election was the poor showing made by Mr. Ranald G McDonald, independent British candidate, who polled only 325 votes out of a total of 13,098 ballots cast.

Japanese residents in Shanghai will not abandon their fight to give a greater voice to their ideas on how the administration of the International Settlement should be conducted, Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, chairman of the Japanese Election Committee, said yesterday in a post-election statement.

"We will begin preparations now to obtain a landslide in next year's elections," he declared. "It is not immortals to command success," he said. "We Japanese shall not complain over the results of the election now that the struggle is over. The importance of an election lies not upon its outcome, but in the righteousness of the platforms at issue."

Mr. Hayashi, however, pointed out that the question of whether or not the election was conducted fairly and justly would require study, together with "the irrationalities of the present system of elections."

"I believe that appropriate steps should be taken separately for their study and reform," he added.

Results Regretted

In discussing the election returns for membership in the S.M.C., Mr. Hayashi remarked: "It is to be regretted that the results of the election fell short of our expectations in spite of our solid unity and I, as the chairman of the Election Committee, lack words to apologize for this to the Japanese residents.

"Our aims towards the International Settlement is to internationalize it on the basis of friendly relations and co-operation among various communities, ousting the monopolization of the Settlement's administration by one national group so as to make Shanghai an ideal international city," the statement said.

In promoting the common welfare of the residents in the Settlement by carrying out gradual reforms in the administration of the Settlement and by re-examining its organization which has not kept pace with this progressive age," the Japanese sought to improve existing conditions, Mr. Hayashi pointed out.

"Our insistence springs from a noble ideal, unlike one based upon egoistic national self-interest. We feel that the results of the election have eloquently shown that our assertions were just and appropriate. In spite of the smaller number of Japanese in the Council against the British and the Americans, we sincerely hope that our opinions will be put into practice before long," the election chairman declared.

Powers Warned

Chungking, Apr. 12.

A warning to foreign Powers that yesterday's elections to the Shanghai Municipal Council should cause them to realize Japan's intention of dominating China and completely ousting foreign interests, is given by the "Hsin Hua Jih Pao," official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, in an editorial this morning.

"The present situation in Shanghai," the daily asserts, "is the direct result of the appeasement policy on the part of the foreign Powers towards Japan. During the past two and a half years, every Japanese demand has been accepted by the Shanghai Municipal Council; but every concession made by the Council has been invariably followed by fresh demands.

"Japan aims at completely ousting the rights and interests of third Powers in China. The election is merely part of the Japanese programme. Though Britain and the United States may be able to maintain the status quo this time, it is almost certain that stronger Japanese pressure is bound to follow.

"To preserve their own interests and rights in China, foreign nationals in this country should urge their Home Governments to change their policy and give China material assistance, in order effectively to check Japanese aggression." the "Hsin Hua Jih Pao" concludes.—Reuter.

Council Thanks Scrutineers

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, yesterday sent the following letter of thanks to Messrs. H. Berents and R. Bringert, the scrutineers in the election:—

On behalf of my colleagues and myself I wish to tender to you our most genuine thanks for undertaking the responsible task of acting as scrutineers in the recent Municipal Election.

We were fortunate in obtaining the help of two Scrutineers who commanded the confidence of the community and whose readiness to devote unremitting attention to details of organization made possible the smooth conduct of the recent count of votes.

I am sure that all your fellow-ratepayers share in the thanks which I am expressing on behalf of the Council.

The Council has been notified by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the election, at a meeting of representatives of Chinese Ratepayers, of Messrs. Yu Ya Ching, L. T. Yuan, W. Gockson, E. Y. B. Kiang and Yulin Hsi as members of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the year 1940/41.

The Council has also been notified by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the election of Messrs. K. H. Ling, K. O. Hsu, F. S: Hsu, Francis Liu, W. J. Lee and D. S. Chen to serve on the Council's Committees for the year 1940/41. Mr. T. Z. King has been nominated by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association as a Land Commissioner for the year 1940/41.

Japanese Comment On Elections

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Whether the five Japanese candidates for the Shanghai Municipal Council are elected or not, the Japanese demand for fair representation will not be changed, the Japanese Embassy spokesman said yesterday. The object in nominating five Japanese candidates, he said, was to achieve gradual reform of the administration of the International Settlement so that it would be true to its name and conducted along international lines with all nationals represented. Asked if the Japanese would demand more seats on the Council in the event the five were not all elected the spokesman replied that there would be another election next year.

Considering that the five Japanese nominees are able and respected members of the Japanese community, continued the spokesman, and besides that have a good understanding of international relations, they may be expected to carry out their duties in a fitting manner, with full realization of the responsibilities placed upon them.

High Principles

The statements of the Japanese candidates, said the spokesman, revealed that the Japanese platform aimed at high principles. This lofty attitude had been taken advantage of by British and American campaign leaders who have attacked the Japanese nomination of five candidates on the grounds that should the Japanese gain control of the Council, American and British interests would be driven out by various dictatorial methods of the Japanese and who have even hinted that the administration of the Settlement will be plunged into chaos. This propaganda has been extremely effective and the present election will probably be quite a close race, said the spokesman.

The spokesman said that there was a committee of four, British, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese, at present studying measures for reform of the Settlement administration. The Japanese ratepayers were anxious to see this committee expanded to include an American, German, Italian and some other national, so that discussions would be truly international.

Japanese Journal Says Election was Faked

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Wild charges of irregularities by the British Election Committee in the recent elections for the Shanghai Municipal Council, were made yesterday under banner headlines by the "Shanghai Mainichi". Officials and former officials of the Council were implicated in the charges, which included British voting after the closing of the polls, "stuffing the ballot boxes," and fabrication of voting passes.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Shanghai Goes to the Polls

In the midst of startling events, International Settlement ratepayers visited the polls in their hundreds on April 10 to record their votes in the most momentous municipal election that the city has seen. Above are two queues of voters awaiting their turns at the ballot boxes. Below is a general view of the scene in the Drill Hall where the voting south of the Creek took place.

Council Not Extravagant

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

In view of countless charges of extravagance which have been made against the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. J. W. Carney, American candidate in the Municipal election which takes place today and Thursday, has addressed a communication to the "North-China Daily News" in which he reviews the changes in S.M.C. personnel during the past ten years from an economy point of view. He states that exclusive of the Police and S.V.C., there has been a decrease of 14 per cent. in the foreign staff which, he believes, is fairly creditable.

The relative figures he quotes as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1929	Sept. 15, 1939
Volunteer Corps ...	8	11
Fire Brigade	49	40
Police (incl. Goal)..	536	585
Police Sec. II Japanese	178	287
Health Department ..	133	140
Public Works Dept.	121	90
Sewage Treatment and Disposal	2	—
Education Dept.	120	80
Public Library	1	2
Finance Department	16	17
Revenue Office	44	42
Secretariat	23	22
Industrial Section ..	—	4
Director General's Office	2	—
Chinese Studies	2	4
Legal	—	2
	1237	1326
	714	872
	523	454

It will be noted that the major increase in the Police has been in the Japanese section, Mr. Carney states, and adds "I make no claim that the S.M.C. is a perfect administration and that further economies may not be effected, but I submit any reasoning ratepayer will not be critical of the above showing.

A Burden

"I believe that it is against the interests of ratepayers to permit any impairment of our essential services —further that we have a moral obligation to take care of the staff who have served the Council so faithfully. In the final conclusion it is you ratepayers who must decide how costly an administration you desire. If you are to have the protection the present police and fire departments afford you, then the bill for those services must be met.

"It may be argued the Council hides its light under a bushel. To illustrate: Many of our ratepayers, although aware, were not appreciative that the immense cost of the Gaol and Reformatory, i.e. estimated at $3,347,250 for 1940, was a burden placed upon the Council by Consuls representing the U.S.A., France, Great Britain, Norway, the Netherlands, and Brazil. The cost of the orchestra pales into insignificance in comparison. It appears evident the Council must improve its publicity department to offset the attacks which are made upon it.

"It is regrettable that the spirit of nationalism has been so pronounced in this election, and after the smoke and fire have passed away I trust that the spirit of those who inaugurated this Municipality will again prevail—*Omnia juncta in uno.*"

Statement by Mr. I. Okamoto

Proposing a gradual revision of administrative regulations in the International Settlement for the benefit of various nationals residing there, Mr. Issaku Okamoto, one of five Japanese candidates for S.M.C. membership, pointed out in a platform statement issued on Monday that the Settlement would reach an ideal condition when its residents were given equal opportunities for their activities.

Mr. Okamoto, a director of the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association in China, explained in his manifesto that the Japanese views towards Settlement administration had been clearly set forth in the statement issued by Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, chairman of the Japanese election committee, last week.

Japanese candidates, Mr. Okamoto continued, advocated the internationalization of the Settlement administration with the equal participation of various national groups and the consolidation of the foundation of the Settlement through a fundamental re-examination of its administrative organs and its finances.

Internationalization

"Five Japanese announced their candidacy because the greatly increased number of Japanese voters in Shanghai and the desire to attain the ideal to which I have already referred made this natural," Mr. Okamoto stated, adding that the Japanese were prepared to invite minor national groups into the Council once the internationalization of the Settlement was achieved.

Although many European and American nationals feared that the Japanese if they gained a majority of the Municipal Council would upset the prevailing machinery of Settlement administration, no sound argument which might destroy the Japanese arguments had yet been presented, Mr. Okamoto declared. British and American interests, continued the statement, had cited unfortunate instances in other cities, but the comparisons had been unjustified in that general conclusions had been drawn out of special cases arising from abnormal situations.

The fact that the International Settlement was truly an international settlement and that the Japanese would have to share the responsibility for its state was completely ignored in the English and American arguments, the statement further pointed out.

"The well-known fact that the Chinese living in Japan have never been subjected to violence or oppression and are enjoying peaceful lives testifies that the Japanese have no prejudice against any national groups," Mr. Okamoto said.

A revision of the Land Regulations was suggested in the statement but no revolutionary change was planned, it added. All laws and regulations were made to protect a man's right to exist and stabilize his livelihood, Mr. Okamoto pointed out, but they should be revised in accordance with constant changes in circumstances, he said.

Land Regulations Obsolete

Domestic legislation of every nation had been revised to meet the trend of the times or interpreted in a new light without adhering to the letter, the statement remarked, stating that the Land Regulations which formed the constitution of the Settlement were not an exception.

Japanese candidates proposed a revision of the existing Land Regulations through a legal procedure for the benefit of all nationals living in the Settlement. It would run counter to the welfare of the Settlement to maintain a *status quo* because it was advantageous to a specific class or national group, Mr. Okamoto emphasized.

History clearly proved that, the more dissatisfied elements were found existing in society, the greater would be the internal friction which would result in disastrous effects to society itself, the platform statement concluded.

China Newspapers On Situation

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

A review of Chinese press reports reveals that hope is unanimous that the newly elected members of the Shanghai Municipal Council will keep their promises made during the election campaign and try to focuss their attention on two main items. Agitation against maintenance of the band by the Council has again been started.

Quoting Chinese ratepayers, the reports state that the new members of the Council should do their utmost to reduce prices of commodities by readjusting conditions of supply and demand and by discouraging profiteering among unscrupulous merchants. Cancellation of the proposal for increasing the municipal rate is listed as the second important problem to be settled without delay. To increase the tax is likened to the "drying of a lake in order to catch fish." Strict retrenchment is advocated.

One report points out that, although in the new municipal budget the money to be spent for maintaining the band has been reduced by $36,200, the ratepayers have still to shoulder the burden of $200,000. It is said that it has been suggested that the band should be abolished and that the burden should be shifted to only those who are musically inclined.

Reports on activities of special committees on price-fixing are also given prominence, it being asserted that the committees of both foreign areas may announce detailed regulations governing the fixing of prices some time this week.

Purchasing Power Reduced

Chinese evening reports state that there is a noticeable reduction of the purchasing power on the part of local Chinese and that fewer customers have shown up at shops. It is stated that reduction of prices, prevention of manipulation and improvement of treatment for employees must receive the immediate attention of parties concerned in order to do away with the menace to commerce.

It is admitted that during the past two years merchants here have made profits owing to the increased population but in view of communication difficulties and of the restrictions placed by the Chinese government on goods which are not necessary for the people living in the interior, Chinese merchants here have now been reduced to maintaining trade relations with the South Sea Islands and local customers, it is explained.

The reports indicate, however, that now merchants cannot even count on the latter for support for the purchasing power has been considerably decreased since the beginning of the year when prices began to increase.

The Municipal Council has been notified that Mr. R. P. Butrick, Acting American Consul General, has been elected a Judge of the Court of Consuls to succeed Mr. C. E. Gauss and that the court is now composed of the following:—Mr. Y. Miura, Consul General for Japan (President). Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., Consul General for Great Britain, and Mr. R. P. Butrick, Acting American Consul General. Mr. E. A. Long, Secretary of the Consular Body, will continue to act as Secretary to the Court.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Supt. Tan Shao-Liang Killed

Two Gunmen Seriously Wounded; C.P.C. Near Death Following Thrilling Gun-Battle

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

SUPT. Tan Shao-liang, the most valuable Chinese member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, met his death at the hands of gunmen as he was leaving a Chinese house at 75 Weihaiwei Road shortly after 9 a.m. yesterday. Two of his assailants were wounded, following an exciting chase which ensued and which came to a dramatic climax on Route Cardinal Mercier a few minutes afterwards. Foreign, Chinese and Sikh members of the S.M.P., assisted by French Concession police participated in the running gun-battle.

Supt. Tan was just about to board his waiting motor car parked opposite the Second Kiangsu High Court when a volley of shots rang out. Fired from point-blank range, death was almost instantaneous, two shots smashing his right arm, two further shots entering the right side of his chest and another which perforated the stomach.

C.P.C. 2556, who was on duty outside the premises of the Court, came to the rescue and fired several shots in the direction of the gunmen. They replied injuring him seriously with one shot through the abdomen.

Thrilling Chase

Serg. P. B. Duffy, who was on duty in the police office of the Court, dashed out on the street and gave chase together with a Chinese constable who was on duty outside No. 71 Weihaiwei Road.

The thugs ran down Seymour Road towards Avenue Foch and then turned into the latter thoroughfare where at the intersection of Moulmein Road and Route Cardinal Mercier, they were joined by Sikh P.C. 671 and by a Chinese constable who was on special traffic duty at the time, travelling on a truck which he was escorting to Gordon Road police station. He told the driver to stop and joined the other police officers.

When the thugs had reached the corner of Rue Ratard, two or three turned left and it was here that one of the gunmen was brought down seriously injured in the leg. His revolver in which only two or three rounds of unspent ammunition were found, was taken from him. The other injured man was brought down at the intersection of Route J. Prentice with shot-wounds in the right temple, the left breast and the right shin. When policemen inspected the nature of his wounds, it was also discovered that his Mauser pistol which he was still holding, had been smashed in his right hand by a well-aimed shot from the service pistol of the Sikh S.P.C.

The criminal was not expected to live when he was rushed to the St. Marie Hospital only to be later transferred to the Police Hospital.

The C.P.C. who was shot on Weihaiwei Road was admitted to the Police Hospital in an extremely critical condition and two blood transfusions had already been performed by 3 p.m. when an emergency operation was performed. He was also not expected to live.

An emergency ambulance which was ordered to the intersection of Weihaiwei Road and Seymour Road picked up the Supt. Tan and the critically injured constable and rushed them to the Police Hospital, while a pedestrian who was slightly wounded in the abdomen by a stray bullet, was taken to the Paulun Hospital.

H.Q. Men Investigate

The case is being investigated by detectives from police headquarters who have been working feverishly since the crime occurred. The gunman who sustained the comparatively minor injuries was taken to Chengtu Road police station for questioning immediately after he had been arrested but it was discovered that his wounds were more serious than was first thought and he had to be transferred to the Police Hospital for treatment. His accomplice is in such a serious condition that he will not be able to submit to questioning for some time, provided that he lives at all.

Detectives are in attendance at the Police Hospital waiting for the moment in which it will be possible to question either of the two gunmen because only in this manner will it be possible to ascertain the motives for the brutal killing. While no evidence is as yet in the hands of the police, it was generally believed yesterday that the assassination has a political background, although the possibilities of other motives is also being looked into.

News Causes Consternation

The news of the death of the police officer was received at headquarters a few minutes later and caused deep consternation. Supt. Tan was attached to the Special Branch of the S.M.P. and functioned as liaison officer with the Special Municipality in all matters pertaining to the Western district. He took an active part some time ago in bringing about an agreement regarding the policing of the outside Settlement roads and due to his profound knowledge of all matters pertaining to the political situation and political figures not only in Shanghai but in the whole of China, he was invaluable to the S.M.P. which he had served for 30 years.

Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police, immediately issued an order to the Force in which the deceased was lauded for his faithful services to the Council since July 1, 1908, when he first joined the S.M.C. as a clerical assistant. His unusual abilities made him progress rapidly and on September 1, 1930, he was appointed Superintendent and held this position until his death yesterday.

He is survived by four sons and one daughter. One son is a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, being attached to the Fingerprint Department. Supt. Tan was very popular with Chinese and foreign officers alike and high police officials yesterday believed that it would be almost impossible to replace him.

The body of the deceased was sent to the International Funeral Directors, Kiaochow Road, where an inquest will

Supt. Tan Shao-liang

be held tomorrow morning when funeral arrangements will also be announced.

The brutal shooting of Supt. Tan recalls the assassination on August 12, 1938, of Supt. Loh Lien-kwe, senior detective of the S.M.P. whose body was riddled with bullets outside the Central Hotel, Canton Road, when two bold assassins managed to get away and have never been traced.

An Appreciation

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Superintendant Tan, the police officer who was killed yesterday, occupied the senior Chinese detective political position in the Municipal Police for more than one decade. His speciality was mainly political and in this connection he was the strongest supporter which the D.C. political had during this period. The late D.C.I. Mr. Armstrong relied upon him during the internecine war of 1924, the invasion by Gen. Chang Chung-chang in 1926, and, during the time that the Generalissimo established his new government in Nanking and Shanghai during 1927-1928.

Mr. Tan attended the ceremonies in Nanking at the time the new government was instituted. Likewise Mr. Tan was a firm supporter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his policy and was in no small way a supporter of his doctrines in Shanghai.

Much can be said about Supt. Tan's activities with the police but these are buried in records which may never be disclosed. His political investigations were a potential source in his promotion to the rank he held at the time of his death yesterday. Supt. Tan had the confidence of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang's government which followed Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan's government and he never betrayed a confidence of the contesting parties in the various civil wars.

He was loyal to the S.M.P. in the highest degree. Since the Japanese occupation of the environs of Shanghai and the Japanese-sponsored infiltration of the Western outside road area he had occupied the most responsible position of liaison officer between the Settlement police, the Japanese gendamarie, and officials of Mayor Fu Hsiao-en's Special Municipality. Having done so well in this office the motive for his murder that cannot be ascertained at the moment; but it is natural that the senior officials of all departments concerned will regret his untimely death.

Of Cantonese Parentage

The late Supt. Tan was born 50 years ago in Chunshan, Kuangtung. After receiving a home education he entered the Ying Hwa College in Foochow. On graduation he was employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council on July 1, 1908. He then served as a translator but after many years' hard work his strong ability was recognized specially during the civil war between the governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu.

As a reward for his good services he was recommended for the post which he had been holding until the time of his death. He was promoted to the post as the superintendent on September 1, 1930. He had been in the police for 32 years.

C.P.C. Terrorist Die of Wounds

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

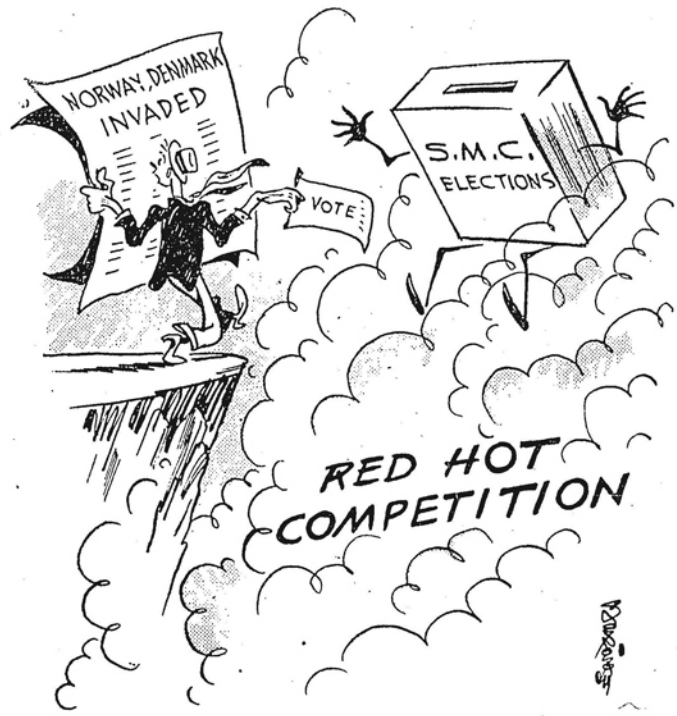
Wounded in an attempt to prevent assassins from killing Superintendent Tan Shao-liang on Weiheiwei Road, April 13, C.P.C. 2556 succumbed at 12.45 a.m. yesterday after all efforts to save his life proved of no avail.

One of the gunmen who was brought down by the police in the running battle which followed the shooting died at 3 a.m. yesterday, while the other man, who was also nabbed after being seriously injured, is showing some improvement although his condition is too serious to permit questioning.

Services Held

Meanwhile, flags were flown at half mast at all Settlement police stations yesterday out of respect for Supt. Tan. Encoffining ceremonies for the police officer were held in the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, Kiaochow Road, at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Hundreds of foreign and Chinese friends of the deceased paid their last respects to the bereaved family, while floral tributes did not cease to arrive until nightfall. Nearly all police officers who were not prevented from doing so as a result of their duties, attended the function, and it was learned yesterday that the remains of the deceased will remain at the funeral parlours until suitable arrangements can be made for a funeral in Kwangtung province.



BY SAPAJOU

Mr. Shanghailander Distracted ?

Consul, Radio Station Manager Protest Jam

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Mr. R. P. Butrick, Consul in Charge of the American Consulate-General in Shanghai, and Mr. L. E. Healy, manager of radio station XMHA, called on Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, yesterday afternoon, to request that the interference which has been jamming the station be discontinued, the Japanese Embassy spokesman said yesterday. Mr. Miura pointed out to the American official and the radio station manager that actual facts would have to be ascertained before any steps could be taken.

On April 6, the spokesman said, Mr. Butrick telephoned to the Japanese Consul-General to say that there appeared to be interference with the wavelength of an American-owned radio station for several days. A letter from Mr. Butrick to Mr. Miura on April 9 on the same subject gave the location of the alleged source of interference. Upon investigation it was revealed that the place mentioned was not interfering with the broadcast of XMHA and consequently it had not yet been ascertained from where the interference was coming or whether it was caused by Japanese or other nationals.

As a result of the interference, the spokesman said, XMHA shifted its wavelength, overlapping a Japanese station which had been on the air for some time. The Japanese station made representations to XMHA because of this interference and XMHA returned to its original wavelength.

New York Comment on Shanghai Elections

New York, Apr. 15.

Possible dangers which may result from the defeat of the Japanese candidates in the recent elections of the International Settlement of Shanghai were the subject of an editorial in the New York "Herald Tribune" today.

"The Shanghai elections may seem like a very tiny square in the smallest teapot," the paper said. "Actually there may be in it, however, the makings of a war in the Pacific."

"Japanese spokesmen," the paper added, "hasten to say they will have the votes next year and can afford to wait. But will the army wait? The next in order is a demand on the treaty powers for the retrocession of the Settlement through the new régime in Nanking. Next after that is its rejection by the British and American Governments, Shanghai's original concessionaires. The tempest is, indeed, a wee one but the teapot is the Pacific, so this wee tempest deserves watching."—Havas.

Heavy Fighting in Western Environs

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

Very heavy fighting took place early yesterday morning in the outskirts of Shanghai when large-scale guerilla operations in which heavy armament used both by Chinese guerillas numbering about 1,500 and Japanese detachments from Kiangwan area woke up many residents in the Hungjao area. Chinese evening papers gave detailed accounts of the affair, described as some of the most fierce fighting to take place near Shanghai since the conclusion of the Shanghai hostilities more than two years ago.

The reports admitted that the Chinese forces, led by Col. Koo Fu-sen, suffered heavy losses but the Japanese were said to have met with the same fate. Quoting arrivals from the countryside the reports said that fighting still continued late in the afternoon when they left the H'ngjao Cheng (village). The battle was waged at a place near Chaohong on the Shanghai-Tsingpu highway about 30 km. from Shanghai.

Just why such large-scale fighting had broken out so near the city these reports did not state clearly but other Chinese reports circulated during the past few days indicated that guerilla fighting had been causing trouble to the Japanese garrison forces in railway zones in Chekiang and Kiangsu. It was even reported that recently 26 Chinese planes flew to districts near Nanking dropping handbills and causing uneasiness among the Japanese and new Chinese officials in occupied districts.

Heavy Gunfire Heard

A graphic account of the fighting stated that heavy gunfire awakened residents early yesterday morning and Japanese forces were rushed to the Shanghai-Tsingpu highway from Kiangwan. More than ten truckloads of Japanese soldiers and four tanks had been concentrated in places near Great Western, Chungshan and Hungjao Roads prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Japanese garrison forces in neighbouring districts had been reinforced during the past few days.

But it was not until yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock that the Japanese began their push. The Japanese may have taken the initiative in the engagements for one report admitted that owing to difficulties in obtaining ammunition and the recruiting by new Chinese authorities, the number of guerillas operating near Shanghai had been reduced. It was hinted that the guerillas who fought yesterday might be the only ones that the Japanese may have to face.

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Col. Casseville Reviews Troops

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Colonel H. Casseville, commanding all French Forces stationed in China, took official leave from his men at an impressive ceremony held at the French Park at 9.30 a.m. yesterday. Col. J. L. Eissautier, who is his successor in the important post, also attended.

Detachments from the French gunboat in port, from the colonial troops garrisoned here, from Concession police and Russian auxiliaries and from the tank unit, participated. The saluting base in the middle of the roadway on the east side of the park, was smartly passed by all units to the spains of martial music.

The detachments participating in the march past thereupon took up positions on the large lawn in the centre of the park and Col. Casseville, together with Col. Eissautier, inspected the men.

Major Fleurant was then decorated with the Legion d'Honneur, fellow officers taking up positions behind the French flag in front of which Maj. Fleurant stood for the presentation.

The entire ceremony was over by 10 a.m. and at 11.30 a.m. Col. Casseville was host at a farewell cocktail party held at the Cercle Sportif Francais, when officers from the Shanghai Defence Forces, consular and diplomatic officials, as well as members of the two municipal administrations and the French community attended and had occasion to meet Col. Eissautier.

The last official function at which Col. Casseville will take part, will be a parade by the Shanghai Defence Forces which is being held in his honour at the Race Course tomorrow morning.

Chinese Student Shot In Avenue Road

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Mystery surrounds the murder of a young Chinese student in Avenue Road yesterday afternoon. Shot through the head by an unknown assassin, who escaped after committing the crime, the student died immediately.

The dead man was studying law at a college at Wong Ka Shaw. While walking along Avenue Road his assassin stole up behind him and fired one shot which passed through his head. He fell to the ground mortally wounded.

Police from Sinza station, who are investigating the case, believe that a quarrel may have been the motive for the crime. At a late hour last night detectives were still working on the case.

Foreign Woman Manhandled

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

With bruises on her arms and legs and a serious injury to an eye, presumably caused by the butt of a pistol with which she was struck during her four-hour captivity, Miss Cecilia Haas, Czechoslovakian, was nursing her wounds in her Embankment Building apartment last night and was unable to speak to a "North-China Daily News" reporter.

Investigations revealed that Miss Haas, who is connected with the catering department of Jewish refugees living at the Embankment Building, was standing on Boone Road near the Hongkew Market at about 11.15 a.m. yesterday when a car, licence No. 4607, drove up to her, a Japanese ordered her to sit down in the rear, and the vehicle finally drove off in the direction of Yangtszepoo. Shrieking and attempting to free herself, Miss Haas was seen being finally overpowered by the Japanese and a foreigner who were sitting on either side of her while a Chinese chauffeur was driving.

Questioned at H.Q.

The car proceeded to a piece of vacant ground on Ward Road where a truck-load of Japanese gendarmerie saw her being forcefully taken from the car. The gendarmes intervened and accompanied her to their headquarters where she was questioned.

When permitted to leave, Miss Haas, proceeded to the Japanese Consulate-General where she reported the matter and then went to the General Hospital where her wounds were treated.

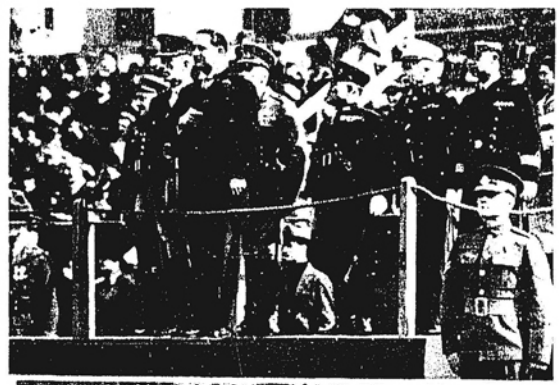
The car used in the kidnapping was learned by the "North-China Daily News" to be registered in the name of the Japanese Residents' Corporation. It was found abandoned at the intersection of Seward Road and Broadway at 2.30 p.m. yesterday and was subsequently taken to Hongkew police station.

It was generally believed that the Japanese suspected Miss Haas of urging Jewish refugees not to vote for the Japanese candidates in the municipal elections. Close friends of the victim of yesterday's cowardly attack assured the "North-China Daily News" that Miss Haas had never at any time discussed the elections with anyone. Interesting side-light on the case, is the fact that eye-witnesses to the kidnapping told the "North-China Daily News" reporter that a foreigner, appearing to be a Jewish refugee, was in the car with the Japanese who forced Miss Haas to drive away with them.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Col. Casseville Inspects Parade

Bidding farewell to his men, Colonel H. Casseville, commanding French troops stationed in China, took the salute at a parade held at the French Park, at 9.30 a.m. on April 13. Detachments from the French army, navy and the Concession police took part. Major Fleurant is seen in the upper picture, giving the salute after having been decorated with the Legion d'Honneur. In the lower picture, Col. Casseville and Col. Eissautier, his successor as commander of the French forces stationed in China, are seen inspecting the parade. Col. Casseville was the host at a farewell cocktail party at the Cercle Sportif Francais at 11.30 a.m. on April 13.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Annual Parade of the S.V.C.

A large crowd witnessed the annual parade and march past of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in Bubbling Well Road on April 14. Here are seen Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Council, with Col. J. W. Hornby, Commandant of the Corps, and commanders of the local garrison forces, taking the salute at the Country Club. Below, the Shanghai Scottish marching past.

Shanghai's Army On Parade

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

Everybody loves a parade and that is the reason why practically everybody in the city was stationed somewhere along Bubbling Well Road yesterday afternoon when a brilliant military spectacle was provided by Shanghai's own citizen soldiers taking part in the annual inspection and march past of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Once again the smartness and military precision of the Volunteers, their bayonets and accoutrements glistening in the warm, spring sun, drew forth an orgy of handclapping all along the route. Once again the military efficiency of Shanghai's little army was demonstrated far and wide.

Forming up on the Racecourse, the Corps was inspected by Col. J. W. Hornby before the order to march off was given. Headed by the Commandant, Corps Headquarters, Headquarters, Shanghai Light Horse and the American Troop, the Volunteers swung out of the Racecourse to the strains of a martial medley played by the military band of the East Surrey Regiment.

At the saluting base in front of the Country Club were Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C., the commanders of all the Foreign Defence Forces in Shanghai and other officers. A loud burst of handclapping greeted the arrival of the parade, each unit in which, on passing the base, executed a smart "Eyes left," which was acknowledged by Mr. Franklin. After leading the parade past the Country Club, Col. Hornby withdrew and joined Mr. Franklin and the Defence Force commanders on the stand.

Colour Party

As he did so the East Surreys band swung to the side of the road to play the rest of the units past. First to salute was "A" Battalion, consisting of Headquarters, "A" Company, "B" Company, the Scottish Company, which was headed by the Pipes and Drums of the Seaforth Highlanders, the Jewish Company and Air Defence Company.

Then followed "B" Battalion, consisting of Headquarters, American Company, Portuguese Company, Philippine Company and American Machine Gun Company. Behind them came the Corps Colours carried by the Colour Subaltern, Second Lieut. A. C. Sinclair of the Shanghai Scottish Company. The Colour Guard comprised two sergeants, one each from "A" and "B" Battalions, and the Colour Escort was provided by Chinese and Interpreter Companies, 50 men from each.

"C" Battalion followed. On parade in this unit were Russian Regiment, Headquarters, No. 1 Company, No. 2 Company, No. 3 (Vol.) Company, No. 4 Company. Signals Company, Armoured Car Company (dismounted personnel), "C" (M.G.) Company, Interpreter Company and Transport Company. The parade ended with the Armoured Car and Engineer Field companies and lorries rumbling past the saluting base.

Danish Cargoes to Be Seized

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Following the German occupation of Denmark and the invasion of Norway, the Allied authorities are taking steps to see that cargoes in ships of these two countries do not fall into enemy hands, and a number of vessels in Far Eastern waters are being detained and their cargoes taken over.

This action is explained in a statement issued by the British Embassy in Shanghai yesterday. The statement reads:

In view of the fact that Denmark is under German occupation and control, all goods of Danish origin or destined for Denmark will in fact be used in the service of the enemy. The following steps are therefore being taken by the Allied Authorities with regard to all Danish territory other than Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

(a) All contraband consigned to or destined for Denmark will be detained or seized.

(b) All goods of Danish origin or ownership will be detained under the reprisal order, and the British authorities will refuse certificates of origin for all goods of Danish origin or ownership.

(c) All applications for "Navicerts" covering goods consigned to Danish destinations will be refused. All "Navicerts" granted for consignments for Denmark which have not yet reached their destination are cancelled.

This action is no way directed against the Danish people but is necessitated by the fact that their country and their Government are in the effective control of the enemy.

Ships Held in Hongkong

Hongkong, Apr. 12.

British naval units in Hongkong are preparing to seize between 40 and 50 Norwegian and Danish vessels plying the China coast, it was reported today. Meanwhile, a police guard was placed on the 11 Norwegian and Danish ships which were detained here yesterday. Cargoes on the Danish ships were seized as enemy property.—United Press.

Four in Yokohama

Yokohama, Apr. 12.

Bringing to four the number of vessels riding at anchor in Yokohama's "dead ship row,' the 5083-ton Danish freighter Rola Maersk today joined the ranks of German merchantmen which are seeking refuge here from the British Navy. The Danish ship was originally to leave here on Wednesday for New York, but cancelled her sailing under orders from New York.—Domei.

Annual Report of General Hospital

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

The report of the Shanghai General Hospital for 1939 reveals that during the year the number of patients admitted shows an increase of 562 over the number admitted in previous years. The net financial loss for the year was $73,551.75 as compared to $60,877.71 in 1938. In the X-ray Department there was a decrease in the number of radiographs taken in 1939 as compared with 1938 and fewer cases were X-rayed in 1939 than in the preceding year. New registrations, in the Tuberculosis Clinic more than doubled those of 1938 but there were fewer total attendances.

In the Out-Patient Department 11,338 patients received treatment, an increase of 1,647 over the figure for the previous year. The number of casualties treated was 921, on increase of 323. The number of patients admitted was 2,941 while the number of Patient Days during 1939 was 49,186 as compared to 41,792 in 1938.

Owing to the increased high cost of commodities and essential services the Governors were compelled, as from March 1, 1939, to increase the hospital charges in the case of First, Second and Intermediate Class patients by adding a surcharge of 15 per cent. This surcharge was further increased to 30 per cent. as from September 15, 1939.

Adverse Conditions

Unsettled conditions in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts continue to adversely affect the number of First and Second Class patients making use of the hospital and it is to be anticipated there will be little improvement in this respect until conditions return to normal.

The following changes in the Board of Governors took place during the year, Mr. L. Scheyven, Counsellor of the Belgian Embassy, has acted for the Consul-General for Belgium during the latter's absence on leave. Mr. A. C. Cornish, upon his departure from Shanghai, was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Carney. The thanks of the Governors for donations received during the year were extended to the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai, the Red Cross Society for China, the British Fund for Relief in China and to other kindly donors. The Governors also placed on record their thanks and appreciation for the services donated by the Nursing Staff, Sisters of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary and gratefully acknowledged the free optical and dental treatments given to indigent patients by Drs. C. P. Rakusen and Mr. Klatchko respectively, and the free treatments in Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases given by Dr. Gizella Varo.

The net loss of $73,551.75 was arrived at after setting up a reserve of $2,500 against Bad and Doubtful Debts and writing off $10,621.27 as depreciation on Linen, furniture, plant, fittings etc. No provision for depreciation on buildings was made.

Briton Assaulted by Armed Men

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Unprovoked by any action on his part, Mr. R. T. A. Tucker, an employee of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., was cowardly assaulted by five Chinese, all of them brandishing pistols, outside the Foreign Y.M.C.A. shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Also assaulted when he ran to Mr. Tucker's rescue was a Chinese police constable. The five men responsible for the attack drove away in a car before a party of police arrived on the scene.

Mr. Tucker, who had just walked across from the Racecourse side of Bubbling Well Road to the Y.M.C.A., where he resides, was seized by a Chinese as soon as he stepped on the kerb. This man, flaunting a pistol, hit the Briton in the eye and on the chest.

Pistols Drawn

At that moment a police constable, noticing what was happening, hurried to the scene. Three other Chinese, all armed, then stepped out of a crowd, and commenced to assault both the foreigner and the Chinese policeman.

With pistols still drawn they then entered a car, which was standing at the kerb, and drove away. It was reported to the police that the car had a Settlement licence, No. 14696, and a licence, No. 1025, issued by the "Special Municipality."

It is believed that the men responsible for the assault were bodyguards to a Chinese, who had visited the Park Hotel. Just as Mr. Tucker was stepping on the kerb this Chinese emerged from the hotel and the bodyguards took action, it is thought. Four of the men were armed with Mausers and a fifth person with a small automatic. The latter was believed to have been the man guarded.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

British Chamber of Commerce

Difficult Year's Activities Described by Chairman; Japanese Interference With Legitimate Trade

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

THE annual general meetings of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, and the China Association, Shanghai Branch, were held in the offices of the Chamber at 27 The Bund, yesterday evening. Among those present were:

Mr. A. H. George, H.B.M. Consul-General and Honorary President of the Chamber, Mr. J. C. Hutchison, Commercial Counsellor and Honorary Vice-President of the Chamber, Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. C. H. Arnhold, Vice-Chairman, Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, Chairman of the China Association, Mr. J. R. Jones, Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. F. Baker, Secretary, Mr. V. O. Riley, Assistant Secretary, and a number of members of both organizations. Speakers at the Meetings were Mr. George, Mr. Hutchison, Sir Robert Calder-Marshall and Mr. Woodhead.

Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, who presided at the meeting of the Chamber, spoke as follows:

As in 1938 the Chamber has been mainly concerned with problems arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, problems for which in many cases it might have been expected reasonable solutions would have been found long ere this, but though in some cases arrangements have been made and assurances given, impediments to trade still remain the rule rather than the exception.

Except in the South there has been little change in the military position, but with the capture of Pakhoi and the occupation of Hainan and Spratley Islands the Japanese are able to tighten the blockade of the China coast which, however, is only partially effective as trade continues to pass by devious routes to the interior. It would appear that military operations in most areas are deadlocked with Japanese nominally occupying but not controlling, large areas in which guerillas and other forces continue to operate freely preventing the consolidation and development of the occupied zones.

The continued closure of such important channels of trade as the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers is difficult to comprehend as judging from all available information such closure is not justified by military necessity, while its effect is merely to delay the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country which is the professed desire of the Japanese Government. In connection with both these rivers, promises of an early opening have been given, though no date has yet been arranged and the conditions have not been specified.

In the meantime, Japanese shipping enjoys a monopoly of river transportation while inland water navigation and, in fact, transportation facilities of all kinds in the occupied areas are in the hands of Japanese transportation companies which thus have a monopoly under the protection of the Japanese Army.

Trade and commerce during 1939 has been carried on despite the many difficulties placed in their way and the fact that this has been possible redounds to the credit of the Chinese trader and demonstrates once again his resourcefulness.

As a commercial organization it is not within the province of the Chamber to comment upon political matters or policies except in so far as such policies affect trade and commerce in general and British interests in particular, but one cannot ignore the interference with legitimate business, arbitrary exactions on goods in transit, other impediments to trade and the monopolistic character of the policy being pursued by Japan, the policy of the New Order in East Asia, and the effect that this policy is likely to have on the interests of those most vitally interested, the Chinese, as well as on the interests of foreigners trading in this country.

Negation of Open Door

The policy now being followed appears to be a direct negation of the policy of the Open Door and equal opportunity for the trade of all nations.

In January, 1939, H. M. Government made representations to the Japanese Government in regard to the policy of the New Order in East Asia as enunciated by Prince Konoye in December 1938 and in replying indirectly to these representations on January 26, 1939 Mr. Arita declared that the Nine Power Treaty was out of keeping with the new situation in the Far East and that the Japanese Government intended to readjust Sino-Japanese relations with a New China, a view not shared or accepted by H. M. Government. After prolonged negotiations by Mr. Wang Ching-wei with the Japanese this "New Chinese Central Government" was inaugurated on March 30, 1940 in Nanking.

As the agreement reached between Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese Government has not, for some unexplained reason, been published up to the present time it is not possible to evaluate the effect of the move on trading and commercial interests in "occupied China."

From time to time, authoritative statements have been made regarding the protection of Third Power interests and the favourable treatment that would be accorded those Powers recognizing and co-operating with the "New Order," which coupled with the declaration of Prince Konoye and the monopolistic tendency already apparent indicate that the exercise of "independence" by the new government will be severely restricted and controlled.

Reports from Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chefoo and Hankow all unfortunately refute the assurances which have been given regarding the protection of the interests of Third Powers, for while in Tientsin the barrier blockade is still impeding the movement of individuals and cargo, particularly British, reports from Tsingtao show the inadequacy of wharf accommodation and discriminatory treatment of British ships and cargo and throughout the Northern "occupied" areas anti-British propaganda is being inspired and encouraged.

Interference Deprecated

In the report last year, reference was made to the large number of plants in the industrial districts either lying partially destroyed and derelict or if in work being operated by Japanese without the consent of their rightful owners. The Japanese authorities have always strenuously maintained that they had no intention of confiscating plants belonging to private owners. It is learned that they are now ready to return the plants to their owners on proof of ownership, provided the owners give allegiance to the New Government. It is to be hoped, however, that the reported conditions of restitution are erroneous and that they will be such as can be complied with without difficulty and that Chinese industry may be able to recommence operations secure from interference, thereby materially assisting in the return to normalcy.

Though unable for the past 2½ years to operate their previously prosperous plants, that Chinese industrialists have not been idle is evidenced by the many new plants which have been erected in the Western district and which during the past year have prospered.

In the South-West very material strides have been made in industrial development in a major way while the numerous "co-operative" enterprises, the embryos of large plants, must inevitably have a beneficial effect on the economic life of the country, opening up large areas hitherto undeveloped. Even when peace is restored throughout the country the industries now established in these outlying parts will continue and will expand, for they will be required to satisfy the needs of the market at their doors.

Lack of adequate transportation facilities in "Free China" must inevitably delay the fulfilment of the larger plants, but there would appear to be no reason why "Free China" should not achieve self-sufficiency through the extension of the industrial co-operatives using small plants, the transportation of which presents no insuperable difficulty.

In the North disabilities due to exchange control and the use of the F. R. B. currency, which is not convertible into foreign exchange, has to some extent been overcome by the cumbersome linking system, the use of which has prevented complete trade stagnation.

Dollar Fluctuations

In June 1939 the National dollar declined from 8d, at which rate it had been steady for sometime, to 6d. —dropping to 3½d. in August. Recovering slightly it now remains steady at about 4d.

This fall in the exchange rate of the dollar while beneficial for exports, seriously affected imports. The heavy fall from 1/2½ to 4d. soon made itself felt in the cost of living which is now approximately 250 per cent. to 300 per cent. higher than in 1937. Part of this increase is due to the fall in exchange, but particularly as regards Chinese produce, rice, flour, meat and vegetables, the increase is due to restrictions, imposed on the flow of these commodities from the producing areas to Shanghai and to taxes and exactions collected in transit. The rise in the cost of living affects all but weighs specially heavily on the Chinese who are least able to bear it, the labourer and coolies who are never far from the hunger line.

This disregard of the welfare of the Chinese masses and interference with the staple food supply of the people is not due to military necessity and cannot be excused—for it needlessly brings hardship, suffering and starvation to thousands.

Though as was stated in the last annual report, the bulk of the cargo which was in storage at the wharves of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. had been delivered to its legal owners, a considerable amount was still unaccounted for. In June 1939 after repeated representations, representatives of firms interested in undelivered cargo were given an opportunity of inspecting the cargo still remaining with a view to identification. As a result of this inspection some further deliveries were made and it is understood that all remaining cargo has been cleared. Much cargo which was at the wharves on the outbreak of hostilities is, however, *still unaccounted for* and must now be regarded as lost.

Wharf Occupation

It was pointed out last year that as these wharves had been in the occupation of Japanese forces ever since the outbreak of the hostilities in Shanghai they must be held responsible for the loss of the goods which have been illegally removed and should reimburse the legal owners for the value of the goods. The fact that none, other than Japanese, had access to the wharves places such claims in an entirely different category from ordinary "war claims."

Though certain arrangements have been made with regard to Municipal policing in Hongkew and though Chinese are now permitted to enter the area freely without the production of passes, the British Tramway and Bus companies which hold franchises from the Council are still denied the rights they should enjoy by virtue of their franchises, though a Japanese Bus Company operates freely without any "franchise" formalities.

In the last annual report it was stated that "it has unfortunately been necessary to refer to the many impediments that have been placed in the way of trade and a return to normal and sane conditions" and the hope was expressed that "next year a different and more pleasing picture may be presented."

I wish I could report that this hope had been realized but as we know from our own experience in Shanghai and from reports from other places the impediments have not been removed, while the restrictions on the movement of necessities vital to the Chinese and the establishment of monopolies can hardly be said to augur well for the future prosperity of the occupied areas.

European War

On September 3, 1939, Great Britain and France declared War on Germany. We all know and the world knows that the war was not of our seeking and that every effort was made by the Prime Minister to avoid it. It is not necessary to mention the events which led up to the declaration of war—they are known to all.

To us in China the European War brings problems, many of them, not only those concerned with transportation difficulties but many others, for in these days the economic front is just as important as the actual front line and we who are far removed from the scene of actual hostilities nevertheless have our part to perform—a very important part too—for it is our duty to endeavour not only to maintain but to increase our trade with the home country and the Empire, thereby providing the sinews of war in the shape of foreign exchange.

Some of us are too old to give service in the fighting forces, but whether old and unfit or young and fit, we all have our duty to perform in the place and manner in which our Government requires, and if our Government wishes us to carry on where we are, we must give our service to the utmost of our ability.

In conclusion I will as usual give a brief survey of the Chamber's activities during the past year.

Joint Committee

The Joint Committee held 24 regular meetings during the year under review. Monthly reports of the matters discussed and dealt with were sent out as usual and a number of members took advantage of these reports to apply to the Secretary for further information on various questions. In addition to these regular meetings three special meetings were held and the Committee were honoured by the presence of Vice-Admiral R. V. Holt, Commander-in-Chief of the Yangtze Patrol on January 6, by Sir Robert Craigie, H.M. Ambassador to Japan, on April 6; and by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H.M. Ambassador to China, on November 3.

Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General, relinquished his position as Honorary President of the Chamber on his retirement from China. The Committee and members of the Chamber and China Association entertained Sir Herbert at a farewell banquet at the Shanghai Club on January 10, at which 132 persons were persent and the opportunity was taken to express to Sir Herbert the great appreciation of the British communities in China for all that he had done for their interests during his long service in this country.

On his appointment as H.M. Consul-General in Shanghai Mr. A. H. George kindly consented to succeed Sir Herbert Phillips as the Honorary President of the Chamber, and Mr. J. C. Hutchison, O.B.E., who was appointed Commercial Counsellor in Mr. George's place, kindly agreed to act as Honorary Vice-President of the Chamber.

Sub-Committees

The Sub-Committees of the Chamber held a number of meetings during the year, and rendered considerable assistance to the Joint Committee over a difficult period. The thanks of the Chamber are due to the members of these Committees for the services they have rendered.

As you will have seen from the accounts the Language School for the first time for a number of years has been conducted on a self-supporting basis, the income having exceeded the expenditure by $472. At the end of April the superintendent of the School, Mr. John S. Lee, owing to continued ill health, tendered his resignation, which the Committee accepted with much regret. His retirement was made the occasion of the presentation of a silver tray by members of the Joint Committee and the Language School Sub-Committee, as a small token of the excellent work done by him during his ten years association with the School; since Mr. Lee's retirement, Mr. V. O. Riley, the Assistant Secretary of the Chamber, has acted as the supervisor of the School. The average attendance of pupils during the year was 25; 16 examinations were held in Shanghai, one in Tientsin, and one in Hongkong, and all candidates were successful—two gaining honours. The thanks of the Chamber are due to Mr. G. W. Creighton, for conducting the examinations in Shanghai and to the Rev. A. P. Cullen and Mr. R. Trounce Nelson for conducting them in Tientsin and Hongkong respectively. The Committee hope that all members will continue to support the School so that at the end of the current year the working account will show a larger balance on the right side.

F.B.I. Apprenticeship Scheme

This scheme during 1939 showed continued popularity amongst young Chinese engineering students and over 100 applications were received for the 25 vacancies offered by manufacturing concerns in the United Kingdom. A new list of vacancies was received during the summer, which would have offered excellent opportunities to a further 25 or so young men, and applications were being called for when the European War broke out. The apprenticeship scheme has perforce been suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Central British War Fund

The Joint Committee associated themselves whole-heartedly with the inauguration of this Fund, and I take this opportunity of asking all members to continue to give it their fullest support. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the great importance of the work that the Fund is doing. Most of us out here are not able to take a prominent part in war activities, and therefore it behoves us to subscribe to the best of our means to the Fund that has been established for the help of those who are carrying the burden of the day in His Majesty's service.

The Unemployment Fund: As there was a balance in the Fund which should be adequate to take care of such cases as may need asistance the Unemployment Fund Sub-Committee, after due consideration, recommended that no appeal for subscriptions to this fund should be made in the Autumn as had been customary in past years.

The Trade Enquiry Department has been actively busy during 1939 and 70 enquiries have been dealt with, which is nearly double the number in 1938. At the end of 1939 the British Chamber was appointed the official body for granting certificates of origin for goods shipped to South Africa.

National Government's Laws

Two volumes of the National Government's Laws and Regulations were issued during the year, making the total number of volumes issued 27. These last two volumes complete the series that it is intended to produce until the Sino-Japanese hostilities have come to an end. The whole series constitutes a valuable record laws published by the Chinese Government, of which there is no other compilation of translation in existence. A new complete index has also been compiled during the year and members are reminded that these Volumes are obtainable for their use and guidance at a moderate cost.

The Chamber again conducted the London Chamber of Commerce Commercial Examinations during 1939 and the number of entries was well up to the average. Despite the European War it is hoped to carry on these examinations during the current year. The registration of British subjects requiring employment has been continued and a number of employers and employees have been put in touch with satisfactory results. During the year 80 applicants entered their names on the Chamber's Employment Register.

Piracy of Copyright

Amongst the questions dealt with by the Committee during the last year was the thorny one of piracy of copyright. It is a complex question, as there is no Law of Copyright in China and until such has been established and recognised there is nothing legally to prevent works which are copyright in other countries being printed locally without any regard to author's rights and royalties. The high cost of foreign imported books has given a tremendous impetus to this trade and, as will be realized from the many lists circulated in Shanghai, the business has grown to large proportions. The matter has been taken up as strongly as possible with the London Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Government, and it is hoped that means may be found to stop the piracy.

Conference of Chambers

Your Committee arranged a Conference of Chambers in China and Hongkong in April last year and work was put in hand to prepare various reports for submission to the delegates. Unfortunately, the uncertainty of transportation, especially from Hankow, made it impossible to arrange a week suitable to all delegates appointed by the Treaty ports. The holding of the Conference was therefore abandoned with regret, but a number of useful reports were received and the information contained therein has proved of very real value.

I would like again to pay a tribute to the valuable assistance received from Mr. A. H. George during the time he held the office of Commercial Counsellor. His advice and guidance on many of the complicated problems with which we have been confronted have been of very great assistance to your Committee. We are also grateful for the assistance given us by Mr. G. C. Pelham, who acted as Commercial Counsellor for a short period last winter. I would like to welcome Mr. J. C. Hutchison, our Commercial Counsellor and Vice President, very cordially on your behalf and thank him for what he has already done in assisting the Committee in many matters and especially over the matter of the very complicated Enemy Trading Regulations. To Mr. Baker, your indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Riley and the staff I would like to express our very sincere appreciation of the work they have done during a difficult year.

The General Committee

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, seconded by Mr. C. H. Arnhold.

The following having been nominated, were elected to serve en bloc on the General Committee of the Chamber for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. C. H. Arnhold (Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd.), N. G. Beale (The General Electric Co. of China, Ltd.), Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, (Calder-Marshall & Co., Ltd.), Messrs. L. J. Davies (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.), G. A. Haley (Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.), A. S. Henchman (Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation), H. C. Hopkins (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), W. J. Keswick (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), J. H. Liddell (Liddell Brothers & Co., Ltd.), G. E. Mitchell (Butterfield & Swire), T. S. Powell (Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.) Ltd.), and R. J. E. Price (Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd.).

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee and the China Association meeting opened.

China Association Meeting

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Mr. Woodhead who presided at the meeting of China Associated, said: The activities of the Joint Committee, of which the China Association is an integral part, have been fully reviewed by Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce. It is therefore unnecessary for me to go over the same ground in the report of the China Association. Before coming to my main topic this afternoon, the British Election Committee, however

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I should like to refer to two other matters.

First, in addition to entertaining our departing Consul-General, members of our two organizations in co-operation with the members of the British Residents' Association, participated in a farewell reception on May 29 last to Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell. Thanks to the courtesy of the Committee of the Country Club an opportunity was thus afforded to pay a tribute to the valuable services rendered to third Power interests by the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. In the absence in Hongkong of Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, it devolved upon me to preside, and a letter that I received subsequently from Admiral Yarnell left no doubt regarding his and his wife's appreciation of this British gesture.

The other matter is the plight of the Cathedral School for Boys, I cannot offer any proposal regarding it, but only commend it to your attention, in the hope that something may be done during the coming year. There is a most urgent need for proper School buildings. The present premises are inadequate and quite unworthy of a British School, and the need is the more pressing because under present conditions so many parents find themselves unable to send their sons home to complete their education. Unless something is done, and done soon, there appears to be every prospect that the School will have to restrict new entries owing to lack of accommodation.

I am going to devote most of my speech to the British Election Committee because of the amount of misunderstanding, genuine or otherwise, which seems to prevail with regard to its constitution and function. It has been alleged, for instance, that it is a self-constituted committee, and all kinds of aspersions have been made with regard to the methods of nomination and balloting.

The Feetham Report

Critical conditions have prevailed in Shanghai ever since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities locally in January 1932. The blame cannot be placed fairly upon the shoulders of the Council, or of your local organizations. The Council, you may recall, secured the services of Mr. Justice Feetham to investigate the Settlement Administration and offer suggestions for reform, in 1930-1. His valuable report had only been completed a few months before the 1932 crisis, and was ignored by the Treaty Power Governments. Matters, however, might have taken a different course after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Truce in May 1932, had the resolution of the League of Nations, calling for a Round Table Conference to consider arrangements "to secure these (i.e. the Foreign) areas and their residents from danger" been acted upon. The three local British organizations took the initiative in petitioning their Government to act upon this resolution, and their representations were endorsed by almost all the other Foreign Chambers and Associations in Shanghai, but without any result.

In 1935 it was evident to the Committees of the three British organizations that if the balance of power in the Settlement administration was to be maintained it was imperative to organize and mobilize the British vote. A meeting of all three Committees was held that year at which plans for mobilizing the British vote were put forward, and it was decided to nominate a British "ticket" of five candidates; Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, V. St. J. Killery, W. P. Lambe, J. H. Liddell and H. Porter.

This action was criticized in some quarters. Two independent candidates, one a Briton and the other of another foreign nationality were nominated. But the official ticket was adopted, though the attendance at the poll was deplorable. The two Japanese headed the list by several hundred votes, and only 1,587 out of an estimated total of 3,852 votes were recorded, of which British voters contributed only some 565. It was evident that different tactics would have to be adopted if the British voting strength was to make itself felt.

Another joint meeting of the three Committees was held in October, 1935. At this it was decided to appoint an Executive sub-Committee with power to employ a paid organizer, to attempt to mobilize the British vote. Each British Committee nominated two members, a substantial sum was guaranteed for expenses, and in November it was announced that Lt. Colonel Hayley Bell had been appointed as paid Election Agent. The name of the Committee was changed to "British Election Committee," with Mr. W. S. King as Chairman and Mr. Reader Harris as Vice-Chairman. This Committee felt that the practice of nominating its own "ticket" was open to serious criticism, and that it would be more in accordance with democratic principles to call for nominations, and if they exceeded five in number, to select the British candidates by a "Straw Vote." The Committee approached 19 qualified ratepayers, to stand for this poll, and also invited outside nominations. Eventually ten candidates were duly proposed and seconded. It was recognized that some precautions must be taken to prevent duplication or forgery of ballot slips, so each slip was countersigned by the Election Agent. All ten candidates were asked to attend a meeting at which the procedure to be adopted was laid before them, and approved.

The result of this step was to increase the votes polled at the 1936 election to 3,165, of which all British and American candidates received over 1,800, and the Japanese felt to the bottom of the list with under 900. Many of you will recall that an unfortunate *contretemps*, due to the overlooking of ballot papers, invalidated this election. But the Japanese then withdrew their third candidate so that a second election became unnecessary.

The Straw Vote

In this as in later "Straw Votes" senior members of a firm of chartered accountants were invited, and agreed, to act as scrutineers.

From time to time there was considerable discussion as to how the "Straw Vote" should be conducted, some favouring a poll of all the members of the three British organizations. It was, however decided that the only logical course, if the informal poll was to be regarded as conclusive, both by the public and the candidates, was to restrict it to British ratepayers who would be entitled to vote at the actual elections. Any other procedure might be misleading, and might reasonably be regarded as justifying potential British candidates in refusing to submit to the "Straw Vote."

As I have already stated the ballot slips at the first "Straw Vote" were countersigned by the Election Agent. This, however, did not constitute a sufficient guarantee against duplication. They were sent out by post, and as everyone knows, local mails sometimes go astray. At subsequent polls, therefore, it was decided to number the ballot slips, solely for the purpose of avoiding duplication or fraud. The scrutineers do not have access to the numbered list, the ballot slips are unsigned, and they would only be interested in seeing that no numbers were duplicated, or where an allegedly mislaid ballot slip had been replaced by another—that an illicit vote was not secured by this means. If for instance, Mr. Brown reported that he had never received his ballot slip, the original number of which was 771, he would be given another, but the scrutineers would be requested to treat slip No. 771 if it appeared in the ballot box as invalid. It is scarcely necessary to add that one of the objects of enlisting the honorary services of prominent Chartered Accountants was to ensure that the secrecy of the ballot should be maintained.

The Agreement

At a meeting of the British Election Committee held on March 19, 1937, the question arose whether candidates for the "Straw Vote" should be requested to undertake to accept the results. An extract from the minutes of that date reads:

"It was considered that the pledge in the Nomination Papers, signed by each Candidate for the 'Straw Vote,' the second paragraph of which read:—

'Should the result show my name to be amongst the five Candidates heading the Poll, I agree to stand for the Municipal Elections to be held on April 5 and 6.'

could only be interpreted as meaning that each Candidate, including those who were unsuccessful, agreed to abide by the result of the 'Straw Vote'."

The 1939 Committee reaffirmed that the "Straw Vote" was the only logical procedure for selecting the British candidates.

There was no election in 1939 so that the machinery for organizing the British vote remained in abeyance. The increasing gravity of the local situation, and that in China generally, led to the re-constitution of the British Election Committee in the latter part of the year. It decided to follow the same procedure as in previous years, and this was what was done in the recent "Straw Vote." All qualified British Ratepayers were circularized with a view to securing nominations, and Messrs. E. S. Wilkinson and I. E. Roberts kindly agreed to act as scrutineers.

That, in brief, is the history of the British Election Committee. I should only like to add that if its efforts result in attaining the objects for which it has been working, at this election, most of the credit will go to its Chairman Mr. H. E. Arnhold, who has devoted most of his time to its interests for the past two months.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of Mr. Woodhead, seconded by Mr. J. R. Jones.

The meeting concluded with the election of the new Committee as follows:—Messrs. J. R. Jones, Mr. F. W. Massey, Mr. W. Mellor, Mr. W. F. Rial, and Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead.

THE results of the election on April 14, of the committee for 1940, of the Latvian Association were as follows:—C. A. Bauman, president; I. K. Kahan, vice-president; Mrs. S. M. Minter, secretary; S. Waitniek, treasurer; committee members—Mesdames E. A. Silgalw, Grinberg and L. Holper, auditors—Mr. P. Wittinsky, and Mesdames Faulkner, Reinberg.

Annual Meeting of S.S.P.C.A.

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Another year of increased activity was reported by Sir Allan Mossop, Chief Judge of H.M. Supreme Court, when speaking as President at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which was held yesterday. The growing spirit of co-operation on the part of the public, he stated, showed a generous spirit of sympathy.

In his speech Sir Allan Mossop referred to the generosity of an American lady, who had promised the Society that if the land were made available she would consider providing funds for the erection thereon of a first-class fireproof building containing kennels and runs for dogs, accommodation for ponies and cattle, cats and other livestock, together with accommodation for the Secretary's office, quarters for the inspector and provision for such equipment as was necessary for the prompt and humane destruction of injured or sick animals.

Insurmountable

After every channel had been explored, however, he went on, it was found that the difficulties in raising the necessary funds or obtaining a gift to provide the land were insurmountable at the present time. On February 20, however, a letter had been received from the lady in which she said that if a suitable site could be found comprising about six mow of land she would endeavour to raise the funds necessary to buy the land and erect the buildings provided Shanghai could provide the necessary equipment. Sir Allan added that it was hoped a further announcement on the matter would be made during the course of the year.

The President paid a tribute to the work of Inspector Woollam, who had served the Society for two years, to Mr. Edward Poskitt, who had continued in the office of Secretary, and to Miss Poskitt, who had acted as honorary stenographer in the meetings of the Executive Committee and the various Sub-Committees.

Sir Allan also expressed his gratitude to Messrs. Keylock and Pratt, Dr. F. G. Philipp, Dr. Hyodo, Dr. Taniguchi, the Edinburgh Road Dog Hospital and Dr. M. Deutsch for their support rendered in the humane destruction of animals. He added that the quarterly magazine of the Society, the "Blue Cross," had been adopted by the sister society in Hongkong as its official organ and he extended his congratulations to Messrs. H. L. Bridger and P. H. Barton, the honorary editors, for the very great amount of time and labour they were expending on the publication.

Cruel Killing

The motor ambulance, which Lord Austin had presented to the Society three years ago, continued to give invaluable service and, Sir Allan continued, there was every hope that in the near future the Society might possess a trailer attachment in the form of a float, suitable for removing injured animals such as horses and cattle. There was a very great need for such a conveyance as those Municipal conveyances, which were available, were unsuited for the purpose.

In referring to the cruel and distressing conditions under which animals were destroyed at the abbattoir at Chokadoo, beyond the Settlement boundaries, Sir Allan stated that various attempts had been made to bring about an improvement in conditions without success. The matter was still being considered and every effort would be made to improve conditions, if not close the establishment. Many racing ponies, he said, were finding their way to this establishment. He asked riding men to take a greater interest in the fate of their discarded animals.

The membership of the Society continued to increase, 380 new members joining in 1939 thus bringing the total membership to 1,019. The first quarter of the present year had brought 150 new members and the Society's hope was to bring the membership up to 5,000. In conclusion he thanked various newspapers, the interested departments of several local municipal administrations and the stewards of the Shanghai Race Club for their support.

Election of Officers

Sir Allan Mossop was re-elected President. Other officers were elected as follows:

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. N. Swann.

Inspection Sub-Committee:—Mr. Eric Moller, sen., Mr. P. H. Barton, Mrs. L. W. Brace, Mrs. D. Ellig, Mrs. E. M. Gran, Mrs. K. Lancy-Provitch, Miss F. MacGregor.

Subscription Sub-Committee:—Mrs. E. M. Gran, Mrs. L. W. Brace, Mrs. E. G. Davis, Mrs. J. B. Etherington, Mrs. H. Henley, Mrs. M. Howells, Mrs. V. Kolle, Mrs. G. Muller.

Publicity Sub-Committee:—Mr. H. L. Bridger, Mr. P. H. Barton.

Junior Section Sub-Committee:—Mrs. H. E. Harris, Mrs. P. H. Barton, Mrs. L. A. Hekking, Mrs. J. L. Hunter, Miss F. MacGregor, Mr. R. L. Heath.

Finance Sub-Committee:—Mr. R. N. Swann, Mr. C. de Boissezon.

Sailors' Home Trust

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

The statement of income and expenditure and the balance sheet of the Sailors' Home Trust prepared by the honorary auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, have been issued for the year ended December 31, 1939.

As in previous years, the income of the Trust has been paid to the Missions to Seamen as a grant-in-aid of the excellent work which that institution does among the seafaring community in Shanghai. The income for the past year was derived from interest on investments in local debenture stock and amounted to $4,670.52, being the same amount of income as for the previous year. The sum of $2,518.50 was brought forward in respect of undistributed income on December 31, 1938, making the balance available for distribution $7,189.02. Of this sum $2,350 was paid to the Missions to Seamen on January 19 and a further sum of $2,350 on August 18, 1939, leaving on undistributed balance on December 31, 1939, of $2,415.87.

The funds of the Trust are invested in Shanghai Municipal Council debentures, Cathay Land 6 per cent. debentures (1930) and Central Properties 5½ per cent. debentures (1934) their value at cost being shown in the balance sheet at $85,864.22. The approximate value of these investments on December 31, 1938, was stated to be the same.

King's Daughters' Society Annual Meeting

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

The annual general meeting of The King's Daughters' Society was held on Thursday, March 28 at Headquarters, 868 Avenue Foch, with Miss Mabel Jansen, President, in the chair. After a brief devotional period, Miss Jansen, in reviewing the Society's activities of the past year, said that with abnormal conditions ruling in Shanghai and the difficulties attendant thereon, the year had nevertheless been a successful one, due principally to the united efforts of the members and the generous support of the Shanghai public.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. M. Wood, followed and told the meeting how funds to carry on the Society's work were obtained and used. She drew attention to the fact that expenses during the current year would be heavier and hoped that all members would be willing, as hitherto, to share the burden.

Mrs. E. F. Hardman, the Chairman of the Charity Organization Committee, said that the high cost of living had considerably affected the work of this Committee, particularly with regard to rent, education, and the supply of milk. Investigation, on behalf of the S. M. C. in connection with educational cases, was made periodically. Mrs. Hardman expressed appreciation of the support given to the Committee by the S. M. C., the District Nurses and the office staff.

Mrs. H. E. Harris, Chairman of the Convalescent Home, told the meeting that a long cherished desire had at last been realized in the entire redecoration of the Home, which she asked the members to visit, at any time, and made appreciative reference to the excellent work of the Matron, Miss Reid. Reports were received from the various circles of work accomplished and it was agreed to appoint a Finance Committee to undertake the raising of funds during the current year.

The following is a list of officers appointed to the Executive Committee:—President Miss M. Jansen: Vice-President, Mrs. M. Wood: Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Felgate: Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Arnold-Jones: Chairman, Charity Organization Committee, Mrs. E. F. Hardman: Chairman, Western Circle, Mrs. H. H. Morris: Chairman, Gaskin Circle, Mrs. J. F. Rankin: Representative, Jansen Circle, Mrs. W. D. Pearson: Chairman, Convalescent Home, Mrs. N. W. B. Clarke: Chairman, Hospital Committee, Mrs. C. Newcomb: Chairman, House & Membership Committee, Mrs. V. R. Butts.

Shanghai-Dairen Air Service Inaugurated

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Air service between Shanghai and Dairen will be inaugurated today by the Sino-Japanese China Aviation Company with flying time required between the two port cities being only 4½ hours, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

Three trips a week will be made until May 31 when a daily round trip service will be opened.

Fears between Shanghai and Dairen were listed at Y.170, between Shanghai and Tsingtao, Y.100, and from Dairen to Tsingtao Y.70, the paper said.

Annual Cathedral Meeting Held

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Dean A.C.S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., recently was offered a bishopric in New Zealand but declined because he felt that he could do more useful work in Shanghai, according to an announcement made at the annual meeting of the subscribers of Holy Trinity Cathedral, held in the temporary Church house at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, Mr. A. H. George, H.M. Consul-General, presiding. Members of the Vestry and Trustees who supported him included Dean Trivett, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, L.T.H., F.C.I.S., Mr. P. W. Massey, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, Mr. S. Flemons, Mr. H. F. Baker, Mr. H. K. Peters and Mr. L. G. Day.

In addressing the meeting after being introduced by Dean Trivett, Mr. George said that he was particularly interested in reading the report prepared by the Dean and the Wardens and strongly endorsed the opinions expressed therein regarding the organist and the choir. Before Sir Robert Calder Marshall presented the accounts of the Trustees, Mr. George congratulated the Dean on the 12th anniversary of his appointment as Dean, which he celebrated two days ago, and on the 16th anniversary as member of the staff of the Cathedral which he will celebrate on May 1.

Sir Robert then told the meeting how the Dean had come to him for advise some ten days ago, regarding the invitation he had received from the Archbishop of Sydney to accept a bishopric in New Zealand. It was at that moment, the speaker added, that he fully realized how much the very close contacts maintained by the Dean here were worth, and how impossible it would be to replace him.

Taking a detached view of the whole matter, Sir Robert added, he told the Dean at the time that it would be in his interests to accept the invitation, but both he and Mrs. Trivett had taken the view that they could be of more service here and refused the offer.

Expediture Higher

With reference to the adoption of the report and accounts of the Vestry, Mr. S. Flemons, acting hon. treasurer, stated that $27,042.23 had been spent as against the original figure fixed in the budget of $24,800.

In comparison with the expenses for the year 1938, Mr. Flemons continued, $8,483 more were spent during the year under review. Choir expenses have been higher due to the purchase of surplices, while office and general expenses have also increased beyond the level for the previous year. Increased water, light and fuel costs, together with the high cost of living allowances which had to be granted to the Chinese staff, Mr. Flemons added, were mainly responsible.

The Assistant Clergy Fund remained about the same, Mr. Flemons continued, for while a saving had been made on Mr. Ottewell's rent allowance, this had been offset by an allowance needed for the services of another assistant during Mr. Ottewell's absence. Mr. Flemons also pointed out that $6,000 had been paid to the Trustees towards the upkeep of the Cathedral as against $2,000 for the previous year.

Higher Income

In commenting on the budget for the current year, Mr. Flemons stated that a somewhat higher figure had been allowed for the organist and choir expenses to cover a small increase in the organist honorarium. After referring to other increased expenditures, Mr. Flemons said that the assured income was $26,195 as against $19,513 of the previous year. Reference was also made to the Alms Fund Account which showed an increase of $6,644 in 1939 as compared with the previous year.

After the question of rental for Mr. Ottewell's flat was brought up, the chairman announced the names of nominees for the posts of Wardens. They are Messrs. H. F. Baker, L. G. Day, S. Flemons, G. E. Marden, H. K. Peters and T. L. Rawsthorne. Mr. L. H. Barton proposed and Mr. S. J. Williams seconded these nominations.

Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, formally appointed Sir Robert Calder Marshall, as Trustees' Warden.

The Very Rev. Dean A. C. S. Trivett formally appointed Mr. E. E. Parsons as the Dean's Warden.

Vote of Thanks

Dean Trivett than proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman saying.

"I would like on behalf of the subscribers to express our pleasure at your appointment, Mr. George, as Consul-General in Shanghai and to assure you that we in the Cathedral are very delighted with that appointment. We know you to be a keen churchman and we hope that the desire which you expressed to me the other day, to be regular in your attendance at church, will be fulfilled.

"I propose a very hearty vote of thanks as we are all very greatful to you for taking the chair for us this afternoon." (Applause).

Mr. George suitably replied.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Price Lists, Tags to Be Shown

Settlement, Concession Authorities Take Measures To Improve Food Situation ; Difficulties Explained

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Concession authorities have issued regulations whereby all shops, stalls and other places of business selling foodstuffs and necessaries, must display price-lists in such a manner that they are easily readable from outside the premises, it was announced yesterday. All goods will also have to bear tags on which the price per lb., dozen, piece or other recognized unit, will have to be prominently inscribed in numerals not smaller than 1.2 inches.

Shopkeepers will have to keep a correct written record of all stocks, purchases and sales, and these records must be submitted to the Councils when required. Municipal officials in the Settlement, and police officials in the Concession will have free access to business premises for the purposes of enforcing these new regulations which, it is hoped, will contribute towards the prevention of profiteering, hoarding and speculating in daily necessaries.

A complete list of goods subject to these regulations and the official S.M.C. notification appear on page 1, of today's "North-China Daily News."

Concession Fines

While no fines are stipulated for offenders in the Settlement, the French Consular Ordinance which is based on the one promulgated by M. M. Baudez, French Consul-General, on February 19, empowers the authorities to warn offenders once, and infractions may then be punished with fines ranging from $1 to $500. The French Consul-General will also be empowered to withdraw licences in the case of repeated or particularly serious infractions, while offenders will have their names published in newspapers or proclamations, in accordance with Articles XIII and XIV of the French Consular Ordinance dated January 29, 1940.

In the Concession, price-lists will have to be in the French or English languages, although merchants dealing with Chinese and Russian customers may post translations of the original price-lists alongside. In the Settlement, price-lists will have to be in the Chinese, English or Japanese languages. While the Concession police has been charged to enforce the French Consular Ordinance, complaints in the Settlement should be addressed to the Commissioner of Police, 185 Foochow Road, or in the case of markets, to the Health Inspector on the premises, or in writing to the Commissioner of Public Health, 223 Hankow Road.

Requirements of the display of price lists and tagging of prices on basic commodities has been decided upon in order that the buying public may be able to make easy comparison of prices prevailing in the various districts and buy in the cheapest market. It is felt that sellers may be encouraged thereby to keep their prices as low as possible to invite purchases.

Restrictions Blamed

The Settlement and Concession authorities propose to publish weekly comparative price lists for districts; this is a further step to enable the public to buy where it is cheapest, and to thus contribute towards the amelioration of livelihood.

These new measures which are effective immediately can only contribute in part towards the amelioration of the high cost of living. The real solution is the removal of all restrictions and taxes and a free flow of goods to Shanghai of commodities produced in the interior but which are subject to monopolistic restrictions on the part of the Japanese, according to a Council statement.

The majority of residents are still inclined to believe that the prevailing unfortunate state of affairs, as far as prices of every day commodities are concerned, are mainly due to profiteering, manipulation or speculation on the part of dealers either directly or indirectly. In all fairness, however, it should be emphasized that the fundamental causes of the high cost of living are due to factors over which neither the merchants nor the two municipalities have any control.

Nearly all basic commodities are obtained from that part of the country which suffered severely during the actual hostilities and subsequently became subject to Japanese military occupation. At the same time the greatly reduced value of the Chinese dollar is directly affecting the prices of goods which have to be imported.

Taking these facts into consideration, it would appear that the committees in both foreign areas which have been entrusted with the difficult task of advising the municipalities have gone as far as is deemed advisable at the present time.

Difficulties Outlined

It should also not be forgotten that the majority of basic commodities are perishable products, and that the so-called market prices only apply when goods pass directly from the producer to the consumer. As soon as reserves or storage have to be taken into account, the prices can no longer be those obtainable at the markets, but also include provision store prices which are considerably higher, and in most cases justifiably so on account of the cost of the necessary refrigeration and the losses sustained.

It is well known, for instance, that a piece of meat should hang several days before it becomes really tender or "prime." To fix maximum, or even medium prices on meats, applicable both to markets and provision stores, would therefore be almost impossible.

With regard to vegetables, the position is still more difficult in that the question of supply and demand affects market prices daily. To fix prices from day to day, could only be achieved if the day's supply could be ascertained before the market opened for business which is quite impossible under prevailing conditions.

On February 29, it will be recalled, the S.M.C. appointed a Price Control Committee composed of Messrs. F. Hoehnke, J. Fistere and W. Mellor, and this Committee submitted a preliminary report to the Council during March, wherein it was recommended, among other things, that wherever possible the Council should adopt measures similar to those promulgated in the French Concession. A notification was issued on March 13, according to which hoarding, profiteering and manipulation in basic commodities would be prosecuted according to law.

Mr. Fistere resigned from the Committee during that same month, while the remaining two members joined the Council's Supplies Committee which advises the Council on supply matters. The membership of the Supplies Committee was increased by the recent appointment of Mr. W. L. Lee and Dr. K. Sugimura, and the Committee is now composed as follows: Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, chairman; Messrs. A. Eveleigh, F. Hoehnke, L. W. Hutton, W. J. Lee, W. Mellor, Dr. K. Sugimura and municipal officials.

All food matters have been carefully surveyed and the closest co-operation is being maintained between the Council and the French Concession, it being hoped that the present regulations will considerably improve the local food situation.

It will take some time before the merchants will have all been able to issue the required price lists and to tag their goods, and the public should therefore refrain from making complaints as to profiteering, hoarding and manipulating, until a reasonable period of time will have passed. Complaints received from the public will be investigated by an appropriate committee.

Pilot Officer J.P.C. Master Missing

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

News has been received in Shanghai that Pilot Officer Julian Paul Chester Master, son of Mr. R. F. C. Master of the law firm of Messrs. Platt, White & Cooper, has been reported as missing and is believed to have lost his life as the result of Royal Air Force operations on April 7.

Mr. Master, who is at present on his way to England is a prominent member of the British community in Shanghai, where he has resided for many years. The Under Secretary of State for Air has telegraphed Mr. Master and has stated that a letter will follow.

April 7, the day on which Pilot Officer Master was reported as missing, was marked by many air engagements in France, Germany and the North Sea. In one of these engagements, two British planes did not return to their bases after a battle with enemy fighters over the North Sea during which two of the enemy were brought down.

Two British Wellington bombers were also reported as having been brought down north of Sylt when a bombing formation was attacked by a large squadron of German fighters.

Foundation Stone of New Church Laid

The foundation stone of the new Shanghai Free Christian Church was laid on April 13 on a site at the corner of Tifeng and Jessfield Road by two of the oldest members of the church, Mr. D. E. Hoste and Mrs. R. H. Nash. In the picture, Mr. D. E. Hoste is seen during the ceremony of laying the stone. A copy of the Bible was contained in the stone.

New Church Stone Laying Ceremony

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

A cold, blustering wind, which chilled Shanghailanders to the marrow yesterday afternoon, did not deter worshippers at the Shanghai Free Christian Church in Hart Road from turning out in full force to witness the passing of yet another milestone in the long history of their place of worship. The occasion was the laying of the foundation stone of the new church buildings, which will arise at the corner of Tifeng and Jessfield Roads, the ceremony being performed by two of the oldest members of the church, Mr. D. E. Hoste, a worshipper for 40 years, and Mrs. R. H. Nash, who will celebrate her jubilee year of worship this year.

The simple but impressive ceremony, which was carried out on a platform amid the foundations of bricks and mortar and building tools, was under the leadership of Mr. F. E. Parry who, in his opening remarks, referred to the ceremony as representing a definite step forward towards the fulfilment and accomplishment of the hopes of several years and the answer to many prayers.

Bible Inside Stone

After scripture reading by Mr. G. T. Slade, Mr. Parry stated that a metal container, containing a complete copy of the Holy Bible, would be placed inside the foundation stone, for the church had ever stood and intended ever to stand for the definite inspiration and sufficiency of God's Holy Work.

Mr. R. W. Howes then led the assembly in prayer and this was followed by an address by Mr. T. Full, who told his listeners of the history of the Shanghai Free Christian Church. The church, he said, was founded 58 years ago by thirteen people who had come from another church organization because of their desire to have a church in accordance with their own principles. Eleven of these people were men and two women.

In those early days, Mr. Full continued, the great majority of the worshippers were business men, only one or two missionaries attending. Services were held in the Old Masonic Hall on the Bund, in which edifice, Mr. Full told the assembly, he attended his first Sunday service in China. He recalled that Mr. Pearce preached at the service and went on to state that services were held in this building for 23 years.

As only Sunday services were possible the building became inadequate and a new church was built on Range Road in 1905, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Weir, former marine superintendent of the China Merchants Co., who bought the ground and built the church and was repaid later.

Stonelaying Ceremony

The largest membership of the church, Mr. Full stated, was in 1924-5-6 but, as the years went by the locality became very noisy and there came a desire for a more suitable place, which was also introduced by the fact that most of the worshippers were residents in the western district.

For nine years the Hart Road premises had fulfilled their job but again these premises became unsuitable and a new site was sought, without avail, for some years. Referring to the new premises at Tifeng and Jessfield Roads, Mr. Full jocularly remarked that at one time it was thought that a ferry would have to be provided for worshippers in view of recent floods. The Council, however, had raised the road and he did not believe there would be any danger of wet feet.

As the congregation rose to sing the Doxology Mr. Hoste and Mrs. Nash stepped forward and gently propelled the stone down to its bed of mortar, Mr. Hoste concluding the operation with the words "We hereby declare this stone to have been truly and firmly laid," and a prayer. Both Mr. Hoste and Mrs. Nash were presented with silver trowels as souvenirs of the occasion by a representative of the architects, Messrs. Kwan, Chu & Yang. The gathering dispersed after a hymn and the pronouncement of Benediction by Dr. F. H. Judd.

British Lady Has Narrow Escape

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Special Municipality policemen were unsuccessful at 9.25 a.m. yesterday in their attempt to force Mrs. E. L. Dean, British, to accompany them to a nearby police station following a minor accident in which Mrs. Dean was involved near the intersection of Yu Yuen and Edinburgh Roads. Grasping the situation in the fraction of a second, Mrs. Dean proceeded to a British military post at the street intersection and was fortunate in finding Major S. R. Hunt to be present there at the time. She explained what had happened and the British officer immediately informed Bubbling Well police station from where officers arrived soon afterwards.

Notwithstanding the presence of the British and S.M.P. officials, Special Municipality policemen stood on the side-boards of the car and prevented it from leaving, until one of their officers arrived and ordered his men to let Mrs. Dean leave.

A similar case occurred at practically the same place on Tuesday when a young British lady and her mother were involved in a minor accident with a cyclist. They were forced to go to a nearby Special Municipality police station and after paying a slight indemnity to the cyclist who, through his carelessness had caused the accident, they were permitted to leave.

New Regime to Be Inaugurated April 26

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

The new Central Government has decided to hold official celebrations on April 26, in honour of its return to Nanking, according to a Japanese report.

This has been formally communicated to the Japanese authorities, together with invitations extended to General N. Abe, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, and other Japanese representatives, through Mr. Hsu Liang, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. The communication has been immediately transmitted to Tokyo.

Not only General Abe but also General Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, and other Japanese representatives are expected to attend the celebrations.—Reuter.

Japanese Land in Police Custody

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

The attempt made by four unidentified Japanese in plain clothes to kidnap a bound and gagged Chinese woman and to smuggle her into Chinese territory from within the perimeter, was frustrated at 9 a.m. yesterday, thanks to the vigilance of a British sentry at the Brenan Road railway crossing.

The four Japanese and their Chinese victim were proceeding in a truck and it is only by chance that the soldier saw the woman, whom he freed immediately.

The four Japanese were handed over to Bubbling Well police station and after preliminary enquiries had been completed there, the Japanese consular police took the quartet into custody.

It was impossible last night to obtain any official information on the incident, although it was believed that the woman was "arrested" in connection with some offence against regulations being enforced in the new markets sponsored by the Japanese, where dealers and farmers are compelled to pay taxes before being permitted to bring their produce into the Settlement.

Who the Japanese were, could not be learned, although it was believed that they had no official function and that they were presumably employed by the new market.

The woman, it is understood, made a complete statement to the S.M.P. who are now investigating, presumably in co-operation with the Japanese consular police.

Presentation to Sub-Insp. Davies

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

A very pleasant function was held in Louza Police Station yesterday, when friends of Sub-Inspr. "Buster" Davies gathered to bid him farewell. Mr. Davies who resigns the Force today will leave for New Zealand to morrow with Mrs. Davies.

It was mingled regrets and pleasure that Mr. V. Sharman, Assistant Commissioner of Police—he knew that those present shared his views—in a few well-chosen words, expressed his sentiments. He pointed out that their departing friend had joined the Police Force in 1926 and had been commended for his excellent work. He then handed Mr. Davies a silver tea set, inscribed as follows:—Presented to Sub-Inspector Davies by his colleagues of the Shanghai Municipal Police on the occasion of his resignation, April 14, 1940.

Mr. Davies replied suitably.

The Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight April 13, shows that the total number of deaths among the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 16 and Chinese 789. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 1; typhus fever 1. Chinese, tuberculosis 63; typhoid fever 28; typhus fever 7; beri-beri 6; influenza 2; relapsing fever 2 and cerebrospinal fever, scarlet fever, dysentery, measles 1 each.

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Capt. Herzberg Ends His Command

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

The Signals Company of the S.V.C. held its annual function on Wednesday evening when Captain and Mrs. Herzberg welcomed over 200 members and guests to a supper dance at S.V.C. Headquarters. The guests of honour were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Col. J. W. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haynes Wilson.

Welcoming the guests, Captain Herzberg expressed his appreciation of the support and assistance given to the Company by Mr. Franklin, the Civil Commandant, Col. Hornby and the Headquarters Staff, and the executive and personnel of Shanghai Telephone Company. He referred also to the fine spirit of co-operation existing between Signals Company and the other units of the Corps, and mentioned that the strength of the Company and its readiness to perform its duties were a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. Touching on recruiting, Captain Herzberg said that while the Signals Company was now stronger than at any time in its history, the need for good recruits still existed, and he emphasized that previous experience of Signals work was not essential since the staff of the Company was well qualified to train recruits to the degree of efficiency required.

40 Years With S.V.C.

Captain Herzberg concluded his speech with the announcement that this would be the last function at which he would officiate as O.C. of the Company, since he had decided, not without many regrets, to relinquish his command immediately after the annual parade on April 14. He said he felt the time had come when he was entitled to take a less active part in S.V.C. work, and mentioned that his association with the Corps extended back over a period of more than 40 years. Captain Herzberg said that although he was handing over the command of the Company, he would always take a keen interest in its progress and welfare, and that he felt certain that the fine co-operation and support which the members had always given to him would be extended in full measure to his successor, Captain Miles.

Mr. Franklin replied on behalf of the guests and expressed his appreciation of the excellent work performed by Signals Company during recent years. He also congratulated Captain Herzberg on having completed such a long period of service with the Corps and said that while he naturally regretted the fact that he had decided to relinquish his command, he could not but agree that Captain Herzberg had fully earned a rest from the heavy responsibilities involved. Mr. Franklin referred to the fact that this would be his last attendance as Civil Commandant, and said he was proud of the fact that during his term of office he had been able to attend every function of this nature held by the Signals Company. In thanking Captain Herzberg on behalf of the guests, Mr. Franklin added his personal thanks on behalf of Mrs. Franklin and himself, and wished the Signals Company continued success in the years to come.

Presentations Made

Mr. J. Haynes Wilson, on behalf of Shanghai Telephone Company, then handed over to Captain Herzberg a beautifully engraved shield depicting the various branches of Signals Company work. Mr. Wilson said that Shanghai Telephone Company felt they had helped to some extent in the formation of the Signals Company and had been very closely connected with it throughout its existence. In congratulating Captain Herzberg on having completed such a long period of service with the Corps, Mr. Wilson said he thought that this was a very fitting moment for the Telephone Company to show its appreciation of Signals Company work by presenting this trophy, which he requested be henceforth held as an Inter-Section efficiency trophy for annual competition amongst the various Sections. Mr. Wilson added hat he personally had followed the progress of the Company for several years and noted its keenness and good work with considerable pleasure; he hoped that this trophy would serve as an added incentive to still greater effort among the personnel.

Captain Herzberg thanked Mr. Wilson and Shanghai Telephone Company. Col. Hornby, in thanking Capt. Herzberg on behalf of himself and Headquarters staff for the hospitality extended to them, expressed his gratification with the strength and efficiency of Signals Company and said he felt sure that the progress made in recent years under the able guidance of Capt. Herzberg would be maintained under his successor, Capt. Miles.

Captain W. Miles, second-in-command, then presented Captain Herzberg with a silver cigarette case and box, both suitably inscribed and bearing the Company Badge. Mrs. Herzberg was presented with a silver compact, also bearing the badge of the Company. In making this presentation reference was made to the fact that Captain Herzberg first joined the S.V.C. in 1898, at which time he was a member of the drum and fife band. During those early days, he also served as Headquarters Bugler, and later, as staff Bugler attached to "A" Company. He joined his present Company when it was first formed in 1932, and had carefully tended its growth from infancy to its present strength and efficiency.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Wedding of Mr. John Sparke and Miss Lawford

The wedding took place on April 10 in Holy Trinity Cathedral of Mr. John Sparke, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke of Shanghai, and Miss Hamilla Lawford, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lawford of Shanghai. The matron of honour was Mrs. Cole, the bridesmaid Miss Jimmie Holwill, and the train-bearer and page Joanna Silby and David Howell. Mr. K. M. Cumming was best man and the ushers were Messrs. C. Cumming, W. H. Droogleever, G. Bichard, and N. Stabb.

$196,000 Stolen in Daylight Robbery

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

One of the most sensational armed robberies ever committed in the vicinity of Shanghai was perpetrated in Japanese-controlled Chapei in broad daylight shortly after 1 p.m. yesterday when a band of three men, one armed with a pistol, stole $196,000 from two men in a pirate hire car in Jukong Road. The two victims had just arrived at North Station from Wusih and were presumably transporting the money to a bank in the International Settlement when they were held up.

As the two men left the station they hailed a privately chauffeured pirate hire car which was cruising the neighbourhood looking for fares. The car proceeded along Jukong Road and when it slowed down in congested traffic a daring bandit, armed with a pistol, jumped on the running board and covered the occupants of the car with his weapon.

Suddenly, two more men, believed to be unarmed, jumped into the car and the chauffeur was directed to drive along Jukong Road in the direction of Dixwell Road. Upon arriving at Dixwell Road the chauffeur and the two passengers were ordered out of the vehicle and the thieves commandeered the motor car and drove off with the money.

Iron Thief Arrested

Meanwhile Shanghai's lesser fry in the criminal world were also active. Shortly after 3 a.m. yesterday police from Gordon Road station arrested one of a gang of six or seven robbers, believed to be unarmed, who had stolen $50 worth of scrap iron from a Chinese iron shop at 181 Yenping Road. The gang entered the iron shop and after intimidating the occupants helped themselves to a quantity of scrap iron. As they were leaving the shop they were encountered by a police party who fired four shots at the robbers. The gang immediately took to their heels and all but one, who was arrested by the police, made good their escape. No one was injured in the shooting.

At 1.15 a.m. yesterday a police patrol from Gordon Road station was fired upon by one of three suspects in an alleyway off Singapore Road, near the Kung Dah Cotton Mill. The police attempted to search the three men when one of them suddenly fired at the searching party. The police did not return the fire and the three men escaped.

Five men, one armed with a pistol, entered House 24, Lane 183, Taku Road at 9 a.m. yesterday and stole money and property to a total value of $200. Four men, two armed, who entered House 5, Lane 63, Weihaiwei Road, at 6.50 a.m. yesterday, with the intention of robbing the premises fled when the alarm was raised. Nothing was stolen.

Mr. F. P. Lockhart To Serve Here

Washington, Apr. 9.

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Counsellor of the American Embassy in Peiping, has been appointed new American Consul-General in Shanghai, the State Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Lockhart succeeds Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, who left Shanghai last week to become first American Minister to Australia. Mr. Lockhart served as acting Consul-General in Shanghai two years ago when Mr. Gauss was on home leave in the United States.

The date on which Mr. Lockhart will take up his new duties in Shanghai has not yet been set, but Mr. Richard P. Butrick, executive consul,

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart

is expected to remain as acting Consul-General until Mr. Lockhart's arrival in Shanghai.

Handled Delicate Missions

In point of time Mr. Lockhart has not the longest record in the Far Eastern department of the American consular service, but he has in the past been entrusted with the most delicate of missions to China, including a special mission to the Far East in 1919 and membership on the secretariat of the American delegation at the special conference on Chinese Customs tariffs in 1925.

Born in Pittsburg, Texas, in 1881, Mr. Lockhart went to Grayson College near his hometown and in 1900 set out in the newspaper publishing field with "Pittsburgh Gazette," of which he was associate editor until 1902, and in which he still owns an interest.

Politics attracted his interest then, and until 1913 he was secretary to his Congressman. During the latter year he was secretary to a senator, filling a Department of Agriculture post at the same time.

Finally on July 29, 1914, a diplomatic career opened when Mr. Lockhart was appointed assistant chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs at the State Department.

Special Mission to China

He held this post with a short time out in 1919 as drafting officer in the army, until the latter part of the year when he was sent on a special mission to China which lasted until 1920. The following year found him appointed to the Washington Arms Limitation Conference as expert assistant. Thereafter until 1925 Mr. Lockhart occupied the top post in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

In 1925 he attended the Peiping tariff conference and a short time later began consular duty in China as Consul-General at Hankow on April 5, 1925, and stayed until he was transferred to the Tientsin post in 1931.

In 1935 Mr. Lockhart was again shifted, this time to Peiping, where he was made Counsellor of Legation until it was created an embassy in September of the same year.

Since then he has been Councellor of Embassy, undertaking much of the routine duty which the Ambassador, Mr. Nelson Johnson's absences at Chungking make necessary. — United Press.

Cotton Godown Burned Out

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Two godowns filled to capacity with cotton, went up in flames at North Chengtu and Soochow Roads yesterday afternoon and engines from Sinza, Central and Ichang Road fire stations had to battle hard for the better part of three hours to bring the flames under control. The blaze was reported at 3.50 p.m. but when the first engines arrived, it was found that the fire had progressed to the extent that reinforcements from other stations had to be summoned.

Handicapped by a comparatively low water pressure and by the fact that a northerly wind was blowing from across the creek, the firemen, some of them donning moke-masks, approached the flames and finally managed to put them under control at 6.40 p.m. Capt. F. G. Reed, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, personally supervised operations and at the time of going to press men were still busy dampening down the debris.

The contents of the two buildings were almost completely destroyed and all but the outer walls remained standing by the time the flames had been checked.

The godowns belong to Koo Tingzeng, a Chinese firm, owning its own fire-fighting equipment which went into action as soon as the flames were noticed, although it was not anywhere nearly sufficient to cope with the flames which spread with lightening rapidity.

Damages, which are considerable, have not been estimated yet, while the cause of the fire remains a complete mystery.

When night fell, the S.F.B.'s new flood-lighting equipment went into action and greatly facilitated the work of the firemen who are remaining on duty at least until this morning.

Fortunately there is very little traffic on the two streets from which the firemen tackled the blaze although police from Sinza station were kept busy in checking Chinese pedestrians from coming too near. At one time it was feared that the brick-wall on the north side of one of the godowns would collapse but fortunately, this did not materialize.

WEDDING

Sparke—Lawford

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

The wedding took place at Holy Trintiy Cathedral yesterday afternoon of Mr. John Sparke, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke of Shanghai, and Miss Hamilla Lawford, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lawford of Shanghai. Dean Trivett officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white faille cut on simple lines, with a very long train, long sleeves, squared shoulders and high neckline. Her long tulle veil was fastened with a rounded headdress of lilies of the valley and she carried a bouquet of valley and roses. The matron of honour was Mrs. Cole, the bridesmaid Miss Jimmie Holwill, and the train bearer and page Joanna Silby and David Howell. The dresses worn were alike of pale green and silver brocade made with draped tunic, rounded neckline, short full sleeves, long full skirts with hipline pockets with pleated flares. Heart-shaped headdresses of violets matched small muffs of the same flowers. The page boy wore white sharkskin knee breeches, pale green and silver cutaway jacket and white jabot. The best man was Mr. K. M. Cumming and the ushers were Messrs. C. Cumming, W. H. Droogleever, G. Bichard, and N. Stabb.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 45 Route Pichon, the residence of the bride's parents. The bride went away in a dress of peacock blue wool with waistcoat tunic appliquéd with cut-out embroidery. With it she wore a small hat with a large veil, and a top coat to match. All accessories were in burnt sugar shade.

Daring Gang Stage $19,600 Hold-up

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

One of the most daring robberies ever committed in downtown Shanghai was staged between 2.20 and 3 p.m. yesterday when four brazen thieves, two of them armed with pistols, robbed the Hyang Yue Koong shipping hong at 250 Kiukiang Road of $19,600 in cash and relieved one of the employees of the firm of a pocket watch and a finger ring valued at $200. Ironically enough, the gangsters just missed $148,000, that amount having been sent to the bank about ten minutes before they entered the premises.

The robbers entered the office of the shipping hong through a godown, which had been left open. Two accountants were the only persons in the office and these were intimidated by the armed thieves while the unarmed gangsters bound their hands with pulley wire and gagged them with pieces of newspaper. The thieves remained on the premises for over 40 minutes and during that time no less than six other persons entered the office on business. These six suffered the same fate as the two accountants and the robbers continued with their search.

Not satsified with the $19,400 in cash which they had managed to find on the premises, one of the robbers searched one of the accountants and stole a pocket watch and a finger ring from him. A few minutes after the gang had made their departure one of the accountants managed to free himself and after releasing the other captives he reported the matter to the police.

Fish Market Men Sentenced

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

Three Chinese employees of the Hongkew Fish Market were sentenced to 30 days imprisonment each in the First Special District Court yesterday morning, being found guilty of attempting to intimidate the drivers of two trucks loaded with sea products at No. 2 Pontoon, The Bund, on Sunday evening.

The comestibles had just been unloaded from a river boat arriving here from Tungchow, and when the trucks were about to leave for a French Concession fish hong, the men walked up to the chauffeurs and ordered them to proceed to Hongkew.

The chauffeurs refused and called policemen near the scene. A foreign officer on duty at the kiosk opposite Canton Road took the intimidators to Central station where they were questioned and subsequently sent to the court yesterday.

The Hongkew fish market was established some time ago for the purpose of levying taxes on all commodities brought to Shanghai and which are destined for the markets and fish shops in the foreign areas. Markets for vegetables and meat have already been established and the taxes levied are said to be responsible for the hike in local food prices.

Engineer Shot on Chengtu Road

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Mr. Liu Foh-chai, 49 year-old engineer employed by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, was fatally injured on Chengtu Road near Weiheiwei Road shortly afternoon yesterday when two men fired four or five shots at him from the rear and then decamped dropping a .32 calibre automatic pistol and ten rounds of ammunition, as they ran into an alleyway.

Policemen on duty near the scene of the shooting ran to the aid of the victim and on seeing the seriousness of his injuries, summoned an ambulance which conveyed him to the Pauhun Hospital where he was certified dead on arrival.

The motive for the murder is now being investigated by the police and according to information available last night, Liu was in no way engaged in political activities nor was he known to have any enemies.

British Soldier Still Missing

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Private Seekham who escaped from a detention cell at the British military camp on Tifeng Road last Sunday, is still being sought by the S.M.P. who have been asked to co-operate with the British military authorities, according to Major B. H. Ashmore, information officer of the British military headquarters. Meanwhile an investigation into the circumstances of the escape has been commenced by the army authorities.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (con.)

OBITUARIES

Mr. A. H. Ferguson

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Cabled news from London announces the death from heart failure of Mr. Archibald Hill Ferguson, chief manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Mr. Ferguson joined the London management of the Bank in January 1933 and became chief executive in 1935. His early service was spent chiefly in the Straits and, after serving as accountant in Hongkong and New York, he was appointed manager of the Peking branch, a post he held from September 1917 to August 1921. He took over the management of the Hongkong Branch early in 1922 where he was to remain for the next eleven years until his promotion to the London management.

"Fergy" as he was generally known, became a well-known figure in the Colony. His cheery disposition, bonhomie and sense of humour endeared him to many friends and these qualities, combined with a keen business sense, made him a striking personality. In his young days he was a fine footballer but in later years devoted his energies to golf, of which he was a great exponent. He represented the Colony on many occasions in the interport matches with Shanghai.

Great sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Ferguson, formerly Miss Helen McEuen of Seattle, and their three daughters in their bereavement.

Mr. K. W. Campbell

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

It is with regret that the death is announced in the General Hospital on Tuesday night of Mr. Kenneth William Campbell, a well-known resident of Shanghai and formerly of Tientsin. The late Mr. K. W. Campbell had been unwell more or less for several months past and entered the General Hospital ten days ago after being medically attended to at home but a sudden attack of jaundice compelled him to go to the hospital with the view of a complete recovery of health which did not however occur as was confidently expected.

Mr. Campbell was the son of the late Mr. Campbell, a former Provost of Stranraer, Scotland, who carried his own business in the burgh of Stranraer of a well-known brewery which he owned previous to beginning of and during the early railway days when railway transport began. While very successful with his brewery he was also an extensive farmer in the same neighbourhood producing milk in large quantities for the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Mr. K. W. Campbell came out to the Far East some 50 years ago or more and joined the China Navigation Co. in their China coast trade as a qualified ship's engineer. He had been well-trained at home both in shipbuilding yards in Glasgow, and at sea also, and he was one of the builders' engineers who took out a naval cruiser for the Russian Government for trial purposes many years ago and he often spoke of that very memorable occasion and of the great hospitality which the Russian Admiral bestowed on the ship's British officers.

Also before coming out to China, the late Mr. Campbell was one of an engineering party who went out to Egypt on an experimental expedition for the purpose of studying and experimenting, with machinery and apparatus for harnessing the sun's rays there which was looked upon as favourable rendezvous for such purpose.

The late Mr. Campbell was with Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., merchants and press packers in Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai and during the long period which he served with them so loyally he resided at their extensive premises at Pootung for the longest period and became so well-known that he was popularly known as the "Provost of Pootung." He was also in Tientsin with Mackenzie & Co. and did valuable service for the whole community there during the Boxer rising and troubles of 1900. He was also in Hankow where he was superintending engineer during the placement and erection of the home plant and machinery for Mackenzie Co.'s new press-packing works there.

Mr. Campbell was predeceased by his wife who was one of the daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. Heard of Shanghai. He leaves a family of three daughters and one son aged 22 years, who is with the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. Hankow. One of his daughters is the wife of Mr. A. G. Davies, of the Secretarial department of the Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd., one other daughter is the wife of Mr. Coutherly, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and resides in Hongkong; his widowed daughter, Mrs. Sanderson, also resides in Hongkong.

Mr. Campbell was born in Stranraer, Scotland, in 1867 and would have been 73 years of age on July 1. His funeral at Bubbling Well road is tomorrow and his remains will be laid beside the grave of his wife and infant son.

Funeral

Apr. 13.

There was a large attendance of mourners at the funeral of Mr. Kenneth William Campbell, whose remains were laid to rest in the family plot in the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The chief mourners were Mr. & Mrs. Alec Davies (daughter and son-in-law). Dean Trivett, of the Catedral, was the officiating clergyman. The coffin was borne to the grave by Messrs. A. J. Richardson, M. Boniface, G. Wallace, F. L. Morrison, E. L. Hartopp and A. Pollock, president of the St. Andrews Society.

Mr. George Boolsen

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

The death is announced with regret of Mr. George Boolsen, for 40 years a resident of the Far East, and until his departure from Shanghai a short while ago, manager of the local branch of the Hamburg Amerika Linie. Mr. Boolsen died at Honolulu on Monday evening according to a telegram received in Shanghai on Wednesday.

Ever since first arriving in the Far East, the deceased was connected with the German shipping firm and took an active part in commercial and social activities in this city. He was a member of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce since 1930, and became vice-chairman of that organization in the same year, serving in this capacity from 1932 to 1937. The following year he was elected chairman and retained this office until 1939.

The late Mr. Boolsen was very popular in the international community in Shanghai and counted innumerable friends throughout the Far East where he was a well-known figure. He is survived by his wife.

Mrs. P. W. Massey

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

In presence of a large attendance of mourners the funeral (cremation) service for the late Mrs. Emeline Sarah Coan Massey, wife of Mr. P. W. Massey was held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel yesterday afternoon.

The chief mourner was the husband, Mr. P. W. Massey while the honorary pallbearers were:—Mr. A. H. George, Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, Mr. C. H. Arnhold, Mr. A. P. Nazer and Mr. Louis Lienard. On the coffin, which was draped with a heavy blue velvet pall, rested a beautiful floral cross from Phil, and a floral heart from Joan and Brian. The officiating clergymen were Dean Trivett, the Rev. P. C. Matthews and the Rev. E. J. Ottewell. The hymns "Fight the good fight" and "That rock was Christ" were sung by the congregation led by the boys of the Cathedral Choir and 16 girls from the Cathedral Girls School, Mr. H. F. Baker presiding at the organ.

It had been requested that in lieu of flowers, donations be sent to the King's Daughters' Society.

Mr. B. F. Voropai

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Lokawei Cemetery of the late Mr. Basil Francevitch Voropai who passed away at the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital on April 11. Deceased who was 59 years of age had been connected with the French Tramways and Electrical Co., for the past 17 years. Services were conducted in the Russian Catholic Church, Rue Bourgeat, by the Rev. Father Nicolas, assisted by a choir of mixed voices. The chief mourners were Mrs. N. V. Voropai (wife), Mr. E. V. Voropai, Mr. W. V. Voropai (sons), and Mrs. X. V. Ogden (daughter) also present were Mr. Jean, Favret, Mr. G. H. Perrier, Mr. E. Salembier and Mr. J. de Kehrig. At the Cemetery Rev. Father Nicolas again officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. V. Voropai, W. V. Voropai, O. Volkoff, P. V. Orloff, A. E. Yushtienko, and N. Kiriloff.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending April 13, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes among the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 5 and Chinese 226. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 1, typhus fever 1, Chinese, tuberculosis 24; cerebrospinal meningitis 7; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 6; pneumonia 5; typhus fever 5 and diphtheria, recurring fever, measles, beri-beri, schistosomiasis 1 each.

MARKET PRICES

The following prices were obtained from markets and stores in the Western District on the April 13th, 1940.

BEEF	
Sirloin Roast	1.65
Rib Roast	1.55
Rump Steak	1.65
Fillet Steak	2.60
Topside Steak	1.50
Silverside	1.70
Brisket Beef	0.95
Shin Beef	0.95
Stewing Beef	1.30
Soup Meat	0.65
Suet	1.10
MUTTON	
Gigot	1.40
Saddle	1.40
Loin Chops	1.40
Shoulder	1.10
Flank	1.10
Neck	1.10
PORK	
Leg	0.78
Loin	0.53
Loin Chop	0.83
Shoulder	0.63
Lard	0.68
VEAL	
Leg	2.00
Steak	2.00
Cutlets	2.00
Stewing	1.50
Buffalo	1.30
Goat	1.05
PREPARED MEAT	
Bacon	1.30
Brisket	1.40
Silverside	1.40
Round	1.40
Ham	1.80
Chinese	1.15
Salted Pork	0.75
FRESH FISH	
Bream	0.45
Black Head	0.38
Carp	0.70
Cod Ningpo	0.15
Cod Shanghai	0.45
Cuttle	0.45
Eel	0.80
Flounder	0.40
Halibut	0.40
Herring	0.45
Lobster	2.40
Mackerel	0.75
Mandarin	1.05
Pomfret	0.65
Prawns	E 0.15
Ribbon	0.33
Salmon	0.55
Samli	1.75
Shrimps	1.45
Soles, Ningpo	0.48
" Shanghai	0.75
Whitebait	0.35
Yellow	0.50
SALTED FISH	
Herring	0.50
Jelly	0.55
Ribbon	0.40
Yellow	0.55
Salmon	0.40
VEGETABLES	
Artichokes	0.15
Bamboo Shoots	0.50
Dried	0.70
Beans Broad	0.40
French	0.80
Haricot	0.40
Kidney	0.80
Lima	0.40
Sprouts	0.15
White	0.40
Soaked	0.40
Beetroot	0.20
Cabbage	0.30
Salted	0.25
Shantung	0.30
Tientsin	0.30
Carrots	0.25
Cauliflower	E 0.75
Celery, Ch.	D 0.15
U.S.	3.00
Chilies	1.20
Cucumber	1.00
Egg-plant	0.60
Endive	E 0.20
Garlic	1.00
Ginger	0.30
Green Pepper	1.50
Horseradish	0.50
Kale	0.15
Kohlrabi	D 0.10
Leeks	0.50
Lettuce	E 0.40
Mint	1.00
Mushrooms	2.40
Onions, Amer.	0.20
small	0.40
spr.	D 0.08
Parsnips	0.50
Potatoes	0.14
Potatoes	0.40
Sweet	0.12
Pumpkin	0.40
Radish	D 0.03
Red Cabbage	D 1.00
Rhubarb	0.80
Spinash	0.12
Thyme	2.00
Tomatoes	1.00
Turnips	0.12
Veg. Marrow	0.40
Sprouts	0.25
POULTRY, EGGS	
Capon	1.40
Chicken, spr.	1.30
Duck	E 4.00
Duck, Wild	E 1.80
Eggs (chick.)	D 1.14
Fowl	1.20
Goose	E 7.00
Pigeon	E 1.00
" Wild	E 0.40
Quail	E 0.80
Rabbit	E 1.60
Snipe	E 0.35
Teal	E 0.60
Turkey	0.90
Woodcock	E 0.80
Duck dressed	E 2.80
Eggs (duck)	D 1.02
Goose dressed	E 4.50
FRUIT	
Apples, Dairen	0.28
Bananas	0.23
Grapefruit	E 0.78
Lemons	E 0.43
Oranges, U.S.	D 5.00
GRAIN & FLOUR	
Flour: A 49 lb.	17.00
Can. 49 lb.	24.00
U.S. 49 lb.	21.00
S'hai 50 lb.	13.50
Rice S. 220 lb.	52.00
Rice L. 220 lb.	50.00
MILK	
Grade A T.T.	P 0.61
Grade A	P 0.50
Brade B	P 0.48
FODDER	
Barley 110 lb.	28.00
Bran 110 lb.	14.60

FUEL

Best Anthracite ..... metric ton	167.00
No. 1 House Coal ..... "	235.00
No. 1 Kitchen Coal .... "	222.50
Firewood .....1 large bundle	0.60
Charcoal 2nd Quality .....40 lbs.	6.50

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. and MRS. E. E. Parsons have returned to Shanghai after an absence of eight months in New Zealand.

MRS. Evans, wife of Mr. A. J. Evans, H.M. Consul in charge of the shipping office, has returned from a lengthy holiday spent in Great Britain.

MR. C. W. Porter, vice president and general manager of Shanghai Telephone Company, Federal Inc. U.S.A., returned to Shanghai this week and has taken up residence at his old address.

DR. T. Z. Koo of Shanghai, secretary of the World Christian Student Movement, delivered the main sermon at the Easter Dawn Service of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. Dr. Koo is visiting the United States under the auspices of the Far Eastern Student Service Fund and other student organizations. He is due to return to Shanghai in July.

MISS Ida Pruitt, for many years one of the best known social workers in North China, has returned to America to organize support for handicraft revivals in non-occupied territory under the auspices of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. She will seek to raise funds and to create an interest in the cultural saving that can be made through these efforts. A sponsoring committee, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at its head, is being formed for the campaign.

To increase the output and to raise the standard of tea produced in Chekiang province, the Chekiang Oil, Tea, Cotton and Silk Control Bureau has started a publicity campaign among tea planters, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @	4 3/32d.	$ 58.63
NU.S. $100 @	51 5/16	$1,684.21
Francs	301	$100
Yen	25 1/4	100
Guilders	11	100
Rupees	22 3/4	100
Pesos	11 7/8	100
Hongkong	$27 3/8	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 7/32d.	$ 57.31
U.S. $100 @ 6 1/16	$1,649.48
London—demand, $1=	4 3/32d.
4 months' sight credits	4 5/32d.
4 months' sight docts	4 1/4d.
6 months' sight credits	4 3/32d.
6 months' sight docts	4 5/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$6 1/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$6 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$6 1/16

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 4 1/32d. U.S. $51 3/8
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,069.00 .....C.N.$1,000.00

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Netherlands Guilders .....Buying 11 3/8
Java Guilders ..... " 11 1/2
Netherlands Guilders .....Selling 11 1/4
Java Guilders ..... " 11 3/8

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=£1,632.653 £1=$57.313
Selling U.S.$100=£1,684.210 £1=$58.625

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

Belgas 0.35 1/4=$1 Belgas 20.85=£1

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

It. Lire 1.17=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.20 1/2=$1
Tourist Lire 1.40 .....$1

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @	6d per	H.H.$	1
" Buying " @	6 1/32* "	H.H.$	1
U.S.$ Selling " @	83 3/4 "	H.H.$	100
" Buying " @	83 1/4 "	H.H.$	100
Local$ (Fapi) selling @	144 per	H.H.$	100
buying @	149 "	H.H.$	100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2,708
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$4.035

*—Nominal.

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest	4 1/4	Lowest	4 1/8
U.S. G.$		53 1/2		51 5/8
Yen		—		—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
	Cash	April	
£ T.T.	4 3/32	4 m/s. l.c.	4 3/32
G.$ T.T.	5 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	6 1/32
Fcs. T.T.	299	4 m/s.	315
Rs. T.T.	22 3/16	15 d/s.	23 1/4

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	20 3/4	20 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34 3/4	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash	3.50 3/8
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash	3.45 1/2
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash	3.49 1/2

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4 3/32 sterling and 5 1/8 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash at 4 1/8 sterling and 5 3/32 U.S.$. Again there was pressure on U.S.$ rates and forward deliveries and though steady for near market was weak forward. The market closed with sellers at:—

4 1/8	sterling	5 1/8	U.S.$	Cash
4 1/32	"	5 1/8	"	Apr.
3 7/8	"	5 5/8	"	May

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Apr. 16.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.17	S	.17	S
Antamok	.125	S	.125	S
Baguio Gold	.20	S	.20	S
Batong Buhay	.010		.010	
Benguet Consolidated	5.25	*	—	
Big Wedge	.175		.18	
Coco Grove	.0875		.0875	
Consolidated Mines	.0025		.003	S
Demonstration	.095	S	.095	S
East Mindanao	.09		.095	
I. X. L.	.315		.32	
Ipo Gold	.095		.095	
Itogon	.21		.215	
Masbate Consolidated	.09		.09	S
Mine Operations	.085		.09	S
North Camarines	.047		.048	
Paracale Gumaus	.17	S	.17	S
San Mauricio	.64	S	.64	S
Surigao Consolidated	.18		.18	
Suyoc	.125	S	.125	S
Syndicate Investment	.018		.018	
United Paracale	.23	S	.23	S
Mindanao Motherlode	Unq		.09	

*—Over counter. S—Sales.

Turnover for the Morning: 23,800 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 64.90. —Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)	$45.20
Cotton yn. 20's, D.H., p.b. Cash	$1,455
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	223
Wheat .... per picul (50 kilos)	$21.00
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	13.50
Flour, export . per bag (49lb.)	14.50
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, Ex. B 13/15	$5,200
" " 20/22	4,700
" " 20/22 78%	4,800 nom.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Apr. 12	13
War Loan, 3 1/2% (Red.)	£98 1/8	99 1/8
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	47 3/4	48
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	53 1/4	53 3/4
	Osaka, Apr. 16.	
Kogo 5%		Y.106.71
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	14/-	14/-
Armstrong Stevens	6/-	6/-
Ass. & Elec. Indus.	39/1 1/2	39/-
Austin Motors, ord.	15/7 1/2	15/9
Bristol Aeroplane	14/9	14/9
British American Tob.	106/3	106/9
Cable & W., new form	60 1/2	61 1/2
Cammell Laird, ord.	7/3	7/3
Courtaulds	38/-	38/1 1/2
Distillers	68/-	68/-
Dunlop Rubber	35/9	36/6
General Elec. (Engs.)	79/7 1/2	80/1 1/2
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	78/3	78/3
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	13/-	12/9
Imp. Chem. Indus.	31/3	31/6
Imp. Tobacco	115/7 1/2	115/7 1/2
Leyland Motors	73/9	73/9
Marks & Spencer "A" pfd.	52/-	52/3
Pressed Steel, com.	17/3	17/3
Rolls-Royce	89/4 1/2	90/7 1/2
Smethwick Drop Forgings	14/-	13/9
Tate & Lyle	54/-	54/3
Turner & Newall	64/9	65/1 1/2
United Steel	22/7 1/2	22/9
Vickers, ord.	17/3	17/7 1/2
Woolworths	63/6	64/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo-Dutch	22/9	22/9
Rubber Pltn. Inv. Trust	30/9	30/9
MINES		
Burma Corp.	9/7 1/2	9/6
Commonwealth Min.	Unq.	Unq.
Marman Invests.	14/-	14/-
Randfontein Ests.	39/4 1/2	38/9
Sub-Nigel	196/3	196/-
Tanami Gold Min.	6d.	6d.
Western Holdings	17/1 1/2	17/3
OILS		
Anglo-Iranian	53/9	54/4 1/2
Burmah	70/-	71/3
Mexican Eagle	6/4 1/2	6/4 1/2
Shell Trans. & Trad.	75/7 1/2	75/7 1/2
CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.		
4 1/2% Gold Loan, 1898	£58	58
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	52	52
4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan	50	50
5% Crisp Loan 1912	29	29
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	39	39
6% Stg. Notes, 1925	11	11
5% Honan Rly., 1905	15	15
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	19	19
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	17	17
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	21	21
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	13	13
5% " " G.	13	13
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	13	13
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	13	13
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	15	15
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9 3/8	9 1/4
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	93 1/2	94
" " (Col. Reg.)	93 1/2	94
Mercantile Bank of India	12 1/2	12 3/4
Chinese Eng. & Min.	19/-	18/9
Chosen Corp.	6/6	6/6
Pekin Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	16/6	16/9

More U.S. Holdings Transferred

London, Apr. 15.

A further group of 117 dollar securities in 108 different United States' companies and other borrowers has been transferred by vesting to the British Treasury's control.

This is in accordance with expectations when the first such vesting order was issued on February 18, affecting sixty securities.

Authoritative circles state that it should not be assumed that all the securities previously vested have already been sold. The Treasury has no intention of forcing the securities thus acquired on to the market: the guiding principle is avoidance of any disturbance in the United States markets.

If various United States banks and trusts are unable immediately to absorb all the securities offered, the British authorities will wait until they are, or until Wall Street's strength develops sufficiently to do so.

Financial quarters state that if ever Wall Street develops activity it could absorb all British holdings of dollar securities without the slightest difficulty. The present list of vested securities, unlike the previous one, contains a number of bond issues.

Another distinguishing feature is the inclusion of such well known market leaders as United States Steel common, Chrysler common, New York Central Railway common.

It is expected that further vesting orders will be issued from time to time.—Reuter.

Canadian Supplies to Replace Danish

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Ottawa, Apr. 13.

There is a surplus of bacon in Canada, and officials say the Dominion is able to supply Britain with more than enough to make up for what was previously imported from Denmark. Canada is also likely to export to Britain more butter, eggs and fish.—Reuter.

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New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

Apr.	13	15	Apr.	13	15
Adams Exp	7½	7⅛	Kennecott	37½	37¼
Alg Lud	23⅜	23⅜	Lak F & M	*4	*4¼
Alld Stores	8¼	8½	Libbey O F	50½	50¼
Allis Chal	35⅛	35½	Lockheed	40	41⅜
Alum Ld	103	103	Loew's	34⅛	34½
Amer Can	116	115¼	Loft Inc.	37½	38¼
Am Cyan B	39⅜	39¼	Mack Trks	26¼	26¼
Am For Pr	*1⅛	*1⅛	Martin	40⅛	40⅝
„ $7 pfd	26½	26	McK & R	*28¼	28¼
Am G & E	38⅜	36¼	Monsanto	114¼	114¼
Am Loco	19	19¼	Mont Ward	52½	51¼
Am Metal	23	23	Nat Avian	15½	16
Am Radtr	8⅞	8⅜	Nat Dairy	17⅛	18¼
Am R Mill	15⅞	16⅛	Nat Dist	25⅞	25⅞
Am Smltg	53¼	53	Nat Gyp	10⅝	10⅜
Am Sug R	*20⅞	21⅞	Nat Lead	21¼	21⅝
Am T & T	173¼	172½	Nat P & L	8¼	8¼
Am Tob B	91¼	91½	Nat Steel	66⅛	67
Am Wtwrks	10¼	10½	Nat Supply	*8½	8¾
Anaconda	30⅛	30⅛	N Y Cent	16¼	16⅝
Atchison	22¼	22⅜	Niag Hud	5¼	5⅜
Auburn	1⅞	*1½	N A Avian	25	25¼
Avian Cpn	8	8¼	N Am Co	22½	21¼
Bald Loco	15¼	15⅝	N Pacific	8⅜	8⅝
Balt & Ohio	5¼	5¼	O I Glass	63	63
Barber	*14⅛	15½	Pac G & E	*34¼	34⅝
Barn Oil	*11⅛	11⅞	Pac Light	47	47⅛
Bend Avian	35½	35½	Packard	3⅜	3⅜
Beth Steel	17	18	Pan Am Air	23⅞	23¼
Bliss	17	18	Paramount	7⅜	7⅞
Boeing	27⅛	27⅛	Penn R R	22⅛	22⅞
Borg War	23½	23⅝	Phelps D	38½	38⅛
Brid Brass	11⅞	12¼	P & R Coal	*0⅜	0⅜
Briggs	23⅞	23⅞	Phil Pet	38⅝	38¼
Bkn M Tr	23⅞	23¼	Pitts C & I	*8¼	8⅞
„ $6 pfd	*100	*100	P S of N J	42½	42⅝
Budd Mfg	*5⅛	*5½	Pullman	26	26¼
Can Pacific	5½	5⅝	Pure Oil	10¼	10⅛
Case JI	*68	*68¼	Radio	6⅜	6⅜
Celanese	32⅜	33⅛	Reading	15	*15
Chase N B	*34½	*34⅞	„ 1st pfd	*26	*26
Chesapeake	39⅛	39¾	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Chrysler	88	87	Rep Avian	6½	6¼
Clim Mlyb	39¼	39	Rep Steel	21⅞	21⅞
Colt's	*78½	*80	Rev C & B	14	13⅛
Col G & E	7	6⅝	Rey Tob B	43	43
„ $6 A pfd	91¼	91½	Rich Oil	7¼	7¼
Com Credit	46¼	46⅝	Safe Stores	51	50½
Com & Sth	1¼	1¼	Schenley	13¼	13⅝
Cons Edis	31½	32	Sears Roeb	86¼	87⅝
Cons Oil	7⅝	7½	Shell U Oil	12½	12
Cont Can	48⅞	49¼	Soc Vac	11⅜	11¼
Cont Oil	23	23	Sthrn Pac	12⅛	13
Copld St	21⅝	22⅜	Sthrn Rly	28	28
Corn Prod	*60	60	Sperry	44½	45
Curtiss Wr	10⅞	10½	Spicer Mfg	35½	36
„ A	28⅛	29	Std Brands	7⅜	7¼
Deere & Co	22⅞	22⅞	Std G & E	*1¼	1¼
Dist Cpn S	18⅜	18⅛	Std O of C	23¼	23¼
Douglas	89½	93½	Std Oil N J	42½	41⅛
Du Pont	188	188	Stone & W	9¼	9⅛
E P Lead	11⅛	11⅛	Studebaker	11⅜	11
Eaton Mfg	35¼	36	Swift Int	29¼	29½
Elec A Lite	40¼	40½	Technicor	15½	15¼
Elec B & S	6⅛	6⅜	Tex Cpn	47	47⅜
$5 pfd	*60½	61½	Tex Gulf	*34⅞	35
„ $6 pfd	68½	68⅞	Timken	24⅛	25½
Elec P & L	33	31⅞	Transamer	5⅛	6
Fisk Rub	*15	*15½	Tw Cent F	10⅜	10½
Flintkote	20	20¼	„ pfd	22⅞	*22⅜
Gen Am Tr	53⅞	54¼	Un Carbide	*81⅛	82½
Gen Elec	38½	38	Un Pacific	97⅝	97½
Gen Motor	54⅞	54⅝	Un Aircraft	50⅛	51⅜
Gen Rly	18	18	Un A Lines	22⅞	23½
Gen T & R	*19½	19¼	Un B & P	16⅛	17¼
Glidden	17⅞	18½	Un Corp	2¼	2⅜
Goodrich	18½	18⅞	„ $3 pfd	38⅞	39
„ $5 pfd	68	67½	Un Gas	1⅜	1½
Goodyear	22⅞	22⅞	Un Gas Imp	12½	12⅝
Gt N I Ore	15¼	15⅛	U S Ind Al	24	23⅞
Gt N Rly	25⅝	26⅜	U S Rub	35⅜	35⅝
Gt W Sug	27	27½	„ 8% pfd	117	115¾
Greyhound	16	15⅞	U S Steel	61⅞	62
Hercules	96⅞	98	Vanadium	36	37½
Homestake	54½	55	Vultee Air	10½	10⅝
Int Harv	57¼	56	Walworth	5¼	5⅝
Int Nickel	32¼	32⅞	War Br Pic	3½	3½
Int P & P	16½	17⅝	West Elec	113⅞	113¼
Int T & T	3⅞	3⅞	Woodward	*27	27⅛
Johns Man	71⅞	72	Nat City B	*28⅞	*29
Jones & L	*66	*64			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	66	66½
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	27¼	27¼
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	19½	19½
„ „ 6½% 1957	16⅛	16
Cities Serv. & Lt.	86⅛	86½
Erie 6s 1967	16½	16¾
Int. Tel. & Tel.	41¾	39¼
New England Gas & Elec.	*68⅛	68¼
Republic of Colombia	*31	30¾
„ „ „ (1928) 6s '61	30¾	30½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	46¼	46
Stand. Gas & Elec.	*0¾	70½

*—Bid.

Hongkong Finances Satisfactory

Hongkong, Apr. 11.

The satisfactory state of the Colony's finances, despite the Sino-Japanese hostilities and the European war, is revealed in official statistics which show a surplus balance of $3,528,935.76 against an estimated deficit of $2,499,602.

The estimated revenue for the year was $25,257,621, but the actual revenue was $6,220,431.24 in excess of that figure, while expenditure only exceeded the estimate by $191,893,49.

Revenue during 1939 was $4,742,-197.58 in excess of the figure for 1938.

On the revenue side, every head, save the Kowloon-Canton Railway, showed increases over the 1938 figures. Duties yielded $11,156,449 as against $9,105,121; licences and other internal revenue brought in $16,454,-986 compared with $15,098,620, and the Post Office revenue increased from $2,918,028 in 1938 to $3,120,758.

Biggest increase on the expenditure side for the year was for charitable services, which aggregated $1,183,542, compared with $460,329 in 1938. Outlay on Hongkong defences, excluding the Military Contribution of $6,051,926 to the Imperial Government, increased from $329,903 to $1,543,245.

This expenditure included $846,356 for A.R.P., against $104,501 in 1938.—Reuter.

Oil Companies Must Pay Indemnity

Mexico City, Apr. 9.

The Federal Arbitration Board yesterday ruled that the expropriated oil companies must pay the Petroleum Syndicate 117,500,000 pesos indemnity for their alleged "rupture" of labour contracts March 17, 1938. The companies were expropriated March 18, 1938, it was recalled.—United Press.

Issue of Aluminium Token Coins Locally

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Although the highly embarrassing situation created by the disappearance of subsidiary coins in Shanghai since last fall has been partially alleviated by the subsequent issue of one-cent and five-cent notes to the market, the supply still falls far short of the demand.

As a further measure of relief, the Shanghai Bankers Association has since negotiated the minting of one-cent and five-cent aluminium token coins which is now finished, and the new coins are ready to be put into circulation.

Banks to Issue

The foreign banks and business houses it is learned, may apply for these coins from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation while the Chinese banks and native banks, from the above-mentioned Association.

Backing

The public is invited to note that these new issues are backed up by full cash reserve in the form of legal tender notes, and will circulate in the market alongside with the subsidiary coin notes previously released.

With the circulation of these new small change, it is expected that the episode created by the shortage of subsidiary coins in Shanghai will be satisfactorily closed.

Australia to Control Sheep Skin Market

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Canberra, Apr. 9.

The Federal Government had decided to control the marketing of sheep skins in Australia. Negotiations are proceeding in regard to the conditions under which the total export surplus of sheep skins might be purchased by the British Government.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce (Senator McBride) said the Government would take over control as soon as the regulations were made effective and the necessary machinery for appraisement could be put into operation.

Fellmongers would receive supplies of skins at prices equivalent to the appraised values of the wool and the pelts, less approved fellmongering costs. The wool produced by the fellmongering process would be taken over by the Central Wool Committee as at present, and the pelts would be brought under the control of the Hide and Leather Industries Board.

The skins found to be surplus to Australia's domestic requirements would be acquired on an appraisement basis and packed for export. If no arrangement was made for the United Kingdom to purchase the entire surplus, the Federal Government would supervise and control the overseas marketing of the skins.—Reuter.

Nanking Plans New Bank of Issue

Nanking, Apr. 13.

Preparations for the establishment of a new central bank of issue by the reorganized "National Government of China" were launched here yesterday as the regulations of an official commission for that purpose were promulgated yesterday.

According to the regulations, which were released for publication here today, the task of the commission will include the absorption of funds of the Central Bank of China; the drawing-up of plans for a liquidation of the present currency system; the drafting of plans for the issue of new legal tender, and the working out of various measures essential for the establishment of the new institution.

The body, known as the Preparatory Commission for the Establishment of a Central Bank, will consist of nine to eleven members, one of whom will be the Minister of Finance. The latter will also be its chairman, while the vice-chairman will be appointed by the Government.

The Commission will be authorized to appoint both Chinese and foreign monetary experts as advisers or official experts.—Domei.

Baltic, Scandinavia Exports Banned

London, Apr. 13

The Board of Trade has made an order prohibiting the exportation, except under licence, of all goods to Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and Russian ports on the Baltic and Arctic seas. This action has been taken in view of the uncertainties in the military and political situation existing there.—Reuter.

COMPANY MEETING

Kroewoek Java Plantations

Java Company Shows Profit of G.125,265.52 ; Final Dividend 12 Dollar Cents Per Share

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

THE working account of the Java company shows a profit of guilders 125,265.52, as compared with guilders 54,202.16 in 1938. This increased profit was mainly due to the fact that the average net price for rubber was higher and the output greater, was revealed at the 30th annual general meeting of the Kroewoek Java Plantation Co., Ltd., held yesterday at 49 Szechuen Road. Mr. A. J. Welch, chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. R. G. MacDonald, H. Kadoorie, directors and Mr. W. A. Welch, representing Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers. Shares present and represented were 546,110.

The chairman in his speech said:—

The working account of the Java company shows a profit of guilders 125,265.52 as compared with a profit last year of guilders 54,202.16.

This increased profit is mainly due to the fact that the average net price realized for our product was 4.60 guilder cents per pound higher than it was last year and the output of rubber was 206,344 lbs. greater and in addition the expenditure on revenue account was 2.14 cents per pound lower.

Profit

The profit and loss account discloses a net profit of guilders 99,323.84, which is really guilders 108,323.84 since the agency fee of guilders 9,000 is, in effect, merely a transfer to the Shanghai company and its equivalent in Chinese dollars appears as a credit in the profit and loss account of the Shanghai company.

Capital expenditure amounted in total to guilders 5,827.49 which covered the cost of the following:—

ON KROEWOEK ESTATE

Upkeep of the immature area..	F.1,667.75
Furniture	239.04
Sundry tools and implements..	936.68
	2,863.47

ON BAJAH ESTATE

Clearing and planting 55 acres rubber	2,500.96
Clearing and planting 15 acres tung oil	594.98
Furniture and tools	68.08
	F.5,827.49

Financially Sound

Financially, the company is still in a very satisfactory position since on December 31, 1939 the liquid assets of the two companies combined exceeded the cash liabilities by Ch.$505,482.71 which will be reduced to Ch.$230,452.71, if you pass the dividend and appropriations that will be recommended later.

Shanghai Company

From the accounts of the Shanghai company you will see that the interest earned was nearly sufficient to pay half the expenses of management in Shanghai.

There is an apparent loss on exchange of Ch.$44,019.67 which is debited to profit and loss account. This arises from the fact that the Shanghai company is indebted to the Java company and the Chinese dollar equivalent of the guilder amount has to be adjusted each year. This is in reality purely a book entry as the two companies are to all intents and purposes identical.

During the year your directors decided that in view of the uncertainty regarding the future trend of the value of the Chinese dollar the prudent thing to do was to dispose of our local investments and to convert any surplus that was not required for the payment of the interim dividends into United States currency. A similar procedure was adopted with any surplus funds that accumulated in Java and you will see from the balance sheet that on December 31, 1939 the company had the sum of U.S. dollars 37,172.71 at the bank. The Chinese dollar equivalent of this sum at to-day's rate of exchange is approximately Ch.$607,000 or Ch.$131,000 in excess of that shown in the balance sheet.

Whilst on the subject of these accounts I would like, as a matter of passing interest, to call your attention to a very curious coincidence that occurs in the balance sheet of the Shanghai company.

If you will look first at the issued capital of the company you will see the figure of Ch.$307,692.31 which is the equivalent of Taels 220,000 at Exchange 71.5 and then look at the bottom of the other side of the balance sheet and you will see a precisely similar figure which, however, represents the dollar equivalent of the final dividend of guilders 45,000 paid by the Java company. There is not the remotest connection between these two figures.

Taxation

As regards taxation in the Dutch East Indies a company or income tax has been in force for some years past and at present this amounts to approximately 25 per cent. of the profit after certain deductions for depreciation, etc. and allowances have been made. For 1939 this tax has been computed at guilders 22,500.

In addition to this a war tax has recently been introduced there, the exact details of which are not yet to hand, but the principle on which this will be calculated is roughly that it shall be 35 per cent. of the amount by which the profit for 1939 exceeds the average of the profits for the three preceding years.

On the accounts now before you it is estimated that this war tax will amount to approximately guilders 5,400.

Estate Affairs

Turning now to estate matters I will deal with those of Kroewoek, the original property, first.

A small area of 1.3 acres was cleared and planted with specially selected material. The growth of the young rubber in all the immature areas is reported to be very satisfactory. The gardens are under a thick cover of nitrogenous leguminosae which have a very beneficial effect in increasing the fertility of the soil.

The mature areas are reported to be in a good state of upkeep and the trees in excellent condition. The rate of bark consumption is normal and the reserves of bark are ample.

Neither pests nor diseases gave any trouble during the year, such cases as were discovered yielded readily to treatment.

The supply of labour was more than sufficient for the amount of work that had to be done and I am glad to state that, apart from an outbreak of a mild form of influenza in March and April, the health of the coolies was excellent.

All buildings and machinery were regularly upkept and are reported to be in a satisfactory state of repair. Speaking generally this estate is in first class condition and everything is running smoothly which leaves very little for me to comment on.

Bajah Estate

On Bajah estate no tapping took place as its export rights were transferred to Kroewoek estate which produced the necessary amount of rubber to cover them.

The area under rubber was extended by 62½ acres which were planted up with specially selected material. The young plants on this area are reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The buildings on this estate are mostly of a temporary nature and will need replacing with more permanent buildings in the near future. In the meantime the necessary repairs were made and they are in a reasonably habitable condition.

The supply of labour was barely sufficient for requirements and at times there was a distinct shortage of coolies. This is due to the fact that the estate is situated in a somewhat sparsely populated part of the country and furthermore is handicapped by competition from the South Bantam Mining Company, which is situated in the near vicinity and where higher wages are paid. Every endeavour is being made by importing coolies to establish a permanent resident labour force on the estate.

All the necessary preparations have been made to commence tapping on this estate, should the exportable quota, at any time, call for a greater quantity of rubber than can be produced by Kroewoek estate single handed.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to express our very best thanks to the two managers and their staffs, to the technical advisor and to the agents in Java for the very able manner in which they have administered the affairs of the two estates during the year under review.

There being no questions, The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939, as presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That a final dividend of 12 Chinese Dollar cents per share be paid, making a total of 22 cents per share for the year. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That the sum of Ch.$4,500 be donated to the Central British War Fund. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That the sum of Ch.$750 be donated to the British Residents' Association. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That the sum of Ch.$500 be donated to British Forces Recreation Centres. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a Director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. Yang Chia Shan and seconded by Mr. Quincey Wu.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors to the Company and that their fee for auditing the Accounts to December 31, 1939 be Ch.$470. Proposed by Mr. Dong Mai Kwun and seconded by Mr. Chang Tsai Tung.

Company Dividends

Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925), Ltd. it was decided to recommend payment of a final dividend of four cents per share for the year 1939.

Repah Rubber & T. E. Ltd.

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

At a board meeting of the Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates Ltd., held the directors decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting to be held on April 29, that the balance of Ch. $191,829.96 standing to the credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:—

	Ch.$
To pay a dividend of 11 Chinese dollar cents per share	148,500.00
pay the general managers commission	2,970.00
write off certain assets	29,496.37
make sundry donations ..	2,500.00
carry forward	8,363.59
	Ch.$191,829.96

S'hai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

At a board meeting of the Shanghai-malay Rubber Estated Ltd., held yesterday, the directors decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting which is to be held on April 29, that the balance of Ch. $237,136.04 standing to the credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:—

	Ch.$
To pay the preference shares interest for the second half of 1939	15,317.48
pay a final dividend of Ch.$2.50 per share on both the preference and ordinary shares making a total of Ch.$3.00 per share for the year	143,450.00
pay the general managers commission	4,055.50
write off sundry assets ..	51,869.71
make various donations ..	4,000.00
carry forward	18,443.35
	Ch.$237,136.04

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

Authorised Capital	HK$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	HK$20,000,000
Reserve Funds { Sterling	£6,500,000
Reserve Funds { Hongkong Currency	HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	HK$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Board of Directors:

H. V. WILKINSON, Chairman; HON. MR. J. J. PATTERSON, Deputy Chairman; J. K. BOUSFIELD, A. H. COMPTON, Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, G. MISKIN, K. S. MORRISON, Hon. Mr. T. E. PEARCE, C. C. ROBERTS, HON. MR. A. L. SHIELDS. *Chief Manager*: SIR VANDELEUR M. GRAYBURN.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Closing Quotations, April 11, 1940

REPORT No. 15/1940 for week ending April 12 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — This Friday Morning April 12, 1940				Last Friday Morning April 5, 1940				Business Recorded During Week Closing Thursday		STOCKS	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1939		Business Done Year 1940		Total No. of Shares Done for		Total Amount of Sales Reported	
Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Highest	Lowest								Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Last Week	This Week	1939	11-4-40
										Banks, Finance Companies													
17.80	.....	17.80	.....	17.70	18	18	.....	18.00	17.70	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 15% 1939	6-2-40	18 Jan	14 Feb	19 Feb	15.80 Jan	2,200	1,050	53,000	45,600
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. Div. 6% (Mkg 10% a/c 1939)	12-3-40	10 Jan	10 Jan	12 Mar	12 Mar	.....	.....	21,000	500
1.80	2	1.96	.....	.....	.....	1.74	.....	2.20	1.68	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. $0.05½ on record 31/12 1939	11-3-40	0.50 Dec	0.20 July	3.60 Jan	1.15 Jan	11,000	66,500	26,000	1,130,700
.....	.....	*1,500	.....	.....	.....	*1,500	.....	.....	.....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Fin. Div. £2.10-0 (Mkg. £5 a/c 1939) Less I/T	28-2-40	1,445 Mar	1,310 Oct	1,485 Mar	1,403½ Jan	10	.....	788	101
26	26½	26	.....	24½	24½	24½	.....	26	24.25	Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1938-39)	4-5-34	11.10 Dec	2.37½ Feb	28½ Apr	11.20 Jan	54,250	71,900	1,828,855	587,800
28½	28½	28½	.....	25½	26	26	.....	28½	25.25	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.75 (Mkg. $2.10 a/c 1939)	6-2-40	15 Dec	5 Sept	28½ Apr	14.50 Jan	51,910	74,570	1,301,258	177,970
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	3½% for 1938	11-5-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17.60	17.80	17.60	.....	15.90	16	16	.....	17.70	15.90	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	817,500	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.50 a/c 1938-39	3-7-39	10.10 Dec	4.72½ Sept	19.70 Feb	10 Jan	78,900	177,980	928,365	1,611,105
5.90	.....	5.95	.....	5.70	.....	5.75	.....	6.10	5.70	Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	1,000,000	320,000	$5	Dec.	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	7 Mar	5.75 Apr	75,050	42,250	.....	200,300
										Insurances													
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934 (1938 Nil)	15-5-35	3.25 Nov.	3 Jan	8 Feb	5 Jan	.....	.....	7,400	2,300
.....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	$5	Dec.	Div. 10% = $0.50, 1938	11-9-39	70 Jan	70 Jan	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 2% 1938	14-3-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.50	15	12.90	.....	.....	.....	13½	.....	13.80	13.00	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	933,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.30,1933 (Nil 1938)	18-5-34	11.20 Oct	7.50 Apr	18 Feb	9 Jan	15,300	4,000	85,373	313,250
.....	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	190	490	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. ..	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Int. Div. 12/6d a/c 1939	Pending	480 Mar	365 Oct	512½ Mar	440 Jan	65	7	1,020	497
										Lands													
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	200	.....	.....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $6 (Mkg. $8 a/c 1939-40)	5-4-40	260 Dec	120 Sept	200 Jan	200 Jan	.....	.....	368	100
.....	.....	4.70	.....	.....	4	4.70	.....	.....	.....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1938) ..	5-5-34	2 Dec	1 May	5.10 Feb	2.50 Jan	.....	.....	72,500	33,650
7.70	7.90	7.75	.....	7.10	.....	7.30	.....	7.80	7.25	China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	1,236,327	$10	Dec.	.. ..	.....	1 Jan	0.25 Aug	10.90 Jan	7.20 Apr	69,199	72,347	461,581	1,540,036
.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $15.00 a/c 1939	22-2-40	180 Mar	180 Mar	275 Feb	275 Feb	.....	.....	48	605
.....	.....	13.60	.....	.....	.....	13.70	.....	13.60	13.50	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. " A " ..	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.40, a/c 1939	14-12-39	8 Dec	4.20 Feb	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	3,000	2,500	12,380	76,800
.....	.....	13.60	.....	.....	.....	13.70	.....	.....	.....	do. " B "		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.40, a/c 1939	14-12-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.60 a/c 1939 (Final Nil)	23-12-38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14.50	14.60	14.50	.....	13.80	14.20	14.70	.....	14.70	13.50	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,386,800	2,386,800	($7) T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. T'ts 0.50 1934) (Nil 1938)	25-4-35	13 Dec	7.50 Aug	20½ Feb	13.30 Jan	56,850	98,600	1,248,107	1,186,010
.....	.....	.....	99½	.....	.....	.....	99½	.....	.....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 15% 1938)	15-2-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Docks, Wharves and Transport													
42.75	43	42½	.....	38	38½	38	.....	44	37.50	Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept.	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	45 Mar	34 Mar	61,860	167,012	.....	873,392
.....	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	470	460	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	60,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. $21 (Mkg. $34 a/c 1939)	28-3-40	270 Dec	170 Jan	470 Apr	267 Jan	210	143	11,914	6,021
144	145	144	.....	141	142	142	.....	144	141	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	239,356	T10	Mar.	2nd Int. Div. $3 (Mkg. $6 a/c 1939/40	30-3-40	76.50 Dec	28 Sept	144 Apr	75 Jan	21,541	12,380	724,907	245,756
										Utilities													
30.25	31	30½	.....	.....	.....	30½	.....	32	30	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.26 a/c 1938)	20-4-39	32.25 June	18.50 Aug	35½ Feb	24 Jan	20,500	9,058	119,712	282,238
21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	22½	21½	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	360,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 1939	Pending	12.40 Dec	8 Feb	21 Mar	12.30 Jan	6,500	6,800	25,667	106,580
30½	30½	30½	.....	29½	30	29½	.....	31½	29	Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.60 a/c 1939	27-12-39	23.75 Dec	10.60 July	33 Feb	23 Jan	10,462	23,100	410,280	316,622
.....	52½	42½	.....	.....	.....	42½	.....	.....	.....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. " Reg."	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% a/c 1939 Coupon 57	Pending	40.50 July	36 Sept	43 Jan	42½ Jan	.....	.....	8,527	260
55	.....	54	.....	54	55½	55	.....	56½	55	do. " Bear "							44.75 June	36 Sept	62½ Feb	44 Jan	2,824	5,940	275,900	141,094
.....	.....	1,120	.....	1,080	1,120	1,090	.....	1,120	1,110	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. " A "	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 24/9d (Mkg. 28/9 a/c 1939) Coupon 52 ..	27-3-40	330 Oct	220 Jan	11.30 Feb	8.30 Jan	70	15	3,600	795
.....	.....	43½	.....	.....	.....	.....	43½	.....	.....	do. " B "	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 10.05d (Mkg. 12.15d a/c 1939) Coupon 25 ..	27-3-40	33.50 Aug	26 Apr	46 Feb	32½ Jan	.....	.....	9,705	790
.....	.....	46	.....	45	47	45½	.....	46	46	do. " C "		250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/2.4 a/c 1939) Coupon 21 ..	27-3-40	73.50 Oct	26.25 Mar	50 Mar	32½ Jan	100	50	7,771	5,400
										Miscellaneous													
22½	.....	.....	.....	22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $3 a/c 1939	19-3-40	15 Dec	8.50 May	23½ Feb	16 Jan	.....	.....	24,920	6,150
.....	.....	23½	.....	.....	25½	23	.....	24½	23½	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. " B "	55,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $1.50 on record 31/12/39	6-3-40	17.20 Dec	11 Aug.	23½ Mar	20 Jan	.....	200	15,607	1,100
.....	.....	25½	.....	.....	.....	25½	.....	25½	25½	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40 a/c 1938	26-4-39	15 Dec	11 Mar	26½ Apr	22.25 Jan	810	2,000	7,715	8,898
56½	57	55½	.....	54½	56	55½	.....	58½	55	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. ..	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	2nd Int. Div. $1.25 (Mkg. $2.50 a/c 939-40) ..	15-1-40	39.50 Dec	19 June	58½ Apr	39½ Jan	8,150	17,605	22,753	145,775
.....	60½	59	.....	.....	61	59	.....	60	58	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. " Bearer "	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 7½% a/c 1938-39 Free of I/T Coupon 46 ..	15-7-40	48 Dec	22.25 Jan	66 Feb	48 Jan	700	1,800	175,625	35,790
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/- (Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1938)	15-1-35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	45	40	.....	40	45	40	.....	42	42	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1. a/c 1934-35 (Nil 1938)	12-1-40	30 Oct	19 Jan	42 Apr	40 Mar	.....	.....	.....	5,010
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1938)	1-3-35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	(Perse) non-French					Div. $1.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1938)	1-3-35	80 Mar	80 Mar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,312	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1. 1934-35 (1938-39 Nil)	30-5-35	15 Dec	8 Feb	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. H. $0.60 a/c 1938	15-3-39	5 Apr	5 Apr	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,328	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1938-39) ..	30-6-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.50 (Mkg. $5.50 a/c 1939)	12-3-40	12 May	12 May	.....	.....	28,400	.....	.....	200
29½	30	29½	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	31½	27½	Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	250,000	$5	Dec.	.. ..	.....	18.90 Nov	4.50 Sept	32 Feb	18.50 Jan	600	62,400	1,251,630	770,200
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$1	Dec.	Div. 3% = $0.12 a/c 1938	21-4-39	2 Mar	1.40 Oct	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,340	600
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. T'ts. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932 (Nil 1938)	21-4-33	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,600	.....	.....	.....
21½	21½	21½	.....	14.60	14.70	14½	.....	22	11.50	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. ..	1,200,000	716,701	T2.50	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.60 a/c 1939)	26-1-40	9.50 Nov	4.50 Aug	22 Apr	8.60 Jan	.....	534,275	1,748,525	2,295,575
4.40	4.60	4.30	.....	.....	.....	4.35	.....	4.30	4.20	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935 (Nil 1938)	17-3-36	2 Dec	1 Apr	4.35 Apr	1.90 Jan	5,731	.....	38,000	9,403
.....	.....	10.70	.....	.....	.....	10.80	.....	.....	.....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.35, 1933 (Nil 1938)	27-3-34	.....	.....	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	3,400	1,300	.....	15,750
										Bonds and Preferences													
.....	95	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8% ..	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	1-12-34	10 Apr	10 Apr	75 Feb	75 Feb	.....	.....	2	250
.....	85	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. Cum. Pref. 7% ..	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	50 Feb	10 Apr	14 Feb	12 Feb	.....	.....	390	600
14.40	.....	.....	.....	14.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref...	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1938	26-4-93	14 Mar	13 Nov	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,795	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8% ..	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. T'ts. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. T's. 8 = $11.19, 1938	27-4-39	155 Mar	140 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	708	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	New Eng. & Shipbg. Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	144,500	T5	Dec.	11% (Mkg. 8% a/c 1935) 8% for 1936, 1937 & 1938	16-1-39	8.20 Jan	6.25 Jan	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,739	.....
.....	.....	132½	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	133½	132½	S'hai Power Co. T'ts. 6 cum. Pref. stock	250,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Div. T'ts. 1.50 = $2.0979, a/c 1940	1-4-40	134 June	112 Aug	137½ Feb	126 Jan	630	537	41,467	14,055
.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shanghai Tug Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Div. T's. 1.75 = 3½% a/c 1939	29-3-40	62.50 Dec	50 Aug	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	.....
14.50	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	14	15	.....	.....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref. ..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-3-40	15 May	13.50 June	14½ Feb	14½ Feb	.....	.....	2,240	.....
—	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	13½	.....	.....	.....	do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 31-12-39 ..	27-3-40	14 Apr	12 Aug	14 Feb	13½ Apr	150	.....	7,075	650
										Cottons													
47½	47½	47½	.....	.....	45½	45½	.....	47½	45½	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,350,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $5 a/c 1939)	Pending	28 Dec	15.60 Jan	47½ Apr	28.20 Jan	96,200	81,065	2,844,561	1,497,755
.....	198	195	.....	.....	198	195	.....	195	195	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Div. $5.00 for ½ yr. ended 31-10-39	29-11-39	173 Oct	101 Feb	195 Apr	160 Jan	350	50	7,675	2,760
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	170,000	170,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $5 & Bonus $5 a/c 1939	3-4-40	3 July	40 July	71 Mar	47 Jan	.....	.....	200	3,500
.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/c 1938-39	31-10-39	46 Nov	42 Mar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
										Plantations													
53½	56	54½	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	54½	50	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9) £1	Sept.	Fin. Div. $1.50 (Mkg. $2.00 a/c 1938-39) ..	22-12-35	39.75 Dec	18 Feb	57 Feb	40.75 Jan	200	3,600	20,300	13,450
.....	27½	26½	.....	24½	.....	25½	.....	29	24½	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1939) ..	12-12-38	19.60 Dec	8.60 May	34 Feb	19.80 Jan	3,400	9,300	178,529	116,700
.....	48½	47½	.....	.....	45½	45½	.....	49½	42½	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	600,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1939) ..	12-12-38	1 Dec	13.80 Feb	36 Feb	40.75 Jan	6,624	13,008	418,837	254,172
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.05	.....	8	8	Aver Tawas Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.20 1939-40	2-4-40	6.75 Dec	3.65 June	11.70 Feb	5.80 Jan	500	500	27,764	25,370
.....	2.20	2.07½	.....	.....	.....	2.05	.....	2.30	1.94	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Estates, Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.07 a/c 1939	3-4-40	1.85 Dec	0.87 Nov	2.90 Feb	1.80 Jan	3,000	42,000	665,775	626,370
.....	.....	11.80	.....	11.40	11.50	11.40	.....	11.90	11.20	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1939) ..	12-12-39	9.50 Dec	3.10 Jan	15 Feb	9.50 Jan	4,040	12,480	177,195	136,620
.....	.....	4.05	.....	.....	.....	4.15	3.95xD	4.15	4.10	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1939)	5-4-40	2.00 Dec	1.13 May	5.20 Feb	2.92½ Jan	2,000	21,500	746,946	729,400
1.20	1.30	1.22	.....	.....	.....	1.12	1.14	1.26	1.08	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 (Nil 1938-39)	13-10-37	0.92 Dec	0.35 Sept	1.74 Jan	0.91 Jan	66,500	99,800	1,108,938	2,229,250
.....	—	11.80	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11.00	11.00	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.17 a/c 1939) ..	15-12-39	3.40 Dec	1.25 May	14½ Feb	8.60 Jan	5,025	30,600	282,352	275,955
15.20	.....	15½	.....	.....	.....	14.80	.....	16	14½	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1939) ..	12-12-39	11.50 Dec	5.90 Apr	18.70 Feb	11.70 Jan	500	7,512	127,410	109,662
.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	Gula-Kalumpang Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6.20	.....	.....	.....	5.90	.....	6.65	5.60	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Int. Div. $010 a/c 1939	15-4-40	5.55 Dec	2.07½ Apr	7.70 Feb	5.50 Jan	7,000	22,000	1,025,155	574,500
.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1938)	21-3-38	24.50 Dec	16.90 Nov	39 Feb	30 Jan	.....	.....	3,383	.....
.....	.....	8.60	.....	.....	.....	8.60	.....	8.60	8.00	Kota Bahrce Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. Div. $0.15 a/c 1939-40	2-2-40	5.90 Dec	2.50 Apr	10.10 Feb	5.90 Jan	2,000	5,000	529,960	357,480
3.60xD	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.65	.....	4.00	3.52½	Kroewook Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1939) ..	11-4-40	3.37½ Dec	1.13 Jan	4.70 Feb	3.20 Jan	55,000	91,000	1,971,250	1,716,700
.....	34½	33½	.....	32½	33	32½	.....	36	32	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. T's. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29 (Nil 1937-39) ..	3-3-30	28.75 Dec	8 Feb	40 Feb	27½ Jan	29,810	66,510	748,387	139,914

47½	47½	47½	....	45½	45¾	45½	....	47½	45½	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,350,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $5 a/c 1939)	Pending	28 Dec	15.60 Jan	47½ Apr	28.20 Jan	96,200	81,065	2,844,561	1,497,755
....	198	195	....	....	198	195	....	195	195	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Div. $5.00 for ½ yr. ended 31-10-39	29-11-39	173 Oct	101 Feb	195 Apr	160 Jan	350	50	7,675	2,760
....	....	....	60	....	....	....	60	....	....	Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	170,000	170,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $5 & Bonus $5 a/c 1939	3-4-40	43 July	40 July	71 Mar	47 Jan	....	....	200	3,500
....	....	71	....	....	....	71	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/c 1938-39	31-10-39	46 Nov	42 Mar	....	....	....	....	1,000	....
										Plantations														
53½	56	54½	....	....	....	53	....	54½	50	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9) £1	Sept.	Fin. Div. $1.50 (Mkg. $2.00 a/c 1938-39)	22-12-39	39.75 Dec	18 Feb	57 Feb	40.75 Jan	200	3,600	20,300	13,450
....	27½	26½	....	24½	....	25½	....	29	24½	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1939)	12-12-39	19.60 Dec	8.60 May	34 Feb	19.80 Jan	3,400	9,300	178,529	116,700
....	48½	47½	....	....	45½	45½	....	49½	42½	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1939)	7-12-39	41 Dec	13.80 Feb	56 Feb	40.75 Jan	6,624	13,008	418,837	254,172
....	....	....	....	....	....	8.05	....	8	8	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.20 1939-40	2-4-40	6.75 Dec	3.65 June	11.70 Feb	6.80 Jan	500	500	27,764	23,870
....	2.20	2.07½	....	....	....	2.05	....	2.30	1.94	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.07 a/c 1939	3-4-40	1.86 Dec	0.87 Nov	2.90 Feb	1.80 Jan	3,000	42,000	665,775	626,370
....	....	11.80	....	11.40	11.50	11.40	....	11.90	11.20	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1939)	12-12-39	9.50 Dec	3.10 Jan	15 Feb	9.50 Jan	4,040	12,480	177,195	136,620
....	....	4.05	....	....	....	....	3.95XD	4.45	4.10	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1939)	4-1-40	2.90 Dec	1.13 May	5.20 Feb	2.92½ Jan	2,000	24,500	746,946	729,400
1.20	1.30	1.22	....	....	....	1.12	[illegible]	1.26	1.08	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 (Nil 1938-39)	13-10-37	0.92 [illegible]	[illegible] Sept	1.74 Jan	0.91 Jan	66,500	99,800	1,108,938	2,329,250
....	----	11.80	....	....	....	11	....	[illegible]	11.00	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.17 a/c 1939)	15-12-39	8.40 [illegible]	[illegible] May	14½ Feb	8.60 Jan	5,025	30,600	282,352	275,955
15.20	....	15½	....	....	....	1.50	....	16	14½	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1939)	12-12-39	11.60 Dec	5.90 Apr	18.70 Feb	11.70 Jan	500	7,512	127,410	109,662
....	....	....	62	....	....	....	62	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6.20	....	....	....	5.90	....	6.65	5.60	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Int. Div. $010 a/c 1939	15-4-40	5.55 Dec	2.07½ Apr	7.70 Feb	5.50 Jan	7,000	22,000	1,025,155	574,300
....	....	35	....	....	37	35	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1938)	21-3-38	24.50 Dec	16.90 Nov	39 Feb	30 Jan	....	....	3,383	....
....	....	8.60	....	....	....	8.20	....	8.60	8.00	Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. Div. $0.15 a/c 1939-40	2-2-40	5.90 Dec	2.50 Apr	10.10 Feb	5.90 Jan	2,000	5,000	529,960	357,480
3.60XD	....	....	....	3.50	....	3.65	....	4.00	3.52½	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1939)	11-4-40	3.37½ Dec	1.13 Jan	4.70 Feb	3.20 Jan	55,000	91,000	1,971,250	1,716,700
----	34½	33½	....	32½	33	32½	....	36	32	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29 (Nil 1937-39)	3-3-30	28.75 Dec	8 Feb	40 Feb	27½ Jan	20,310	66,510	348,387	459,915
....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4.25	4.00	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.14 a/c 1939-40)	23-2-40	3 Dec	0.94 Apr	5.15 Feb	2.95 Jan	....	12,000	438,250	535,100
....	....	2.30	....	....	....	2.25	....	2.30	2.20	Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Fin. Div. $0.06 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1938-39	21-2-40	1.90 Dec	0.73 Mar	3 Feb	2.05 Jan	....	14,000	92,550	204,950
2.10	....	2.10	....	1.88	....	1.92	....	2.27½	1.92	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.09 a/c 1937) (Nil 1938)	20-4-38	1.56 Dec	0.73 Mar	2.60 Feb	1.56 Jan	16,168	31,125	370,858	1,082,693
....	....	13	....	....	12.40	12.40	....	13.80	12.10	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Final Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.45 a/c 1938-39)	19-12-39	8.60 Dec	3.20 Feb	14.90 Feb	8.60 Jan	16,000	48,600	756,025	1,491,850
2.75	....	2.90	....	....	....	2.70	....	2.95	2.60	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Div. $0.10 a/c 1938-39	22-10-39	2.30 Dec	0.75 Feb	3.90 Feb	2.10 Jan	6,000	33,010	271,575	420,868
....	....	2.25	....	2	....	2.10	....	2.35	2.10	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $.09	Pending	1.82 Dec	0.74 May	3.10 Feb	1.86 Jan	7,000	20,300	455,180	426,500
....	....	2.85	....	....	....	2.60	....	3.00	2.55	Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1939-40	25-11-39	2.10 Dec	0.85 May	3.50 Feb	2.15 Jan	19,000	99,000	1,276,586	1,399,480
14½	....	15.10	....	....	....	15.40	....	15.30	15	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.15	Pending	11.70 Dec	5.20 Mar	18½ Feb	11.80 Jan	83	2,500	98,461	89,083
....	....	1.34	....	1.20	1.26	1.24	....	1.40	1.24	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.02 a/c 1939	16-1-40	0.97 Dec	0.34 Apr	1.78 Jan	0.98 Jan	47,000	131,000	2,351,394	2,787,650
....	....	65	....	....	....	55	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.50 a/c 1939	6-10-39	30 Dec	12 May	52 Feb	39 Jan	....	....	2,895	....
....	....	....	80	....	....	....	80	....	....	) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 and $0.50 a/c 1939	6-10-39	42 Sept	30 Dec	....	....	....	....	110	....
7.70	----	8	....	7.60	....	7.20	....	9.00	7.20	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1939-40	30-1-40	6.45 Dec	2.10 Jan	10.50 Feb	6.60 Jan	....	9,000	123,590	182,950
3.50	....	3.70	....	3.35	3.45	3.75	....	3.70	3.40	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.08 a/c 1938	21-3-39	3.15 Dec	1.60 Mar	4.95 Feb	3.10 Jan	....	16,000	113,825	187,900
....	....	45	....	....	45	45	....	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Div. $2.25 (Mkg 3, a/c 1938-39)	15-3-40	31 Dec	11.75 Mar	48 Mar	30.75 Jan	....	....	31,798	....
3.10	3.30	3.20	....	....	....	....	3.45	3.50	3.15	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1939	Pending	2.45 Dec	1.59 Oct	4.25 Feb	2.80 Jan	....	10,005	76,720	59,005
....	....	10.80	....	....	....	10½	....	11.40	10.10	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	2nd Int. Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1939-40)	4-3-40	8 Dec	5.05 Feb	14.40 Feb	9 Jan	2,500	11,500	17,111	133,700
....	81½	74	....	....	....	74	....	76.00	73½	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T8.50) £1	June	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1939-40	30-1-40	62 Dec	32 Feb	89 Mar	70 Jan	....	700	9,867	8,475
4.80	4.90	4.85	....	....	....	4.65	....	5.15	4.50	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.15 a/c 1939-40)	7-2-40	3.80 Dec	1.63 Apr	6 Feb	3.80 Jan	15,300	54,700	928,648	853,300
....	2.30	2.22½	....	....	2.15	2.15	....	2.40	2.07½	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1939-40	6-10-39	1.80 Dec	0.80 Feb	2.85 Feb	1.80 Jan	80,000	124,323	1,715,869	2,506,623
....	....	36	....	....	....	31½	....	38	31½	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1 a/c 1939)	15-12-39	29.50 Dec	13 Feb	43.25 Feb	29.75 Jan	3,800	8,400	163,956	130,400

Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated * Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

COMPANY	Agents	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1940	Output for month of February 1940 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including Feb. 1940) (lbs.)*
Alma	W	881,119	30-9-39	437,598	695,800	45,850	263,719 (5)
Anglo-Dutch	W	2,202,797	31-12-38	818,006	—	170,856	307,541 (2)
Anglo-Java	W	2,927,288	31-12-38	2,468,711	—	352,075	679,679 (2)
Ayer Tawah	G	469,229	30-9-39	395,000	—	59,000	240,000 (5)
Batu Anam	W	134,266	31-12-38	366,000	528,400	38,100	82,500 (2)
Bute	B	494,682	31-12-38	420,605	795,500	50,320	94,720 (2)
Chemor United	W	133,819	31-12-39	521,563	778,000	48,309	107,818 (2)
Cheng	W	147,054	30-6-39	165,690	—	19,035	168,725 (8)
Consolidated (1914)	B	562,844	31-12-38	832,913	1,349,700	90,389	191,414 (2)
Dominion	B	279,720	31-12-38	484,104	770,700	48,883	98,286 (2)
Gula-Kalumpong	—	£,665,000	31-12-37	4,050,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	W	909,249	31-12-38	639,334	—	87,523	171,077 (2)
Kapayang	W	206,993	31-12-38	104,305	188,900	11,400	21,750 (2)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	B	484,410	30-6-39	630,500	856,100	22,300	392,831 (8)
Kroewoek	W	307,692	31-12-38	839,661	—	93,695	201,500 (2)
Langkat	M	2,552,448	31-10-38	954,000	1,685,408	105,000	445,000 (4)
Padang	B	699,301	30-4-39	206,273	448,800	22,300	240,400 (10)
Permata	F	317,219	31-10-39	75,861	130,700	6,768	34,704 (4)
Repah	W	188,811	31-12-38	389,400	629,000	41,866	82,529 (2)
Rubber Trust	W	1,513,287	30-9-39	1,339,463	—	35,400	205,900 (5)
Samagaga	W	141,399	30-9-39	305,494	555,700	132,627	740,681 (5)
Semambu	W	125,874	31-12-38	336,484	510,100	26,160	61,563 (2)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. Pref.	W W	206,913	31-1-39	349,400	677,000	42,300	42,300 (1)
Shanghai Kedah	B	419,580	30-9-39	519,997	978,097	51,851	299,915 (5)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	T	195,804	31-12-38	184,597	360,675	23,700	51,335 (2)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. Pref.	W	802,517	31-12-38	421,816	737,100	52,286	105,513 (2)
Shanghai Pahang	B	329,930	30-6-39	310,800	626,300	36,189	258,423 (8)
Shanghai Seremban	W	454,545	31-12-38	180,270	309,000	17,748	40,181 (2)
Shanghai Sumatra	M	538,154	31-10-39	471,829	910,008	72,000	241,000 (4)
Sua-Manggis	W	377,622	31-12-38	166,900	259,100	19,180	39,180 (2)
Sungala	G	252,000	31-3-39	297,400	—	25,480	278,530 (11)
Sungei Duri	B	475,524	30-6-39	411,171	695,400	15,100	318,200 (8)
Tanah Merah (1916)	B	1,818,182	31-3-39	680,657	1,327,680	76,000	753,000 (11)
Tebong	W	559,441	31-1-39	804,211	1,459,100	90,821	90,821 (1)
Ziangbe	W	1,440,619	31-12-38	992,511	—	127,626	261,245 (2)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals
B—A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road
F—Frost, Bland & Co., Ltd., 190 Kiukiang Road
G—Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M—George McBain, 1 The Bund
T—Turner, Sturrock & Brown, 9 Av. Edward VII
W—J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 49 Szechuan Road

Rubber Prices

April	6th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
London Spot (Buyers)	10.7/8d	—	10.15/16d	11.1/16d	11.3/16d	11d
May	10.7/8d	—	11d	11.1/8d	11.3/16d	11d
June	10.7/8d	—	11d	11.1/8d	11.3/16d	11d
July/Sept.	10.13/16d	—	10.15/16d	11.1/8d	11.1/8d	10.15/16d
Oct./Dec.	10.13/16d	—	10.7/8d	11.1/16d	11.1/16d	10.7/8d
Market	Quiet, easier		Steady	Firm	Firm	Steady
Singapore Spot	35½	35¼	35¼	35½	36	35½
July/Sept.	34¼	34½	34½	34½	35	34½
Oct./Dec.	34¼	34¼	34¼	33½	34½	34¼
Market	Quiet	Quiet steady	Very quiet	Irregular	Quiet	Quiet
New York						
May	18.26	18.42	18.40	18.82	18.66	18.72
July	17.80	17.80	17.82	18.32	18.25	18.20
September	17.57	17.67	17.65	18.12	18.01	18.00
December	17.40	17.45	17.15	17.90	17.86	17.80
January	17.37	17.43	17.13	17.88	17.81	17.78

Debentures

*Tls. 240,000 will be redeemed on 30/4/1940

OPENING PRICES Apr. 12th. 1940	Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Business Done 1940: High	Business Done 1940: Low	Total amount of sales Jan. 1—Apr. 11 1940
S'hai Mun. Council 6% 1926 (10/30) Tls.	92	..	90	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	90	5-1-40	91	90	181,900
″ 5% 1934 (10/30) $	76½	..	76	..	$10,401,700	do.	76	11-1-40	76	75	1,061,500
″ 5½% 1936 (10) ″	84	..	85	..	$5,000,000	do.	81	4-3-40	81½	81	16,500
″ 5% 1937 (10/30) ″	76½	..	76	..	$9,000,000	do.	76	1-1-40	75	74	79,000
French Mun. Council 6% 1911 (10/30) Tls.	93	..	..	..	33,000	May-Nov.	95	1-5-39	—	—	—
″ 5½% 1914 (″) ″	83	..	..	..	151,500	June-Dec.	91	28-2-39	—	—	—
″ 5½% 1916 (″) ″	88	..	..	..	125,300	do.	91½	9-2-39	—	—	—
″ 8% 1921 (″) ″	102	..	101	..	1,454,000	do.	101½	15-2-40	101½	101½	1,000
″ 6% 1923 (″) ″	93	..	90	..	618,000	May-Nov.	90	12-1-40	90	90	9,200
″ 7% 1924 (″) ″	98	..	97	..	660,400	Mar-Sept.	95½	15-12-39	—	—	—
″ 6½% 1925 (20/30) ″	96	..	92½	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	92½	13-3-40	92½	92½	2,000
″ 6½% 1926 (″) ″	96	..	95	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July	95	10-4-40	93½	92½	93,900
″ 6% 1930 (10/25) ″	93	..	..	..	*2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	92½	27-3-40	—	—	—
″ 6% 1931 (″) ″	93	..	..	..	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	9-11-39	—	—	—
″ 6% 1933 (10/30) ″	93	..	91	..	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	91	5-1-40	91	91	5,000
″ 5% 1934 (″) $	78	..	73	..	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	73	21-3-40	75	73	114,100
″ 6% 1936 (10/15) ″	91	..	91	..	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	91	5-4-40	91	91	7,500
American Club 4% 1939 (13 11)p ″	..	..	..	..	$1,075,000	June-Dec.	50	2-1-40	—	—	1,000
Anglo-French Land 5% 1931 (10/20) Tls.	95	..	96	..	1,000,000	do.	96	2-4-40	95	95	4,500
Asia Realty Co. 6% 1930 (10/30)c ″	80	85	..	..	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	80	8-3-40	} 80	80	6,000
″ 6% 1930 (10/30)r ″	80	90	..	..	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	80	8-3-40			
Cathay Land Co. 6% 1930 (5/20) ″	80	90	80	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	80	19-1-40	80	80	88,500
″ 6% 1932 (10/20) ″	..	..	68	..	1,000,000	do.	80	10-1-40	60	50	1,000
″ 6% 1933 (″) $	55	..	55	..	$1,500,000	do.	55	15-3-40	55	50	25,500
Central Properties 5½% 1934 (10) ″	93½	..	93½	..	$18,000,000	do.	93½	10-4-40	93½	89	498,000
China Transport 8% 1931 (4/20) Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-34	—	—	—
City Loan 7% 1932 (20) $	..	..	56	..	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	56	29-3-40	56	56	8,000
″ 7% 1934 (12) ″	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club 7% 1933 (1/12-20) Tls.	..	..	..	80	350,000	June-Dec.	93	5-7-37	—	—	—
Country Club 6% 1901 (Perpl) ″	..	..	..	70	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Fonciere et Immob. 6% 1930 (10/15) ″	90	..	95	..	1,984,000	do.	95	27-3-40	} 95	95	131,000
″ 6% 1933 (10/15) ″	90	..	95	..	1,730,000	do.	95	27-3-40			
Fonciere et Immob. 6% 1934 (″) $	90	..	95	..	$1,925,000	do.	85	27-3-40	—	—	—
French Club 7% Tls.	..	..	..	75	500,000	do.	82	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust 6% 1930 (10/25) ″	..	..	80	..	1,951,000	1/4-1/10	80	15-2-40	} 80	80	100
″ 6% 1931 (″) ″	..	..	80	..	963,000	1/4-1/10	80	15-2-40			
G. E. Marden & Co. 6% 1930 (10/15) ″	..	..	88	..	415,000	June-Dec.	90	7-6-39	—	—	—
Metropolitan Land 6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	88	80	..	$1,873,700	do.	80	6-1-40	80	80	13,500
Race Club 6% 1934 (10/25) ″	90	..	90	..	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	4-1-40	90	90	2,100
Shanghai Land Invest. 6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	94	..	92	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	92	26-2-40	92	92	5,000
″ 5% 1930 (15) ″	76	..	72	..	5,000,000	May-Nov.	72	25-8-39	—	—	—
″ 6% 1931 (10/20) ″	94	..	92	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	92	26-2-40	92	91½	42,000
″ 6% 1933 (5/20) ″	94	..	97	..	1,000,000	do.	95	10-6-39	—	—	—
″ 5% 1934 (5/40) $	76	..	75½	..	$3,570,000	Apr.-Oct.	75½	12-3-40	75½	72	5,600
Shanghai Power Co. 5½% 1933 (10/40) ″	87½	88	88	..	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	88	11-4-40	88½	87	3,478,200
Telephone Co. "A" 6% 1932 (10/25)r Tls.	..	96	96	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/18	94	15-3-40	96½	91	43,000
″ "B" 6% 1933 (9/24)c $	..	96	96	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	96	11-4-40	} 96½	95	463,000
″ "B" 6% 1933 (9/24)r ″	..	96	96	..		1/2-1/8	96	11-4-40			
″ "C" 6% 1937 (20)r ″	..	96	96	..	$4,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	—	—
Tientsin Land Invest. 7% 1929 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,446,600	June-Dec.	103	22-12-33	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks 6% 1932 (10/30) ″	97	..	96	..	2,800,000	do.	96	15-2-40	96	94	9,500
″ 5½% 1937 (″) $	..	..	88	..	$2,000,000	do.	85	6-10-39	—	—	—
″ 5% 1937 (″) ″	84	..	79½	..	$725,000	do.	79½	5-12-39	—	—	—
Wing On Co. (S'hai) 7% 1936 (10) ″	..	..	..	95	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	95	9-5-39	—	—	—

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGES: Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing April 12th, 1940 (noon)
London £1 at Exch. 4⅛ = Sh. $57.31 — New York G$1.00 at Exch. 6⅛ = Sh. $16.33

COMPANY	Address	Date of Meeting	Transfer Books Closed: From	Transfer Books Closed: To	Dividend
Ewo	27 The Bund	2 May 11 a.m.	19-4-40	2-5-40	Fin. $4.00
Tram	—	—	—	30-4-40	5%
Exploration	1 The Bund	26-4-40	17-4-40	26-4-40	Fin. $0.60
Union Insurance	—	3-5-40	—	—	Fin. 12/6d
Java Consolidated	49 Szechuen Road	15-4-40	10-4-40	15-4-40	Fin. $0.20
Shanghai Gas	—	—	—	—	Fin. $0.80
Kedah	—	—	15-4-40	19-4-40	Int. $0.45
Millington	117 Hongkong Road	26-4-40	12-4-40	26-4-40	—
Semambu	49 Szechuen Road	17-4-40	11-4-40	17-4-40	Fin. $0.9
Bute	20 Canton Road	19-4-40	15-4-40	19-4-40	Fin. $0.40
Dominion	20 Canton Road	19-4-40	15-4-40	19-4-40	Fin. $0.60
Consolidated	20 Canton Road	6-5-40	30-4-40	6-5-40	Fin. $0.13
S'hai Land Debs. 5% 1934 5% 1935	—	—	20-4-40	30-4-40	—

Share Report

Share Market Report (Up to Thursday):—The volume of business for the week under review shows a considerable increase over that of the previous period. While Debentures have declined to the more usual amount of some three lacs, Rubbers have risen from two million dollars to more than six millions, and Industrials have increased from 21 millions to 35 millions. The market has fully recovered from the previous weakness, and the general average price of Generals has risen 5.68, and Rubbers have recovered to show an increase in the general average price of 23.91.

New high levels have been recorded in the following stocks:—Loans-28¼, Wharves-470, Wheelock-144, Lumber-58½, Exploration-22, Ewos-47½, Culty Dairy-42.

Prominent among the stocks registering a rise in price are:—Exploration-39.9% Dockyards-9.7%, Yangtsze Finance-8%, Loans-5.5%, Culty Dairy-5%.

As regards the volume of business done in the particular stocks, outstanding are Explorations and Dockyards, which have enjoyed some 9½ millions and 6½ millions respectively. The following list shows the volume of business done in the more popular stocks:—

	Shares	$
Explorations	534,275	9,630,700
Dockyards	167,012	6,712,600
Ewos	81,065	3,759,400
Yangtsze Finance	177,980	3,081,300
Loans	74,750	2,013,600
Metals	62,400	1,857,200
Wheelocks	12,380	1,672,200
I. I. Trust	71,900	1,617,000
Lands	98,600	1,354,500
Langkats	66,510	1,196,100

In the raw rubber market, the London price is the same as for last week, while New York has risen 53 points. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London May	Singapore Spot	Singapore July/Sept.	New York May	New York July	New York Sept.
April 5th	11d	11d	35¾	35¾	18.19	17.71	17.50
April 12th	11d	11d	35¾	35¾	18.72	18.20	18.00
Market		Steady		Quiet			

Debentures.—The Debenture market has no outstanding feature, except that business has been done in some which have not recently enjoyed any business. The following took most of the business transacted:—

$144,800 Powers 5½% at 88/87¾
$ 88,100 Central Property 5½% „ 93½
$ 70,800 Cathay Land 6% 1930 „ 80
$ 44,000 Telephone 6% 1930 „ 96

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*March 29th*	*April 5th*	*April 12th*
Generals	$20,052,800	$21,280,600	$35,669,800
Rubbers	3,319,100	2,348,000	6,413,500
Debentures	297,800	10,593,600	320,200
Total	$23,669,700	$34,222,200	$42,403,500

Chinese Government External Bonds and Railway Loans:—

Following are the latest quotations:—

	London Middle Prices Apr. 4th	Apr. 11th
Chin. Govt. 5 per cent Gold $ Bonds 1925, stamped	£52 0 0	£52 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)	£50 0 0	£50 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£29 0 0	£29 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue	£39 0 0	£39 0 0
″ ″ 8 ″ Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)	£11 0 0	£11 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£15 0 0	£15 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)	£19 0 0	£19 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£13 0 0	£13 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£21 0 0	£21 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£13 0 0	£13 0 0
″ ″ 5 ″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 1910	£13 0 0	£13 0 0

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.
Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. A. T. Steele:

A Correction

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—An injustice is done the personal reputation of Mr. A. T. Steele and quite possibly some injury is inflicted on the "Chicago Daily News," for which he is Far Eastern correspondent, by the concluding paragraph of your letter from Crusader in today's "North-China Daily News."

I take the liberty of dealing with the matter because Mr. Steele left last Sunday for Chungking and thereafter for America direct on home leave, and he will no be back in Shanghai for several months.

Crusader writes:

> And in conclusion, to sum up the issue, I need only to quote a frank statement made recently by Mr. A. T. Steele, Far Eastern correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News," before numerous foreign newspapermen... words to the effect that with the exception of medical missionaries, almost all of our American missionaries ought to be sent back home. The whole lot are misrepresentative Americans, unfair and hypocrites.

It so happens that a group of the foreign correspondents attended a lunch last week in honour of Mr. Steele and his temporary successor Mr. Frank Smothers. The Okayama Translation Service from Tokyo had just arrived in Shanghai and it included two lines indicating that Mr. Steele had been quoted in Tokyo by some Japanese correspondent who said he had interviewed Mr. Steele at Nanking, eliciting from him a declaration against American missionaries with the exception of medical missionaries. The quotation was brief and included nothing resembling the last sentence of Crusader's purported paraphrase.

Mr. Steele immediately expressed the greatest surprise and declared that at no time, in Nanking or elsewhere, had he ever said anything even remotely resembling this anti-missionary declaration. He said that he had not the slightest idea where the fable originated, aside from the fact that he had been to Nanking for a few days in company with other foreign correspondents and had been subjected to numerous attentions by the Japanese press among others.

To this I might add that I have known Mr. Steele throughout the years of his Far East experience, that I have travelled with him in various parts of China, and that he has always associated in most free and friendly fashion with missionaries and has invariably disclosed the highest opinion of them. Mr. Steele's many friends know him to be no hypocrite. If he thought poorly of missionaries he would not associate with them and accept their hospitality. On the contrary he appreciates their good qualities and it would be a great pity to allow falsely-attributed insult to stand unchallenged and perhaps to jeopardize his future relations.

Randall Gould.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Truth Will Out

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Startling indeed are the allegations in the letter signed Crusader published in today's issue of the N.C.D.N.

Crusader would have us believe that Mr. Harold E. Fey, field editor of "The Christian Century," had said that "one of his duties was to search out American missionaries in China responsible for steady flow (sic) of adverse propaganda against the Japanese." In other words, Mr. Fey had come to China to find out who are those naughty missionaries painting the Japanese in vile colours in their reports to the United States. After finding them, what was Mr. Fey going to do? Call them liars in his publication or confirm the probably true findings of the missionaries?

Then Crusader quotes Mr. A. T. Steele, Far Eastern correspondent for the "Chicago Daily News," as saying in effect that "with the exception of medical missionaries, almost all of our American missionaries ought to be sent back home. The whole lot are misrepresentative (sic) Americans, unfair and hypocrites."

It so happens that Mr. Fey left Shanghai on April 2 and that Mr. Steele sailed from here last Sunday, making it impossible for them to confirm or deny the statements attributed to them by Crusader.

The letter, therefore, was evidently written by some apprentice propagandist, familiar with the movements of journalists, who, well aware that his allegations could not reach the persons he quotes and, therefore, would not be denied, resorted to this underhand method to smear not only the character of the missionaries, but also to place in an equivocal position two well-known and respected journalists.

That English is not the mother tongue of Crusader is evident in the mistakes he has made in his letter, while his puerile resort to Goebbelian tactics to bolster his argument show him to be intellectually immature, for to cite a trite truism, which even Crusader's childish mind may understand, truth will out.

Saracen.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Missionaries:

Their Role in China

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It is indeed encouraging to learn from a missionary, Mr. Robert F. Fitch, that past relations between Hangchow missionaries and Japanese military authorities have been sincere, open, and based on a sound policy, hence harmonious.

However, not to refute Mr. Fitch's denial of a Domei News allegation, I wish to point out certain inconsistencies among foreign missionaries in China. Mr. Fitch, in the April 10 "North-China Daily News," wrote that "as missionaries, we have several times explained to the Japanese authorities, that it is the desire of our Consular authorities, of our Church authorities, and a strong personal conviction on our part, that our sole work be religious and humanitarian, that we have no right or desire to interfere with or support any kind of political or military policy or action."

It is a known fact that many of the leaders of movements to embargo and boycott Japan in the United States and England are clergymen and missionaries. Is this not a political action?

A missionary recently left Central China, areas under Japanese occupation, and on reaching Chungking stated before Chinese authorities that there were only three divisions of Japanese troops in a specified area, and along the Yangtze River, certain cities and villages were absent of Japanese soldiers, practically undefended. Is this not a military action? There is a name for people like these, "spy!"

Mission properties and compounds in many places have actually been used by Chinese troops as fortifications and have cost the lives of many Japanese. Is this not another instance of missions playing an important part in military action?

Mr. Harold E. Fey, field editor of "The Christian Century," recently stated upon arrival in Shanghai that one of his duties was to search out American missionaries in China responsible for steady flow of adverse propaganda against the Japanese. Is this not a frank admission that missionaries are playing an active political role in the Sino-Japanese hostilities?

And in conclusion, to sum up the issue, I need only to quote a frank statement made recently by Mr. A. T. Steele, Far Eastern correspondent for the "Chicago Daily News," before numerous foreign newspapermen... words to the effect that with the exception of medical missionaries, almost all of our American missionaries ought to be sent back home. The whole lot are misrepresentative Americans, unfair and hypocrites.

Crusader.

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

The Air Mail:

And Postal Vagaries

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Do you not agree with me that Puzzled has something to be thankful for? He has the satisfaction of knowing that his letters have arrived at their destination, whereas I, having just received a telegram from London advising that no letters have reached there from me during the last two months, am left not only regretting the additional two dollars postage which each cost me for the airmail service, but obliged also to expend a further considerable sum by telegraphing funds which some of these contained in the nature of drafts.

I am glad to read of Puzzled's experience, however, which may lead eventually to improvement in the service, principally because it relieves my mind of the suspicion that some enterprising philatelist in the postal service had been attracted unduly by the intrinsic beauty, and perhaps the value, of the two dollar stamps, and in a moment of fugitive exuberance, had thought it of greater importance to add to a valuable collection than to go through the banal routine of stamping, sorting and forwarding, such flimsy and unimportant looking things as airmail letters.

Joseph Cockin.

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Cost of Living:

Foreign Currency Wanted

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I am fully in sympathy with the distress of Buzz and Hard Hit outlined in the publication of their grievances in the "North-China Daily News."

The big profits being made by our prominent local firms should be fittingly acknowledged by the payment of adequate salaries to the men—locally employed and otherwise—who have loyally and willingly borne the heat and burden of the day.

Many locally engaged men have financial responsibilities at Home which, owing to deflated currency, they are totally unable to fulfil.

I cannot believe that employers—particularly British — are replacing their countrymen by recent importations, as Hard Hit leads us to believe. If loyalty and hard work are to be thus repaid, then, indeed, the writing on the wall is clearly indicated.

When will employers realize that the whole system of remuneration is fundamentally unsound, and that all foreign members of their respective staffs should be paid in foreign currency?

Psychologically, the desired revision would repay employers a hundredfold in still greater effort and keenness on the part of those locally paid men whose funds are attenuated to vanishing point!

Give appreciation and recognition to those who, by their zeal, are helping to keep the flag flying, not only for the firms they represent, in this troubled land of China, but for their Homeland.

Noblesse Oblige.

Shanghai, Apr. 8.

Dividend Wanted:

American-Oriental Finance

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In connection with the reorganization of the Asia Realty Co., although over a month has elapsed since payment on the basis of 40.749 per cent. was made to unsecured creditors, of which the American-Oriental Finance Corporation's share was approximately Ch.$44,000, not a word have we heard from the latter concern as to when it intends distributing a dividend to those unfortunate investors who put their money into so-called safe and guaranteed "fixed scrips." A statement from the liquidator will certainly be appreciated. In passing, an announcement from him as to the prospects of the Raven Trust Co. doling out a dividend to its creditors will also be welcome.

Stung.

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Airmail to Britain:

Advice to Senders

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Britons who write to England via air mail are advised to mark their letters via Hongkong.

A letter I sent home six weeks ago must have been sent to England via Tokyo, Manchoukuo, Russia, Germany and Holland. How it ever reached its destination I don't know. It had been opened by a German censor.

Perhaps the Post Office can enlighten me as to the routes air mail letters to England are taking now?

Puzzled.

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Bus Search:

Unpleasant Incident

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Yesterday whilst travelling in a west-bound No. 9 bus at about 8 p.m. I was witness to an unpleasant experience.

A searching party, headed by a Russian policeman, ordered the occupants to stand and submit to be searched.

A foreigner—probably a Portuguese—justifiably, did not comply with the request, and was queried by the officer in charge, "Why don't you stand up? Aren't you a Chinese?" Receiving a reply in the negative, the officer remarked, "Well, at least you look like a Chinese."

This attitude was certainly uncalled for, as the foreigner did not by word or deed give any ground for such insolence, and, in my opinion, could not possibly be mistaken for a Chinese.

Surprised.

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Les Girls Again:

Cigarette and Grease Paint

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Please allow the writer a little moan in your columns.

What is the matter with some of the girls in Shanghai? What asset is it to them to smoke cigarettes?

We are very well off for beauty in this troubled city. One must confess that we have a good share of lovely and intelligent girls and women.

But why do they try and rob nature and poor men folk of continued pleasure with the foolish use of cigarettes and horrible grease-paint?

So frequently, especially in crowded buses, etc., do we see nice eyes and features being robbed of other rights by being plastered with paint.

Most important, why should nice teeth and lips be spoiled by having to make contact with nasty smelling cigarettes? Lovely girls and women spoiling themselves by having that awful rank tobacco smell that one usually associates with coal-heavers and dock labourers. Think of the lovely things they could buy or do with the money.

Hugh Moran.

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

The Feminine Side of it

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Three cheers for the outburst of Hugh Moran in your correspondence columns of yesterday!

Not being a young man, I could not express my views previously on the ticklish subject with which Mr. Moran dealt so straightforwardly. I have often wondered, myself, why so many of my sex smoke, and, desirous of obtaining a satisfactory reply, I nonchalantly asked a few young girls if it gave them any pleasure to smoke; in most cases, I got the reply that "It isn't so bad" and that "At first it's horrid, but after a while you get used to it, and can't stop." Possessing an intensely curious and inquisitive mind, I continued the cross-examination further, and asked what was the joy of smoking them, if it gives one a horrible sensation at first? The answers varied; some said, "Well, you know, every one smokes now;" "You have to keep up with the world, dearie;" and one blandly retorted, "I really don't want to stay an old maid!" Of course, I can't see what smoking has to do with being left an old maid, but then, some people do have a perverted sense of humour.

Now, as to grease-paint on our lips, I would like to point out to Mr. Moran a thing or two. If all women choose to enhance their natural beauty with paint, think how lifeless and colourless an unpainted girl will look. Besides, paint used discriminatingly, emphasizes natural features, but at the same time does no harm to the skin. We may liken paint to stiff shirts and collars, which, if not worn by men of society, would go out of style immediately. Yet, stop and recollect, what agonies men suffer when they are sitting next to their bosses trying to make conversation, whilst inwardly cursing that stiff shirt front and hoping fervently that it won't crack.

'Nuff said; I'm out of breath, but as a parting shot, ladies, try chewing gum delicately instead of smoking, and gentlemen, when you will decide to button the bottom button on your waistcoat (in spite of the Duke of Windsor), then, perhaps, we, ladies, will abandon using lipstick!

Longwinded.

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Capital's Flight:

Chinese and Foreign Shares

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In answering a Chinese reader's letter of April 5 in your paper, I wish to say that I cannot see any reason why the Chinese bankers should hold the view that there would be flight of capital into foreign hands because Chinese are buying more foreign shares.

I believe, on the other hand, it is to the benefit of China's finance that Chinese hold the interest of substantial foreign enterprises which, on the whole, are well organized and prosperous. As far as I know, Chinese holders of foreign shares are equally treated with foreign holders of foreign shares.

In fact, the investment in foreign shares helps to keep the capital in Chinese hands. Furthermore, it is a safeguard against wild fluctuation in foreign exchange, as when the Chinese dollar drops the value of commodities goes up and automatically the value of shares goes up too

If I am wrong on my views, will someone please correct me?

P. S. Chung.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

S.M.C. Elections:

Candidates Congralulated

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Please permit me, as the person who fired the first shot to master Portuguese voters, to compliment the new Councillors.

The American candidates polled the greatest number of votes and this is but a public expression of a latent opinion that their country is the present bulwark against disorders in this part of the world.

P. B. Patria.

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Increasing Occidental Vote:

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—During the recent Municipal Election, the British, American and other voters of Western nationality were able, by making a supreme effort, to maintain the *status quo* as regards national representation on the Municipal Council. It must be obvious, however, that we cannot depend on achieving an equally satisfactory result next year, and it is therefore imperative to adopt immediately whatever measures are possible for increasing the foreign voting power.

There is a large reservoir of foreign potential voters residing in the French Concession, and it is desirable that efforts be made to induce a large quantity of these residents of the French Concession to transfer their domicile to the International Settlement. It is regrettable that, with their interests so closely linked with the security of the International Settlement, so many British, American and other foreigners are compelled by force of circumstances to reside in the French Concession, where, of course, they have no power to assist in selecting the governing body for the International Settlement.

I suggest that one or more of the following measures should be adopted for the purpose of encouraging more foreigners to reside in the International Settlement:—

(a) The large real estate companies, who have been so active in developing certain areas of the French Concession as a residential neighbourhood, should immediately plan the building of foreign style dwellings and apartment houses on a large scale in the International Settlement.

(b) The Municipal Council should specify certain areas in the International Settlement as "Residential Areas" in the same way as the French Municipal Council have done in the French Concession.

(c) The American and British Consuls could charge a larger annual registration fee to their Shanghai nationals who are living outside the International Settlement.

(d) American and British firms might consider offering a monetary inducement to their employees to take up residence in the International Settlement.

If any improvement is to be effected in time to influence the 1941 Municipal Election, it is important that early action should be taken on the above lines.

Public Affairs.

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Office Racket:

The Key Money Game

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Being faced with the necessity in the near future of obtaining some office space, during the past few days I have been studying the advertisements in the "North-China Daily News" with the hope of discovering something suitable.

Having written several letters in reply to advertisements, I sat back complacently to await results. The results came to hand all right, but not of the type I had anticipated.

The first was a telephone call from a guttural voice speaking broken English, which informed me that an office was available if I would call and discuss terms. I enquired what these terms were and after much verbal struggling, I elicited the fact that for a very small office, a large rent and a still larger amount of key money was required.

Since then several other gentle racketeers of the same ilk have written or telephoned me. Always with the same proposition—high rents and large key money. Occasionally the key money is further inflated with the bait of a telephone.

Apparently many of these agents have recently sprung up in Shanghai with the object of seeking out vacant premises and encouraging the owners or lessees to demand high rents and key money and sharing the spoils.

The only way to defeat this racket is to only deal with property owners direct or with reputable old established agents.

Merchant.

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

A.S.F. Defeat Lido

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Lido, winners of the Skottowe Cup and also the Shanghai Football Association League, bowed in defeat to the old Association Sportive Française by a score of four to two in yesterday's charity match at the Canidrome, which was the season's last game of soccer. The French team piled up a 3-goal lead in the first half and were never in danger of losing. Jim Ward and Roboostoff scored two goals each while K. S. Suen and T. Van netted for the Chinese eleven. The A.S.F. defence played extremely well. Willie Ward stopped at least two "certain" goals while Collet and Marcal were always masters of their opposing wingmen. Segalen at right-half was in his usual fine form, giving the forwards continual help. Pecquery at the pivot and Bell at left-half held their positions creditably.

There seemed to be a lack of understanding among the forwards. Favacho and Sbath were total strangers and most of the work in the attacking department was left to Bossuet and Jim Ward on the other flank. Roboostoff was too well covered by N. L. Meng, Lido centre-half, and his two goals came from the defenders' mistakes rather than his efforts.

The teams were:—

A.S.F.:—W. Ward, Collet, Marcal, Segalen, Pecquery, Ball, Sbath, Favacho, Roboostoff, Bossuet, J. Ward.

LIDO:—P. K. Zing, L. K. Chang, Z. H. Nee, Z. Z. Tsiang, N. L. Meng, Dicky Wen, M. S. Chang, Z. Kiang, K. H. Waung, K. S. Suen, T. Van.

10,000 Metres Run Won by Wong

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

T. L. Wong, one of the leading cross-country runners in this part of the world, added another victory to his long list of achievements yesterday morning when he won the 10,000 Metres Individual Cross-Country Championship, sponsored by the Ching Kuang Athletic Club, in the record time of 34 minutes and 14 seconds, Mr. D. A. Lee and B. K. Hsu finished second and third respectively.

More than 80 athletes were entered for the competition, but only 70 competitors turned up at the starting point—the Corner of Bubbling Well and Yates Roads—at 8 a.m. yesterday morning.

The starter was Mr. Y. T. Liang.

Mr. Yen Keh-ping, president of the Ching Kuang Athletic Club, awarded the medals to the winners at the conclusion.

Order of Finish

Following are the results:—

1. T. L. Wong	8. T. S. Wong
2. D. A. Lee	9. J. Z. Chow
3. B. K. Hsu	10. T. T. Kao
4. K. S. Van	11. T. N. Wong
5. K. Y. Lin	12. K. F. Liu
6. K. N. Lou	13. Heaoy
7. C. M. Koo	14. W. T. Hu

Singles Title to Miss Hykes

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

By 28 pins over her nearest rival, Huff Cochran, Miss Dorothy Hykes won the Shanghai Singles Ten Pins Handicap Championship at the Columbia Country Club last night upon completion of the third and final round of competition. Miss Hykes scored a grand total of 1,834 as against Cochran's 1,806.

Third place was taken by Mrs. Collaco who scored 1,777 while only two pins behind was Muller. W. N. Gray and Mrs. Eisenhut had a close fight for fifth honours as the margin separating them was 1,765 to 1,764.

Complete results were:—

Miss Hykes	178	204	172	554	1834
Cochran	204	202	190	596	1806
Mrs. Collaco	208	183	192	583	1777
Muller	176	164	206	546	1775
Roles	207	198	145	550	1726
Kimball	192	185	180	557	1771
Gray, W. N.	192	169	173	534	1765
Mrs. Eisenhut	200	167	197	564	1764
Watton	198	205	210	613	1741
Mrs. D. Nance ..	203	176	196	575	1724

Tant Mieux Wins Greenham Stakes

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 12.

The Greenham Stakes, run at Newbury today, resulted as follows:—

1. Tant Mieux
2. Star Dust
3. Defiant

Sixteen ran.

Tant Mieux won by a head, and two lengths separated second from third.

The starting odds were as follows:

5-2 Tant Mieux
7-1 Star Dust
10-1 Defiant.—Reuter

Shanghai Races

Shanghai, Apr. 14.

Man O'Strength fully justified his favouritism in the Austral Grand Stand Stakes yesterday afternoon when he swept past the leaders at the top of the straight to gallop home a winner by a length and a half. Despite his penalty of seven pounds the public flocked to his counter in the pari-mutuels and made him a raging favourite. Fancyray, who drew surprisingly small support from the public, was second while another well-fancied pony in Gracie filled the remaining berth, also a length and a half away.

Captain McNair's The Witch, looking very much like her stable companion Night Express in shape, character and colour, ran the race like the latter would have done by taking the lead. She was followed by Gracie and Fancyray three lengths away with Man O'Strength the same distance away fourth. Man O'Strength closed up on Fancyray and Gracie at the Monument while the latter two gradually drew up to The Witch. The Witch entered the straight with a small advantage but Man O'Strength put in a brilliant spurt to pass the leaders and win.

Mistinguet, a raging favourite in the Austral Pou-Ma-Ting Cup, won as he pleased from Stardust and Gold Star and the official verdict of one and a half lengths is not indicative of his easy win. Taking the lead at the last furlong he came home on a tight rein to beat Stardust, who had a poor run in the earlier part of the race but came like a streak of lightning opposite the stands to take second place by beating Gold Star by three quarters of a length.

California, the second favourite in the race, made all the running until the last quarter where the winners swept past him with a burst of speed to be well ahead of the rest.

1.—THE REYNOLDSTOWN STEEPLECHASE. From Loong-fei Gate, Once Round & In.

San Carlo (E. H. Browne) 157 A. A. White 1
Bobby late Tommy (I.-Ping) 152 L. H. Wade 2
Steve Brodie (C. S. Franklin) 158 C. G. Jack 3

Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 4.16⅖.
Win, $15.00. Places, $6.80, $12.40, $6.80.
Forecast Pool Race H13. Winning Combination 4/1. Dividend $277.00.

2.—THE AYR HANDICAP, D CLASS. 9 furlongs.

Nearco (Thanet) 148 Duncan Fraser 1
Port Bradda (Manxman) 152 E. Kermode 2
Dazara (Jewell) 149 A. H. Laidlaw 3

Won by 1½ length; ½ length.
Time, 2.28⅖.
Win, $21.00. Places, $9.00, $16.00, $10.60.

3.—THE AYR HANDICAP, C CLASS. (SECTION II) 9 furlongs.

Plainsman (Moore & Walsh) 146 E. B. Cumine 1
Port St. Mary (Manxman), 149 A. Noodt 2
Blenheim (R. H. McNair) 153 C. Y. Wong 3

Won by 1 length; A Neck.
Time, 2.23⅗.
Win, $32.00. Places, $12.00, $15.60, $46.40.

4.—THE AYR HANDICAP, C CLASS (SECTION I) 9 furlongs.

Goldenray (M. K.) 144 T. C. Woo 1
Grumpy (R. H. McNair) 146 Gabor Renner 2
Wet Morn (Henry White) 150 G. P. Gram 3

Won by A Head; ½ length.
Time, 2.23⅘
Win, $169.40. Places, $55.00, $33.80, $14.60.

5.—THE AYR HANDICAP, ("B" CLASS) 9 furlongs.

Lal Golab (Lal-Divy) 159 G. P. Gram 1
Fusilier (Bellenden) 151 L. H. Wade 2
Romford (Jewell) 149 R. D. Parkin 3

Won by A Neck; A Neck.
Time, 2.23⅕.
Win, $23.20. Places, $13.60, $17.20, $29.60.

6.—The AYR HANDICAP, A CLASS. 9 furlongs.

Wintrylight (Cire) 159 A. Noodt 1
Black Pirate (Ovio) 151 V. L. Xavier 2
Faust (Lewis) 159 E. E. Cumine 3

Won by 1½ length; A Head.
Time, 2.23.
Win, $13.80. Places, $7.60, $24.80, $14.20

7.—THE EDINBURGH STAKES. 9 furlongs.

Rain (G. M. L.) 152 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Flyinglight (Cire) 161 A. Noodt 2
Democratic Prince (Jim) 150 C. Encarnacao 3

Won by ½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.21.
Win, $50.20. Places, $14.00, $10.20, $10.00.

8.—THE AUSTRAL GRAND STAND STAKES. 9 furlongs.

Man O'Strength (W. W. Fowler & J.T.S. Reed) 157 J. Pite-Hunt 1
Fancyray (Ray) 150 F. Noodt 2
Gracie (Liddell) 150 M. M. Sokoloff 3

Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.01⅘.
Win, $11.00. Places, $7.40, $41.20, $8.20.

9.—THE AUSTRAL POU-MA-TING CUP. 7 furlongs.

Mistinguet (G. J. Mary) 150 M. M. Sokoloff 1
Stardust (H. M. Hind) 152 L. H. Wade 2
Gold Star (Star) 150 C. Encarnacao 3

Won by 1½ length; ¾ length.
Time, 1.34⅕.
Win, $7.60. Places, $6.00, $26.40, $13.60

10.—THE ABERDEEN STAKES. 7 furlongs.

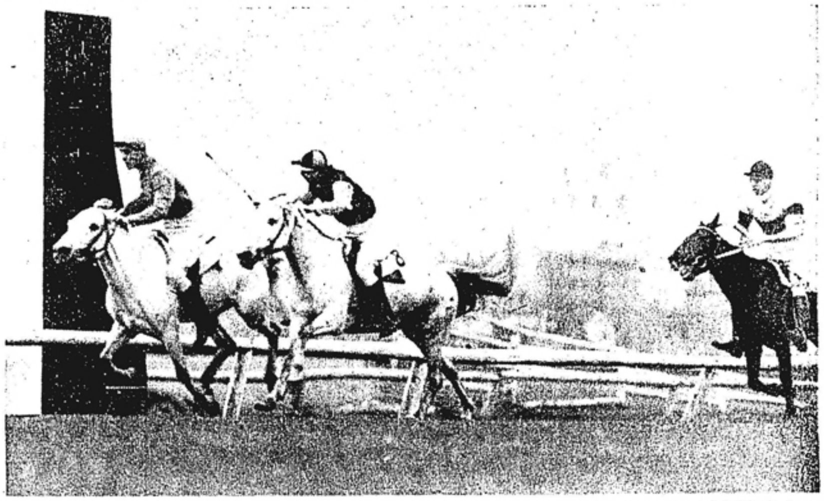
Slow Motion (Wise Co) 152 Y. S. Chang 1
Honeymoon Gift (McLaurin) 152 G. P. Gram 2
Frostylight (Cire) 164 A. Noodt 3

Won by 1½ length; 1 length.
Time, 1.46⅗.
Forecast Pool Race W8. Winning Combination ¾ Dividend $239.80.
Win, $52.60. Places, $9.00, $9.00, $6.20.

11.—THE PERTH STAKES. 11 furlongs.

White Parade (A. V. White) 152 L. H. Wade 1
Don Blanco (Whytelcafe) 149 E. B. Cumine 2
Mr. Bubbins (H.) 155 Gabor Renner 3

Won by 1 length; A Head.
Time, 2.57⅘.
Forecast Pool Race X8. Winning Combination 1/3. Dividend $148.80.
Win, $24.60. Places, $10.80, $12.60, $33.60.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Rain Beating the Favourites

Showing a return to form, Rain won the Edinburgh Stakes on April 13, under the guidance of J. Pote-Hunt and is here seen beating Flyinglight (A. Noodt) at the finish, with Democratic Prince third.

Scottish Football Cup Semi-Finals

London, Apr. 14.

Semi-finals of the Scottish Football Cup were played off yesterday. Results were: Airdrieonians 0 Dundee United 0; Glasgow Rangers 4 Motherwell 1.—Reuter.

First Gymkhana of Spring Season

By "The Chaser"

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

The Club Hippique held their first gymkhana of the season on Sunday afternoon and the magnificent spring weather brought out a large crowd who turned out to watch the various events. Of particular interest was Mrs. E. Andrews' attempt to beat the China Pony high jump record which she established last year on her pony Ironsides. She unfortunately only succeeded in equalling her pervious record of four feet five inches. She rode Ironsides again.

The gymkhana, in which more than 30 competitors participated, opened with a jumping contest for children and Master Leshie Popple showed excellent horsemanship to take first prize on Happy-go-Lucky while the daughter of Major-Gen. Keith Simmons, Miss Jean Simmons, was second on Coroner. Third place fell to Master David Frost who rode Eggnogg.

Marquise de Taliani and Mr. L. Scheyven did well to tie for first place in the Novice Jumping Competition, a jumping contest open only to ponies that have not won a jumping contest. Marquise de Taliani rode her pony Allegra while Mr. Schayven rode his polo pony Solovei. Master Leslie Popple was again in the picture when he took second prize on Happy-go-Lucky. The third prize went to Mr. A. C. Cater on Rusty.

The remaining event, the Open Jumping, produced a more seasoned lot of jumpers and Mlle. Cosmé, on her pony Lustic, took premier honours. Mr. Schyeven entered this event on two ponies and succeeded in annexing second and third places. He rode Solovei to take second prize and Kalga to take third prize.

Regional Football

London, Apr. 12.

Result in the South D Regional Association Football League, played yesterday, was: Orient 2, Bournemouth 0.—Reuter.

American Troop Annual Shoot

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Over the week-end the American Troop, S.V.C., held its annual shoot on the Rifle Range, while the unit was in camp. The meeting was highly successful and was attended by 60 members. Besides the shooting, the Troop received instruction on mob dispersal and street fighting.

A few official guests attended the tiffin on Sunday and among those attending were Col. DeWitt Peck, Col. J. W. Hornby, Maj. H. S. Bartley and Capt. C. J. Doughty.

The results of the annual shoot follow:—

Cunningham Cup.—100 yards grouping and 200 yards snap.—winner, L/Cpl. Morang 40 points.

Gulick Cup.—200 yards and 300 yards application.—winner: Tpr. Shaw 37 points.

Silagi Cup.—300 yards rapid.—winners: Cpl. Flook 33 points, Cpl. Cox 33 points, L/Cpl. Lumsdaine 33 points.

Chesterfield Cup.—Grand aggregate.—winners: Sgt. Diniz 102 points and L/Cpl. Lumsdaine 102 points.

Rodger Cup.—High gun, officers and sergeants.—winner: Sgt. Diniz 102 points.

Malboro Cup.—High gun, recruits.—winner: Tpd. Wilbur 99 points.

American Club Cup.—High gun pistol.—winners: Tpr. Blake and Tpr. Davis 75 points each.

Scotchmer Memorial Cup.—High gun, Browining automatic rifle.—winner: L/Cpl. Lumsdaine 124 points.

Beaumont Cup.—Drill down.—winner: Tpr. Bryan.

High Score (squad) was won by 4th squad, First Platoon. Total score 610 points.—Cpl. Phillips, L/Cpl. Lawler, Tprs. Mandelert, Blake, Wilbur, Stiles and Taylor.

High Score (platoon) was won by the 2nd platoon.—total score 1,806 points.

Marksman Classification

The following classified as marksmen:—

Rifle.—Capt. Franklin 99 points, 1st Sgt. McIntosh 96 points, Sgt. Diniz 102 points, Cpl. Flook 95 points, L/Cpl. Lumsdaine 102 points, Tpr. Mandelert 101 points.

Browning Automatic.—Sgt. Diniz 114 points, L/Cpl. Lumsdaine 124 points.

Pistol.—1st Sgt. McIntosh 68 points, Sgt. Diniz 61 points, Sgt. Marco 66 points, Cpl. Stuckgold 71 points, Cpl. Flook 69 points, Cpl. Phillips 70 points, Cpl. Cox 71 points, L/Cpl. Morang 60 points, L/Cpl. Bordwell 63 points, L/Cpl. Kops 65 points, L/Cpl. Lumsdaine 69 points, Tpr. Blake 75 points, Tpr. Davis 75 points, Tpr. Morgan, W. B. 70 points, Tpr. Stiles 73 points, Tpr. Dengin 69 points, Tpr. Adams, Jnr. 69 points, Tpr. Faison 67 points, Tpr. Stancil 66 points, Tpr. Pollon, A. J. 68 points, Tpr. Shestakoff 66 points, Tpr. Morantz 65 points, Tpr. Brown, H. 64 points, Tpr. Bryan 63 points, Tpr. Morgan, A. L. 62 points.

Seaforth Golfers Win Against Marines

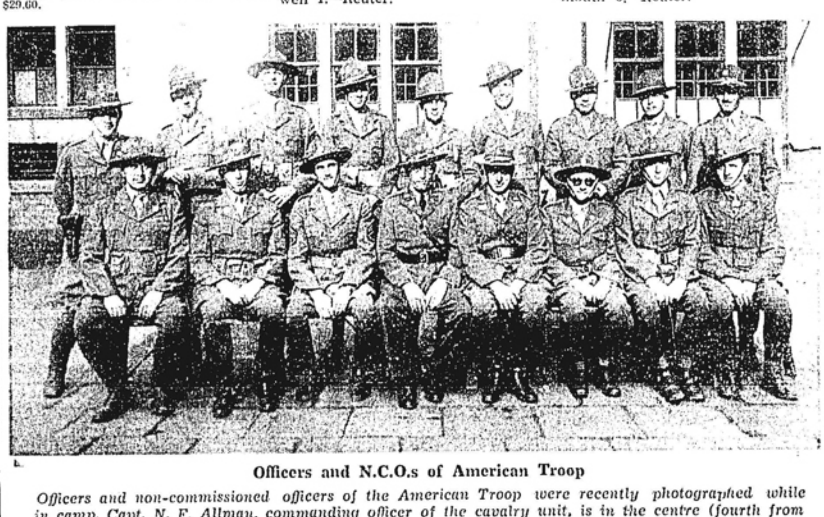
Shanghai, Apr. 12.

In one of the regular weekly matches sponsored by the Navy "Y" at the Race Course on Wednesday, April 10, the Seaforth Highlanders won by a close margin against the 4th U.S. Marine golfers.

The competition was match play over 18 holes between 7 men from each of the respective groups. When the first 6 pairs had turned in their results, the score was tied at 3 all, leaving the match to be decided by the last 2 men to come in.

Young of the Seaforth Highlanders, turned the tide of the battle in favour of the Seaforths by winning 2 up. Olsen, Kenney, and Ogborn of the 4th Marines won for their men, while Jones, Rainey, and Riley won for the Seaforths.

The low score of the day was turned in by Olsen with a 75; Conyon of the Seaforths came in second with an 84; Jones of the Seaforths had an 88, and Kenney of the Marines an 89. A keen time was had by all.



Officers and N.C.O.s of American Troop

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the American Troop were recently photographed while in camp. Capt. N. F. Allman, commanding officer of the cavalry unit, is in the centre (fourth from right) surrounded by his junior officers.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES (continued)

Commercial Bowling Standings

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

At the completion of the schedule of the two sections of the Shanghai Commercial Ten Pins League, the standings were as given below. The respective winners of the two sections are to meet each other in a playoff. The individual records of the two winning teams, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Communications, are also given below.

HARDWOOD SECTION

	W.	L.	P'ct.	Pin Fall
J. Ch. of Commerce	15	6	.714	19698
Accountants	12	9	.571	19723
Press	12	9	.571	19431
1st Bn. U.S.M.C.	11	10	.524	19267
Texaco Bears	11	10	.524	19251
H.Q., U.S.M.C.	9	12	.429	19573
Yankee Consuls	8	13	.381	18967
Automobiles	6	15	.286	19330

SOFTWOOD SECTION

Communications ...	14	7	.667	19487
Telephone	13	8	.619	19501
Telephone	13	8	.619	19501
Texaco Stars	13	8	.619	19350
Insurance	10	11	.476	19411
Commercial Express.	10	11	.476	18833
2nd Bn. U.S.M.C. ..	9	12	.429	19138
Chase Bank	8	13	.381	18882
Transportation	7	14	.333	18412

LEAGUE RECORDS

Single, Messersmith	264
Triple, Clark	694
Single, Yankee Consuls	1101
Triple, Yankee Consuls	3154

J. CH. OF COMMERCE

	H. Single Incl H. Cap	H. Triple Incl H. Cap	Earned Pin Fall	Games Played	Average	
Gray	254	657	2663	15 177	8/15	10
Deegan ...	211	575	1051	6 175	1/6	12
Clark	242	694	3557	21 169	8/21	17
Huebner ..	225	616	3484	21 165	19/21	19
Cullinan ..	236	640	3363	21 160	3/21	24
Quinn	219	587	3297	21 157		26

COMMUNICATIONS

James	226	628	3419	21 162	17/21	22
McClellan .	248	669	3318	21 158		26
Perry	222	624	3116	21 148	8/21	34
Dwyer	216	599	3059	21 145	14/21	35
Lamb	230	588	2969	21 141	8/21	39
Hemsworth .				126		51

Wartime Football Cup Play Begins

London, Apr. 13.

Fixtures in the preliminary round of the English wartime football cup competition were played off yesterday.

The first round will be on April 20 and April 27; second round on May 4 and May 11; third round on May 18; fourth round on May 25; semi-finals on June 1, and the final on June 8.

The first two rounds will be on the home-and-away basis, the winners being scorers of most goals.

Then the tournament resolves itself into a knockout competition.

Results yesterday were:

SOUTH A

Southend 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Brighton 1, Clapton Orient 2
Northampton 1, Watford 1
Mansfield 3, Notts County 5

SOUTH B

Bristol Rovers 2, Aldershot 0
Cardiff 1, Reading 1
Bournemouth 5, Bristol City 1
Port Vale 2, Walsall 2
Swindon 1, Torquay 1

NORTH A

Southport 1, Oldham 1
New Brighton 2, Crewe 1
Rochdale 3, Accrington 0
Barrow 1, Carlisle 0
Wrexham 3, Stockport 0

NORTH B

York 6, Bradford City 4
Hartlepools 2, Halifax 1
Darlington 2, Gateshead 0
Hull 1, Lincoln 0
Doncaster 0, Rotherham 0.—Reuter.

England Trounce Wales In Rugger Match

Gloucester, Apr. 14.

Playing a consistently steady game, the strong English rugby team drubbed Wales 17-3.

Before the start of play the teams stood silently for one minute in memory of Prince Alexander Obolensky, who was replaced in the English team by Guest.

England attacked strongly and Wales retaliated. England gained a good position, which was lost when Travers of Wales broke through and scored. The try for a goal failed.

Immediately Prescott dropped a goal for England, than Teden scored. A try by Heaton was converted. The half-time score stood England 9-3.

England attacked at the outset of the second half but Wales counter-attacked and Wooler ran from the half-way mark for a touchdown. The try was disallowed.

Guest fielded smartly. England scored again in the last minute.—Reuter.

Annual Athletic Meeting Held

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

The annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Track and Field Association was held yesterday evening at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. In the absence of L. F. Bright, president for the past season, the meeting was presided over by G. H. Wade, the vice-president.

Following the usual procedure of passing the minutes of the last General Meeting, the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's report, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President:—H. V. Bernard.
Vice-Presidents:—G. H. Wade and H. P. Brown.
Secretary:—T. U. Loh.
Treasurer:—K. S. Chang.
Executives:—Major Hunt and Ben Schaberg.

New Members

The Joint Utilities Sports Association and Betar were admitted as new members of the Association. It was unanimously decided that only one championship meet will take place this season at the Shanghai American School grounds on Saturdays, June 2 and 9. In case of rain, the meet will be postponed to June 16. Efforts will also be made to hold a women's meet if the various members of the Association are able to put up enough competitors.

Plans for the forthcoming meet will be discussed at the Executive Committee meeting next Monday at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. at 6 p.m.

Rugby League Results

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 14.

The following are the results of Rugby League matches played yesterday:

YORKSHIRE

Bradford 20, Keighley 10
Dewsbury 12, York 12
Featherstone 22, Bramley 14
Halifax 9, Batley 8
Hull Kingston 5, Castleford 11
Leeds 7, Huddersfield 19
Wakefield 8, Hull 18

LANCASHIRE

Liverpool 7, Salford 7
Warrington 16, Barrow 5
Wigan 26, Broughton 8.—Reuter.

Wales Win Soccer Against England

Wembley, Apr. 14.

Avenging a defeat at Wrexham in November, the Welsh soccer team yesterday shut out England 1-0 yesterday.

War-time restrictions kept the crowd at half the ground's capacity. Both sides missed perfect chances. Concerted play was lacking. After 20 minutes England attacked strongly. Wales rallied.

At 42 minutes Bryn Jones ran through from middle and shot from 35 yards. Bartram, England's goalkeeper, was unable to hold the ball.

The half-time score was Wales 1-0.

Wicomb Injured

Wales resumed confidently but missed many opportunities. Wicomb, Welsh left half, who was playing well, was hurt but resumed after two minutes.

Play was desultory but 10 minutes from the end Matthews, English right-winger, dashed three-quarters of the length of the field and shot wide. Five minutes later the English centre forward, brought down in the penalty area, missed with a kick. In a thrilling finish both goals were bombarded.—Reuter.

Stanford Set New World Record

Palo Alto, Calif., Apr. 14.

The Stanford University mile relay team set a new world's record Saturday when they were timed at three minutes, 10.5 seconds in the Stanford-University of California at Los Angeles dual track meet which Stanford won, 90 and one-third points to 40 and two-thirds points.—United Press.

Scottish Regional Football Results

London, Apr. 10.

Following are the results of Scottish west section fixtures played in Regional League Association football matches yesterday: Celtic 4, Clyde 1; St. Mirren 1, Queen of South 1.—Reuter.

Shooting Presentations

A happy function was held recently in the S.V.C. Club on the occasion of presenting shooting trophies, Mrs. Barton, wife of the O.C. B. Battalion, is pictured with some of the winners.

P.T.H. Sports Meet At Kiaochow Park

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Fifteen events were run off yesterday afternoon in the Junior School Sports Meeting of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School at Kiaochow Park. The boys showed great enthusiasm and the races were very interesting.

The Inter-House Competition will take place today at Kiaochow Park. Lincoln House has the largest number of qualified athletes, having 59, and will naturally go all out to retain the title the team won last year. Pembroke House is picked to create an upset, having 54 competitors. Of the other two Houses, Clare has 49 and Hertford 35.

Following were the results yesterday:—

Form Prep 50 yards:—1, Dissmeyer; 2, Strachan; 3, Gutierrez. Time: 7 secs.
Form Lower I 50 yards:—1, K. Barnes; 2, W. Wildt; 3, Hall. Time: 6 secs.
Form Upper 175 yards:—1, Gordon; 2, Rojensky; 3, Igaroff. Time: 10 secs.
Form Lower II 100 yards:—1, Lovelock; 2, Kirushkin; 3, Bredin. Time: 13.2 secs.
Form Upper II 220 yards:—1, Dyer; 2, Sakari; 3, Eabry. Time: 35.7 secs.
Form Prep Potato Race:—1, Gutierrez; 2, Dissmeyer; 3, Strachan.
Form Lower I Obstacle Race:—1, Barnes; 2, Wildt; 3, Najario. Time: 50 secs.
Form Upper I Long Jump:—1, Rojensky; 2, Gordon; 3, Igaroff. 11-ft. 9-ins.
Form Lower II High Jump:—1, Bredin; 2, Kirushkin; 3, Lovelock. Height: 4-ft. 2-ins.
Form Upper II High Jump:—1, Dyer; 2, Masters; 3, Blyth and Sakari (tie). Height: 4-ft. 1-in.
Form Prep Obstacle Race:—1, Gutierrez; 2, Fernando; 3, Singh. Time: 48 secs.
Form Lower I Potato Race:—1, Wildt; 2, Barnes; 3, Mooney. Time: 35 secs.
Form Upper I 50 yards Monkey Race:—1, Gaibb; 2, Jacobsen; 3, Dyer. Time: 20 secs.
Form Lower and Upper II 100 yards hurdles:—1, Lovelock; 2, Stock; 3, Encarnacao. Time: 17.8 secs.
Form Prep Scak Race:—1, Gutierrez; 2, Fernandez; 3, Levy. Time: 28 secs.

Second Day

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Upsetting all predictions, Hertford House won the Inter-House Competition in the 32nd Annual Sports Meeting of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School at Kiaochow Park yesterday afternoon. The champions scored an aggregate of 174 points as compared with Lincoln's 142. Clare House took third honours with 129 while Pembroke House ran last with 117.

As the events were run off on turf, contestants wore rubbers and the times registered were rather slow, compared to those on the cinder. D. Novgorodoff won individual honours by accumulating a total of 24 points and was presented a silver cup by Miss B. E. Chapman, who distributed the various trophies at the conclusion of the meeting.

Griffith won the "B" Class individual championship as he also chalked up 24 points. Rudden took the "C" Class honours with 19½ while the 13-year old Madar again finished on top of the "D" Class athletes with 18 points.

The Old Boys Race, in which graduates took part, was won by Freddie Kuai in 11.2 seconds. Kirk came in second and was followed by Vienna.

Complete results follow:—

"A" CLASS

100 yards:—Novgorodoff; Klingenberg; Campbell. Time: 11 sec.
220 yards:—Novgorodoff; Tsukasaki; Golding.
440 yards:—Zuoff; Koshman; Kidby.
880 yards:—Zueff; Campbell; Laevsky.
Long Jump:—Novgorodoff; Klingenberg; Tsukasaki.
High Jump:—Potoohoff; Moore.
Hurdles:—P. Moore; Grebenchikoff; Golding. Time: 16 sec.
Shot Put:
Hop, Stap and Jump:—Novgorodoff; Kidby; Tsukasaki. Distance: 38 feet.

"B" CLASS

100 yards:—Griffiths; Fetisoff; Baker. Time: 11.6 secs.
220 yards:—Onlea; Fetisoff; Wolnizer.
440 yards:—Quincey; Wolnizer; Baker.
880 yards:—Von Wunder; Bloomfield; Nielsen.
Long Jump:—Quincey; Griffiths; Stephen. Distance: 18-ft. 6-in.
High Jump:—Von Wunder and Fetisoff; C. Kahn and Nielsen.
Hurdles:—Von Wunder; Viatkin; Saifudinoff. 15 secs.
Shot Put:—Griffiths; Baker; Kotani. Distance: 37-ft.
Hop, Step and Jump:—Griffths; Quincey; Stephen. Distance: 37-ft. 6-in.

"C" CLASS

100 yards:—Plotkin; Carlsen; Pritoolenko. Time: 11.5 secs.
220 yards:—Plotkin; Vajenin; Fredkin.
440 yards:—Plotkin; Mooney; Pradkin.
880 yards:—Von Wunder; Bloomfield; Nielsen.
Long Jump:—Young; Rudden and Prihoda.
High Jump:—Okuloff; Rudden; Young. Distance: 4-ft. 8-in.
Hurdles:—Rudden; Hussan; Prihoda.
Shot Put:—Rudden; Kirushkin; Vajenin. Distance: 35-ft. 1-in.

"D" CLASS

100 yards:—Madar; Barrera; J. Dunk. 50 yards:—Madar; Kurgansky; Barrera. Time: 6.5 secs.
Long Jump:—Lee; Madar; Tyler. Distance: 18 ft. 8 in.
High Jump:—Lee; Tyler; Young.
Hurdles:—J. Dunk; Lee; Kurgansky. Time: 16.2 secs.

OPEN

Medley Relay; Clare; Hertford; Lincold; Pembroke.
Old Boys' Race (100 yards):—Kuai; Kirk; Vianna. Time: 11.2 secs.
Mile:—Nielsen; Zueff; Wolnizer. Time: 6 mins. 47 secs.

Rugby Union Results

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 14.

The following are the results of Rugby Union matches played yesterday:

Guy's Hospital 6, Rosslyn Park 12
Northampton 31, Northamptonshire 6
Nuneaton 5, Kenilworth 3
Torquay 23, Army Fifteen 13
West-on-Supermare 7, Newport 15
—Reuter.

Shanghai Golf Club

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

The following is the result of the Ferrier Cup played at Seckingjao on Sunday:

L. D. Carson	79	5	74
W. W. Jourdin	89	12	77
C. Appelboom	92	15	77

Regional Football League Results

London, Apr. 9.

Following are the results of Association football matches played in the Regional Leagues yesterday:

SOUTH C

Millwall 3, Portsmouth 4
West Ham 2, Arsenal 1

SCOTTISH WESTERN

Airdrieonians 1, Hamilton 1

SCOTTISH EASTERN

Dundee 2, Dunfermline 2
King's Park 2, Dundee United 1
—Reuter.

London, Apr. 11.

Following are the results of Association football matches played in the Regional Leagues yesterday:

SOUTH C

Southampton 4, Brentford 1
Tottenham 3, Fulham 1

SOUTH D

Aldershot 0, Queen's Park Rangers 1
Brighton 1, Southend 3

MIDLAND

Birmingham 0, Wolverhampton 1

NORTH WESTERN

Bolton 5, Burnley 1

SCOTTISH WESTERN

Ayr 2, Albion 0
Dumbarton 2, Kilmarnock 2
Partick 0, Queen's Park 0

SCOTTISH EASTERN

East Fife 6, Arbroath 2
Hearts 4, Raith 3
St. Johnstone 4, Hibernian 0
Stenhousemuir 4, St. Bernards 0
—Reuter.

London, Apr. 14.

Following are the results of Association footaball matches played in the Regional Leagues yesterday:

SOUTH C

Arsenal 3, Portsmouth 2
Charlton Athletic 2, Tottenham Hotspur 4
Fulham 2, Millwall 0
Southampton 3, Chelsea 0
West Ham 1, Brentford 1

SOUTH A

Norwich 5, Crystal Palace 2

MIDLAND

Coventry 1, Wolverhampton 1
West Bromwich 3, Luton 1

EAST MIDLAND

Grimsby Town 0, Barnsley 0
Sheffield United 1, Chesterfield 2

WESTERN

Manchester City 5, Tranmere 1

NORTH WESTERN

Blackpool 5, Burnley 0
Bolton 1, Preston 0
Bury 2, Blackburn 1

NORTH EASTERN

Bradford 1, Huddersfield 2
Middlesbrough 1, Leeds 1

SCOTTISH WESTERN

Ayr United 2, Kilmarnock 3
Celtic 4, Queen's Park 4
Dumbarton 1, Queen of South 3
St. Mirren 2, Hamilton Acads 1
Morton 3, Partick 0
Third Lanark 2, Clyde 4 (played on Friday)

SCOTTISH EASTERN

Alloa 1, King's Park 3
Arbroath 2, Hearts 2
Dunfermline 4, Stenhousemuir 2
Falkirk 0, Aberdeen 1
Raith Rovers 3, St. Johnstone 4
St. Bernards 0, Dundee 0
East Fife 4, Hibernian 3

Results of other matches were:

Everton 4, Liverpool 1
Swansea 1, Newport 0
Chester 1, Wellington Town 3
Birmingham 2, Aston Villa 1
Chelmsford 1, Leicester 0
Newcastle 3, Sunderland 2
Notts Forest 2, Stoke 3
Plymouth 7, Army Eleven 1.—Reuter.

Lancashire League Cup Results

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 14.

Following are the results of Lancashire Rugby League Cup semi-finals played yesterday:

Rochdale 5, Swinton 9
Widnes 13, St. Helens 0

FRIENDLY

Oldham 26, Hunslet 7.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. Supreme Court

Lost Car Claim

DR. A. PERETZ *v.* FRASER MOTORS LTD.

COUNSEL: Dr. A. Grossman for plaintiff and Mr. Ranald G. McDonald for defendants.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Adjourned)

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

An Austrian German subject, during the hearing of a claim against a British firm in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday, told Judge P. Grant Jones how his car, which he believed had been stolen in Hungjao Road on December 30 last year, was seen by a friend of his standing in a British garage on the day that he had bought a new car one and a half months' later. The plaintiff was Dr. Arthur Peretz and the defendants were Fraser Motors Ltd.

Represented by Dr. A. Grossmann, Dr. Peretz claimed $2,300, representing the value of one second hand Morris Cowley car which, he said, was held by the defendants, and damages suffered on account of such detention during two months on the grounds that, having found the car on Hungjao Road on December 31, they had failed to notify the plaintiff and had held the car from that date until now—without any legal ground, although they had due knowledge of the fact that the car was plaintiff's property. He also claimed the insured value of the car, U.S.$100.

Dr. Peretz, a physician, told the Court that on December 30 he went to Hungjao Gardens in his car with a friend Mrs. Gregg. After staying in the gardens for about half an hour, he came outside and tried to start his car without success. Later Mrs. Gregg telephoned to Fraser Motors, Ltd., from the London Club in Warren Road asking them to pick up plaintiff and herself and the car.

Later Mrs. Hutchinson, proprietor of the club, telephoned and was told that an employee of Fraser Motors had been to the club and to Hungjao Road but had found no trace of himself, Mrs. Gregg or the car. When a second man arrived they went to Hungjao Gardens but could not find the car. The loss of the car was then reported to officials at Bubbling Well Police station.

Asked if his car was insured, Dr. Peretz stated that he insured the vehicle on November 15, although he had not sent the application form into the American Asiatic Underwriters until after the loss of the car. The insurance company, however, recognized the car as having been insured from November 15. He notified the company of the loss on December 31.

On or about February 15 witness purchased a car from a Russian for $1,950 and on the same day Mrs. Gregg, not knowing this, went to Fraser Motors to view some cars with a view to purchasing one. He met Mrs. Gregg, who was very excited, outside Fraser Motors and she told him that she had seen his car there.

The police informed Mrs. Gregg, Dr. Peretz continued, that Fraser Motors had not notified them of the finding of the car. Later, in the presence of the police, Mr. Fraser stated that his Russian employee had notified the police and that he admitted negligence on his part. To this witness replied that he would have to make good the damage he had done which, witness pointed out, would include U.S. $100 and expenses during one and a half months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ranald McDonald for the defence, Dr. Peretz said the insurance company had antedated the policy as a mark of friendship. He admitted that Mrs. Gregg had been offensive to Mr. Fraser. Mr. McDonald then read a copy of a letter which he had written to Dr. Grossmann in which the car was described as belonging to Mrs. Gregg as she had described it as her own over the telephone. The letter also stated that she had called Mr. Fraser a "fool and a thief."

Mr. McDonald then stated the plaintiff had recently come to Shanghai in a more or less penniless condition and it appeared that he had come into some money. Mr. Fraser had not replied to his letters, Mr. McDonald stated, as he felt that it was an "outrageous and bare-faced try-on" and he still thought the same way. The hearing was adjourned until April 11.

Resumed Hearing

Apr. 12.

Hearing of a claim for $2,300, representing the value of a second-hand Morris Cowley motor car, and U.S.$100, theft insurance on the car, brought against Fraser Motors, Ltd., by an Austrian, Dr. A. Peretz, was continued in H. M. Supreme Court before Assistant-Judge P. Grant Jones yesterday. Dr. Peretz alleges that the defendants had held his car for two months, having found it in Hungjao Road on December 31, 1939, and had failed to notify the plaintiff. Meanwhile the plaintiff bought another car on or about February 15 for $1,950. The plaintiff was represented by Dr. A. Grossman, while Mr. Ranald G. McDonald appeared for the defendants.

Re-examined yesterday, Mr Peretz said that he had bought the two cars as 1930 models but one was actually a 1929 model. Counsel asked the witness to produce the receipt for the purchase of the first car but the witness did not have the receipt. The Judge ordered that the receipt be produced in court at the next hearing.

Mr. John Lorenzen, insurance salesman of the American Asiatic Underwriters, with whom the doctor's car was insured, said that he had sold the plaintiff a full comprehensive car policy and proved the validity of certain papers concerning the insurance of the car, which had been filled in by the plaintiff.

Mrs. G. I. Gregg, who had been with Dr. Peretz when he had missed his car on December 30 last year, said that the car had broken down outside the Hungjao Gardens. Mrs. Gregg said that they had gone into the London Club to telephone to Fraser Motors to send help and that she had spoken to Mr. Fraser over the telephone and asked him to send a man out to the scene of the breakdown. The man did not come and they telephoned again. This time he arrived and they proceeded to the Hungjao Gardens where they found that the car had disappeared. They reported the loss to the police.

On February 17, Mrs. Gregg continued, while she was at Fraser Motors looking for a new car for the doctor she recognized the lost car in the garage. She asked the Russian mechanic why the matter had not been reported to the police and the man replied that he didn't know. When Mrs. Gregg told the doctor that she had seen his lost car she discovered that he had bought a new one and the doctor decided to take legal action.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 a.m. on April 17.

Partnership Case

ALLAN *et al v.* T. A. T. BEGG

COUNSEL: Mr. J. R. Jones for plaintiffs and Mr. K. E. Newman for defendant.

Before Sir Allan Mossop, Judge

(Adjourned)

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

In an all-day hearing in H. M. Surpeme Court before Judge Sir Allan Mossop, yesterday, Messrs. F. Allan, C. E. Pinel, W. T. Cromby and R. E. L. Beardsworth of the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm, claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant Mr. T.A.T. Begg from practising as a consulting engineer, surveyor or fire loss assessor at Shanghai. The plaintiffs further claimed nominal damages for breach of a restrictive covenant in their partnership contract. Mr. J. R. Jones acted on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the defence.

In opening his case, Mr. Jones stated that the defendant had been a partner of the firm until July 25, 1938. In the deed of partnership, Mr. Jones continued, restrictions for a retired or expelled partner were clearly defined in that the retiring partner would not be permitted to engage in business as a consulting engineer, surveyor or fire-loss assessor in Shanghai, Canton and environs for a minimum period of five years.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

Further Hearing

Apr. 12.

Hearing of a breach of partnership contract claim brought against Mr. T. A. T. Begg by his former partners in the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm, Messrs. F. Allan, C. E. Pinel, W. T. Cromby and R. E. L. Beardsworth, was resumed before Judge Sir Allan Mossop in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs claim that Mr. Begg, after his departure from the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm, continued business as an assessor, surveyor and consultant to insurance offices contrary to the terms of partnership signed by the partners of Nielsen & Malcolm. Mr. J. R. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendant was represented by Mr. K. E. Newman.

Mr. Cromby, in the witness box, said that Mr. Begg's action in setting up for himself had definitely lost some work for the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm. The firm lost work which they thought they would have got. Mr. Jones asked the witness if they had been financially hurt and Mr. Cromby replied that they must be if they lost some of their income. Mr. Begg was drawing 31 per cent. of the profits, said the witness and when he left the 31 per cent. was divided among the partners. The firm was bound to lose a certain amount of business if the senior partner gets up in a new business.

"There is no argument there," agreed Judge Mossop, "it must affect the business even if it is only $10."

There were four or five other fire loss adjuster firms in Shanghai, including Chinese firms, said Mr. Cromby, and most of the Chinese work went to the Chinese firms. Including the defendant there were at present four foreign adjusting firms in Shanghai. Asked if there was sufficient work here for three firms of foreign adjusters, the witness said that it depended on the fire loss work, which varied. Mr. Jones asked if it was in the interest of the public that there should be competition in fire loss work and Mr. Cromby replied that it was up to the public to decide that, but monopoly by two firms would be no good.

Fire loss adjusters had only one class of clients, insurance companies, said the witness. Work came from 30 different directions and if Mr. Begg wrote to all 30 he would take away some work from the firm. Asked if they would still object to Mr. Begg's start in business even if he had not canvassed the companies for work, Mr. Cromby replied: "I suppose so." Mr. Cromby said that Mr. Begg was acting contrary to his agreement and had committed a breach of the restriction clause which all the partners had agreed to.

Mr. W. R. Featherstonaugh, an employee of the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm since January 1932, said that he concentrated especially on fire loss assessing and war risk. He said that he and Major Krone were primarily concerned with war risk losses arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. When Mr. Begg left the firm on July 25, 1938, witness was asked to estimate the value of the work done in war risk cases up to that date. He listed the uncompleted war risk cases and still had the original copy of the list. Various items and figures on the list were then examined including the estimate of the work done in assessing the loss to the Wing On godown in the Eastern district.

The counsel for the plaintiff concluded his case and the hearing was adjourned.

Case Continued

Apr. 13.

After another all-day hearing before Judge Sir Allan Mossop in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday a breach of partnership contract claim brought against Mr. T. A. T. Begg by his former partners in the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm, Messrs. F. Allan, C. E. Pinel, W. T. Cromby, and R.E.L. Beardsworth, was adjourned until Saturday.

The plaintiffs, represented by Mr. J. R. Jones, claim that Mr. Begg after his departure from the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm, continued in business as an assessor, surveyor and consultant to insurance companies contrary to the terms of partnership signed by the directors of Nielsen & Malcolm. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared on defendant's behalf.

An amusing incident brought a smile to His Lordship's face after the case had been in progress for ten minutes yesterday. Mr. Jones, who had arisen to reply to an argument by Mr. Newman, suddenly discovered that he had entered Court without his wig. Hastily asking permission to go and get it, he left the Court during Mr. Newman's argument.

Most of the hearing was occupied by a legal argument introduced by Mr. Newman on various aspects of the case. During this argument His Lordship, addressing Mr. Newman, stated "There are 100 different ways in which this case could have been settled without coming to Court as I see it."

Judgment Reserved

Apr. 14.

Hearing of the breach of partnership contract claim brought against Mr. T. A. T. Begg by his former partners in the firm of Messrs. Nielsen & Malcolm, Messrs. F. Allan, C. E Pinel, W. T. Cromby and R. E. L. Beardsworth, was concluded before Judge Sir Allan Mossop in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs claim that Mr. Begg, after his departure from the firm of Nielsen & Malcolm, continued business as an assessor, surveyor and consultant to insurance offices, contrary to the terms of partnership signed by the directors of Messrs. Nielsen & Malcolm.

Mr. J. R. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs while Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the defendant. Judgment was reserved.

Mr. Newman asked the Court to consider the drastic penal and restrictive clause imposed by the contract, particularly so where such restrictions are injurious to the public. Enforcement of the restrictive clause, Mr. Newman continued, was not in the public interests and seriously affected the business of insurance companies in such a place as Shanghai. Mr. Newman submitted that a different consideration should be given where, as in this case, the defendant loses his interest in the business involuntarily.

Several cases were quoted by Mr. Newman and Mr. Jones, in reply, said that they were all goodwill cases and that goodwill did not enter into this case. Mr. Jones said that the contract was signed in 1936 and it was fully agreed to by all five partners after a long discussion of the terms. There was no question of undue pressure or hardship, he said, to induce Mr. Begg to enter into the contract. He was one of the senior partners and all mutually agreed to the terms of the contract. Mr. Jones said that at that time Mr. Begg was contemplating leaving Shanghai to go to London to take a partnership there and that he had, at that time, prospects of earning his living somewhere else.

Defendant has instituted a counter-claim for amended accounts and this counter claim was reduced to cover one lot of accounts in connection with uncompleted war risk cases.

H.M. Police Court

Watered Milk

S.M.C. *v.* JAGAT SINGH

COUNSEL: Mr. P. Watkin Williams for S.M.C.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar

(Adjourned)

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Jagat Singh, British Indian subject of 148 Liaoyang Road, was found guilty on three charges relating to the sale and possession of unlicenced and adulterated milk by H. M. Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday. The charges were: 1. That the accused on March 19 sold milk without first obtaining a licence from the S.M.C., contrary to the Land Regulations. 2. That on March 18 the accused sold adulterated milk to which water had been added to Woo Sung Sai at 138 Kwenming Road. 3. That the accused had, on March 19, at 83 Wayside Road, in his possession for sale, milk to which water had been added. The second and third offences were contrary to Section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The defendant was fined $20 for the first offence and $5 each for the second and third offences and allowed one month in which to pay. Mr. Haines said that Section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act was applicable to China. Said he: "I have considered the matter and must agree in view of the finding of the Full Court in the case of the S.M.P. vs. Green that section 24 of the Food & Drugs Act 1938 does apply.

Mr. P. Watkin Williams, who prosecuted the case for the S.M.C., stressed the danger to which the public was exposed by the sale of unlicenced milk. He said that stringent regulations were necessary to protect the public from such ills as tuberculosis. The Milk and Dairies Regulations of the S.M.C. provided for the licencing of all dairies. The accused was charged with having sold milk without a licence and the milk which he is alleged to have sold was adulterated with water. Unless compliance with the regulations was vigorously enforced the S.M.C. could not protect the public and it was in the vital interests of the public that a penalty as heavy as the law permits be imposed.

Mr. G. V. Volchkoff, food inspector attached to the Public Health Department of the S.M.C. testified that on March 18 he had seized a quantity of milk from a shop at 138 Kwenming Road. He had the milk analyzed and on the following day he saw a bicycle with milk bags suspended from it at the entrance to 83 Wayside Road. He saw the accused in the house and asked him to what rooms he had delivered milk. The officer took quart bottles of milk from the occupants of Rooms 4 and 10 and asked the accused to accompany him to Wayside Police Station.

Woo Sung Sai, Chinese shopkeeper at 138 Kwenming Road, said that he had been buying milk from the accused until one month and seven or eight days ago. He paid 25 cents a pint for the milk and the price was later increased to 30 cents a pint. The Indian delivered the milk to him every morning at 6 a.m. on a bicycle. On March 18 a Russian food inspector of the S.M.C. entered his shop and took away the milk which he had bought from the accused.

Traffic Case

S.M.P. *v.* S. A. WALLACE

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar

(Fined)

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Mr. S. A. Wallace, British subject, was fined two shillings by H. M. Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday morning for parking his motor car in Fo chow Road during prohibited hours on March 21.

U.S. Court for China

Possession Case

FONCIERE ET IMMOBILIERE DE CHINE *v.* A. BENNINTON

COUNSEL: Mr. C. S. Franklin for plaintiffs.

Before Commissioner N. E. Lurton

(Dismissed at plaintiffs costs)

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

A civil suit filed against A. Bennington by the Foncière et Immobilière de Chine in the United States Consular Court on January 27 was dismissed by Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday upon the motion of the plaintiff's attorney, Mr. C. S. Franklin. The defendant was alleged to have been in possession without right of Apartment 39, Bearn Apartments, the monthly rent of the apartment being U.S.$33. In moving that the claim be dismissed at plaintiff's costs Mr. Franklin said that the defendant had surrendered the apartment and moved away.

China Trade Act Case

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS, FED. INC. *v.* MISS V. SMITH, CHINA TRADE ACT REGISTRAR

COUNSEL: Mr. G. Richardson for plaintiffs and Mr. Leighton Shields for defendant.

(Adjourned)

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

The American Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A., were the plaintiffs in an action heard before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China yesterday, to determine whether or not insurance company shares are made unlawful investments for China Trade Act companies.

Miss A. Viola Smith, as China Trade Act Registrar, was the defendant. Mr. George Richardson appeared for the plaintiffs while Mr. Leighton Shields acted on behalf of the defendant. The hearing was adjourned.

Resumed

Apr. 13.

Hearing of an action in which the American Asiatic Underwriters are seeking a declaratory judgment concerning certain clauses in the China Trade Act was resumed before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China yesterday. Mr. George Richardson appeared for the plaintiffs while Miss A. Viola Smith, who, as China Trade Act Registrar, is the defendant, was represented by Mr. Leighton Shields, U. S. District Attorney.

The clauses in the China Trade Act on which the plaintiffs are seeking a judgment are:

No corporation formed under the provisions of the China Trade Act shall purchase or acquire, either directly or indirectly, for investment purposes, shares of stock of any corporation engaged in any activity by Section 4 (C) of the Act.

Section 4 (C) of the Act reads:

A China Trade Act corporation shall not engage in the business of discounting bills, notes or other evidences of debt, of receiving deposits, of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes or other evidences of debt, for circulation as money; nor engage in any other form of insurance business, less than controlling interests of such a corporation is owned by citizens of the United States, within the meaning of Section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended.

The plaintiffs are seeking a clarification of their status in regards to ownership of shares of stock in the Asia Life Insurance Co., International Assurance Co., and Compagnie Franco-American d'Assurance. The defendant alleges that under the foregoing clauses of the China Trade Act the ownership of shares of stock in the three insurance companies by the A. A. U. is illegal.

Mr. Richardson contended that the A. A. U. were not circumventing the law of the China Trade Act by owning shares in the insurance companies and said that they would be circumventing the law only if they attempted to use those shares to render themselves liable as insurers. Mr. Shields claimed that the A. A. U. hold so many shares in the three insurance companies mentioned that they are able to dictate the policies of the three concerns.

During yesterday's hearing Mr. Richardson quoted at great length from legal documents which referred to previous cases in the United States in which it was held parent companies were not liable for the obligations of their subsidiaries. A large chart, on which various cases relating to the control of subsidiaries by parent companies were listed, was displayed in court while Mr. Richardson went into each case in detail.

Interested spectators at the hearing were three Japanese officials from the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai who were making an inspection of the U.S. Court and Consulate-General.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, April 9.

Denmark Accepts Under Protest

German Occupation Almost Complete; Invasion By Land and Sea; King Broadcasts Appeal for Calm

London, Apr. 9.

"IN view of prevailing conditions, the Danish Government has decided to accept German protection," declares an announcement broadcast over the German wireless this afternoon.

"God save you all, God save Denmark"—these were the concluding words of a personal appeal to the population broadcast by King Christian on the Copenhagen radio today. Another appeal, signed by the King and the Prime Minister, stated that the Danish Government had, under protest, decided to continue to lead the country under conditions created by the German occupation.

German troops in Denmark, the appeal continued, had now established contact with the Danish armed forces, and it was the people's duty to refrain from any resistance to these troops. The Danish Government, it adds, will attempt to protect the people of the country against the disastrons consequences of war, and a loyal attitude must be observed towards all who have authority to exercise it.

While the Norwegian Government could flee from Oslo to Hamar, the Danish Government was less fortunate and fell entirely into the hands of the Germans in their lightning occupation of Copenhagen.

Allied Aid Out of Reach

Also, while the British and French Governments assured the Norwegian Government they will give their full aid to Norway, no action has yet been taken with regard to Denmark because Denmark's Government, having fallen into the hands of the Germans, leaves the Danish Minister in London no basis on which to make a demarche to the British Foreign Office.

At dawn, less than 24 hours after Britain had announced she had mined certain parts of Norway's territorial waters, German troops entered Denmark's Jutland Peninsular by land over the frontier into Slesvig. Simultaneously German transports landed troops on the Danish Island of Zealand, where the capital, Copenhagen, is situated, and along the Norwegian coast. Copenhagen itself was occupied without resistance at 8 a.m. it is stated by the Germans. By noon it was reported in Amsterdam that virtually the whole of Denmark was in German hands.

There were some 10,000 Danish troops present on Jutland when the German invasion began. The total number of Danish troops available in the whole country was not more than 25,000. Had the Danes had time to mobilize, they could have mustered 100,000 men, but the German *Blitzkrieg* gave them no opportunity.

Germans Announce Invasion

Berlin, Apr. 9.

"German motorized and armoured forces crossed the Danish frontier this morning near Flensburg and Tondern," declares a special communique issued by the German High Command.

"They are proceeding," the statement continues, "northward via Aabensrraa and Esbjerg. At dawn, German troops went ashore in the Little Belt, near Mittelfahrt, and occupied the Belt. German naval forces penetrated the Great Belt and landed troops at Korsoer and Nyborg. Germas troops landed at Copenhagen at dawn. Since 8 o'clock this morning, the whole town has been in German hands."

Danes Warned Not to Resist

The Reich Government expected the Danish Government and people not to offer any resistance, which would be broken by every means, declared a German memorandum issued to Norway and Denmark, before German forces began their invasion of these two neutrals early this morning. Such resistance would only lead to useless bloodshed.

The memorandum assured the Danish Government that Germany did not intend to destroy Denmark's territorial integrity or independence either at present or in the future.

Germany did not intend to carry out war operations against Britain from bases occupied by German forces so long as she was not forced to do so by British measures, it was also stated.—Reuter.

Copenhagen Radio Admission

New York, Apr. 9.

The Copenhagen radio station, in a message sent to the New York office of Mackay Radio, announced the closing of the station owing to "its occupation by German troops", the "New York Times" said here.

The Copenhagen correspondent of this paper reported that German troops had crossed the Danish border and indicated that he was just able to get his message through before strict censorship was clamped down. He said three German cruisers landed troops in the harbour of Copenhagen. These troops, he added, immediately occupied the streets of the town.

German troops first entered Denmark at 5.30 a.m. (G.M.T.) when they seized Sonderborg, port just north of Schleswig-Holstein, according to a telephone message received from the Copenhagen correspondent of the "New York Times." The Danish troops in that port are in full retreat towards the north, he added.

The occupation of Denmark was completed within a few hours, the Germans meeting with no resistance whatsoever following the decision of the Danish Cabinet not to oppose the occupation, radio stations announced here during the night.

American correspondents in Berlin have not been able to obtain any information regarding the occupation of Denmark and Norway's declaration of war against the Reich.—Havas.

"Nazi Protection" Explains Moves

Berlin, Apr. 9.

Germany has taken Norway and Denmark under her "protection," the German High Command announced today. The German action was taken to protect the countries "against Britain," the High Command communique, issued by the official D.N.B. news agency, said in the following statement: "The High Command communique: To reply to the present English attack against the neutrality of Denmark and Norway, the German Army has taken these countries under its protection this morning. Considerable German forces of all units of the Army either entered or landed on these territories. To protect these operations, the most extensive mine barrages are being laid."—United Press.

Berlin, Apr. 9.

An admission of resistance by Norwegian troops is made in a German High Command communique issued here, which states German troops are landing on aerodromes in Jutland (Denmark) and South Norway. Occupation by German troops of the most important sections of the whole of Norway is proceeding quickly, it is claimed. "At most points the slight resistance of Norwegian troops has ceased," it is added.

General von Falkenhorst is Commander-in-Chief of German troops in Norway and General Kaupitsch, Commander-in-Chief of those in Denmark, it is stated here.—Reuter.

Italy Prepared to Close Adriatic

Rome, Apr. 9.

Italy can close the Adriatic Sea at a moment's notice by enfilading with big coastal batteries from both sides of the narrow straits of Ortranto, military observers declared here yesterday.

Italy could place batteries at Ortranto, on the heel of the Italian boot and others in the Valona region of Albania. Mines could also be laid leaving only a small secret channel through which ships could safely pass.

From the diplomatic viewpoint, however, it was felt certain that Italy would not close the Adriatic without giving due notification to other countries in the world. Following such notification any attempt by foreign warships to pass the straits could not be considered anything but a challenge to Italian authority in the Adriatic. During the Great War Italy closed the Straits of Ortranto.

It was announced that the 20,600-ton battleship Andrea Doria and the Caio Duilio would soon resume active service following three years in Italian shipyards, where they were refitted and rearmed with secret anti-submarine protection and special anti-torpedo boat guns.—United Press.

BY SAPAJOU

The Son of the Great Vikings

Britain Extending Aid to Norway

London, Apr. 9.

Amid loud cheers the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons today that Great Britain had decided to extend full aid to Norway, and that powerful units of the British Navy were at sea.

In the course of a long statement Mr. Chamberlain said that the Allies at no time contemplated any occupation of Scandinavian territory so long as it was not attacked by Germany. Any allegations by Germany to the contrary, he added, were pure invention and had no foundation in fact.

There was an atmosphere of repressed excitement in the House when Mr. Chamberlain rose to speak. The Diplomatic Galleries were well filled, and among those present were the Spanish, Russian, Belgian, Argentine and Chinese Ambassadors. The Norwegian Minister was also present.

"Germany today invaded Denmark and Norway," Mr. Chamberlain declared at the outset of his statement.

Result of Old Pressure

"Ever since the beginning of the war," he continued, "she has attempted to dominate Scandinavia, and control both the political and economic policy of the Scandinavian states. Her pressure on them has been steadily increasing.

"She claimed and exercised the right to dictate their policy towards Finland during the Finnish-Soviet war. At the end of that war, I said: 'The security of Finland has gone, but has the security of Norway and Sweden been preserved?'

"On the contrary, the danger has been brought closer than ever to those two countries, till now it stands upon their doorstep. Nothing can save them but determination to defend themselves and to join with others who are ready to aid them in their defence.

"Many of my listeners then may have thought my words exaggerated, but now we see the fulfilment to the letter of the prophecy they contained.

"Since that date the situation has further developed. As shown in the statement issued yesterday, the German Government has claimed and exercised the right to destroy neutral and particularly Scandinavian ships on the seas around this country, and at the same time it has insisted on the strictest observance of the rules of neutrality.

"The Allies decided that they could not acquiesce indefinitely in this state of affairs (cheers), and notified Norway that they reserved the right to take such measures as might be necessary to redress the balance.

"They laid mine-fields in Norwegian waters in order to prevent the passage of German traffic while in no way interfering with normal Norwegian trade.

Occupation Not Contemplated

"At no time did the Allies contemplate any occupation of Scandinavian territory so long as it was not attacked by Germany. Any allegations by Germany to the contrary are pure invention and have no foundation in fact (cheers).

"The German Government has now issued a statement that it has decided to take over the protection (laughter) of Denmark and Norway.

"German motorized and armed forces crossed the Danish frontier at daybreak, and a considerable area of Danish territory is in German occupation.

"Their troops are reported to have landed at Copenhagen this morning.

"His Majesty's Government has learned that the German Minister at Oslo early today formally demanded the surrender of Norway to Germany, stating that in the event of a refusal, all resistance would be crushed.

"The demand was, of course, immediately refused by the Norwegian Government (cheers). We have now heard that fighting has already started, and there are press reports that Oslo and Christiansand have been bombed.

"German troops have landed in Norwegian territory at various places.

"The German Government asserts that its invasion of Norway is a reprisal for the action of the Allies in Norwegian waters.

"This statement will, of course, deceive nobody (cheers). So elaborate an operation involving the simultaneous landing at a number of ports by troops, accompanied by naval forces, requires planning long in advance.

"Information clearly indicates that it was not only planned, but already in operation before the mines were laid.

"The facts of the German occupation themselves prove what I have just said.

Proof of Premeditation

"It is reported that, among others, the Norwegian port of Trondheim has been invaded by Germany this morning. The distance from the nearest German port of Cuxhaven to Trondheim is nearly 700 miles. Assuming that the expedition started immediately after the announcement of mining operations, they could not yet have arrived.

"His Majesty's Government has at once assured the Norwegian Government that, in view of the German invasion of its country, the Government had decided forthwith to extend its full aid to Norway (loud cheers), and intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them.

"Powerful units of the Navy are at sea. It would not be in the public interest to give details of the work in which they are now engaged.

"We are facing this new menace to the independence of free peoples in the closest collaboration with the French Government, whose forces are co-operating with ours.

"I have no doubt that this further rash and cruel act of aggression will redound to Germany's disadvantage, and contribute to her ultimate defeat" (cheers).—Reuter.

Australian Premier Hits Nazi Move

Sydney, Apr. 9.

"This grim piece of realistic savagery will have hardened Australia's determination to see the war through," declared Mr. R. G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, in a statement today on the German invasion of Norway and Sweden.

"Viewing the picture as a whole," he added, "it may turn out as in other instances. Germany has purchased a small immediate gain at the price of growing, hardening antagonism throughout the civilized world."—Reuter.

Only One British Ship Sunk Last Week

London, Apr. 9.

The loss of British merchant ships by German action during the week ended April 7 was the lowest since the start of the war, excepting for the two previous weeks, in which no loss was recorded, according to an official announcement.

Only one British ship of 208 tons was sunk, also one Norwegian ship of 2,118 tons. The total loss of 2,326 tons represents only about one-seventeenth of the average weekly losses for the 31 weeks of the war.

The British ship lost was the steam trawler Gorspen, which was sunk as the result of an aircraft attack, while the neutral ship was the Navarra, which went down following an attack by a U-boat carried out without warning.

There were no losses due to mines during the whole week.

Up to noon of April 3, 15,751 British and neutral ships had been escorted in British convoys, with the loss of 29 ships—a ratio of one in 543. The number of neutral ships convoyed was 2,446, and their losses represented only one in 815.—Reuter.

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British Aircraft Prove Superior

With R.A.F., France, Apr. 9.

Eighteen or twenty German Messerschmitt fighter planes were involved in a furious battle yesterday with a much smaller force of Hawker Hurricanes.

All the Nazi planes were the single-engined 109 type. The wreckage of one of them which was brought down near Boulaymoselle, within a mile or two of the Maginot line, has been found. Another apparently crippled was seen to fall, but no wreckage was located within the Allied lines to confirm a definite number shot down.

In recent actions twin-engined cannon-firing Messerschmitts of the 110 type had been tried out. The change back to the earlier and less powerful Messerschmitt 109 is evidently a sequel to the hot reception the 110's were given. At this stage of the war Field-Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, can better afford to lose the mass-produced 109's, of which he has plenty, than their more exclusive big brother.

The switch-over may be only temporary, but while it lasts the crack squadron to which the 110's are believed to have been attached will be thinking hard. This squadron probably was moved to the western front for the special purpose of creating a big impression and whipping up waning enthusiasm of other fighter units. Doubtless it was expected to take the heart out of pilots flying single-engined Hurricanes and French fighters, but if so it failed to have this effect.—Reuter.

Scapa Flow Raided; No Damage

London, Apr. 9.

Enemy aircraft carried out an attack on Scapa Flow last night without doing any damage, states a joint communique issued by the Admiralty and Air Ministry. It is known that two German aircraft were shot down, and it is believed that a third, which was severely damaged, was also lost.

An air raid alarm in the Orkneys area last night lasted for several hours. Enemy planes were heard but could not be seen. For some time the air was thick with British fighters. Residents of the Orkneys, describing the action of British craft repelling the raid, said it was the "grandest and most impressive spectacle" they had ever seen. The British combat craft seemed as "thick as locusts," they stated.—Reuter.

Berlin Claims

Berlin, Apr. 9.

"Several heavy units" were hit in a raid by German aircraft on Scapa Flow yesterday, the official German news agency claims.—Reuter.

West Front Quiet

Paris, Apr. 9.

Artillery activity to the east of the Moselle is reported in a communique issued here dealing with events on the Western Front during the past 24 hours.

There was no important incident on the front yesterday, states a French Army communique. The air forces of both sides were active during the morning.—Reuter.

Greek Steamer Sunk

London, Apr. 9.

A Greek steamer, the Oceania (4,843 tons), was sunk yesterday, apparently by a mine. The crew of 29 was landed in a south-eastern port. Five were injured.—Reuter.

U.S. Expert Praises British Planes

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Washington, Apr. 9.

Henry Berliner, a Washington aeronautical engineer and aero manufacturer, returning from Europe, lauded British aircraft and forecast "plenty of fireworks" in the air over Britain this spring.

He said he understood that Germany had "untold planes in storage," but was informed that they would be obsolete compared to the new types being built by the Allies.

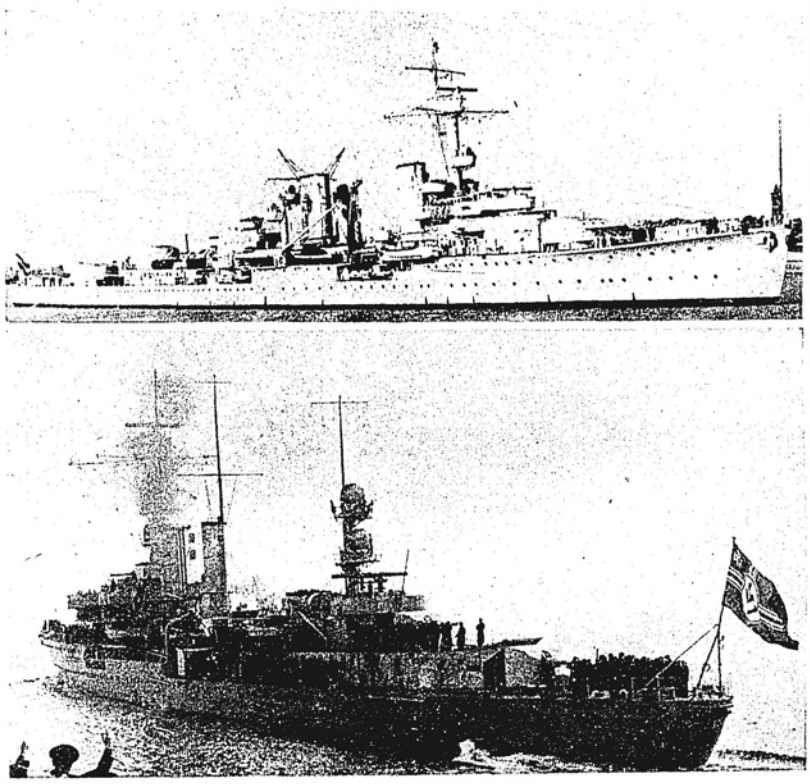
Asked about Messerschmidtt pursuits, reputed to be specially formidable, he laughed and said, "The British have not found them too difficult. They have shot down plenty."

He forecast plenty of aerial activity in the Spring as he "believed the Germans would turn the heat on soon, starting real air attacks" which would give the Allies "a pretty tough spring."—Reuter.

Interned Officers From Graf Spee Escape

Buenos Aires, Apr. 9.

Eleven officers of the interned crew from the scuttle German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee are reported to have escaped.—Reuter.



Two German Cruisers Sunk

Above, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which has been sunk by combined British and Norwegian action off the coast of Norway. Below, the cruiser Emden, possessor of a famous name, which has also been a victim of the Allied naval attacks around Scandinavia.

The European War, April 10.

Fierce Naval Engagements

Two German Cruisers Sunk; British Destroyers Combat Superior Nazi Force in Fjord

London, Apr. 10.

A GERMAN communique issued today admits that two cruisers, the Bluecher, 10,000 tons, and Karlsruhe, 6,000, have been sunk. The Bluecher, the communique says, was heavily damaged outside Oslo while endeavouring to silence a battery of 11-inch guns. Subsequently, she struck several mines and was lost. The Karlsruhe, after having met with strong resistance at Kristiansand, was heavily damaged and sank. A great part of the crew was saved.

No less than nine of the eleven participating warships were either sunk or damaged in a fierce naval battle off Narvik this morning, it was revealed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a statement in the House of Commons today. The engagement, the most violent so far in the present war, was between five British destroyers and six German destroyers of the largest type.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was in reply to Mr. C. R. Attlee, Leader of the Labour Opposition, who asked whether the Prime Minister had any further statement to make about naval operations in the North Sea. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not propose to make any general statement on the aspects of the war, and hoped it would be possible for one to be made by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, tomorrow, when perhaps more information than they now possessed would have come to hand.

"The House will, however," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "probably wish to hear an account I have just received of a fierce action by British destroyers against German forces in Narvik this morning.

Five Against Six

"Five British destroyers steamed up the Fjord and engaged six German destroyers of the latest and largest type, which were also supported by shore batteries and guns newly mounted on shore. H.M.S. Hunter (1,340 tons) was sunk, and the Hardy (1,455 tons) was so severely injured that she had to run ashore and became a wreck. The Hotspur (1,340 tons) also received serious damage, and the destroyer Hostile (1,340 tons) received slight damage. The remaining vessel was untouched. After a most determined action against a superior force of larger and more modern ships, and in fact of gunfire from shore, the damaged Hotspur withdrew, covered by the other two destroyers. The German destroyers appeared in no condition to attempt pursuit.

"A German destroyer was torpedoed and is believed to have sunk, and three were left heavily hit and burning (cheers).

"It is perhaps not less important that six merchant ships suspected of containing unloaded stores of the German expedition were sunk in action by British destroyers.

"On the way out, they met the German ship Ravensfeld which was found to be carrying reserve ammunition to the landed German force. The vessel was blown up (loud cheers). The House will naturally not expect me to deal in any way with further operations."—Reuter.

Two German Cruisers Sunk

Berlin, Apr. 10.

Two German cruisers, the Bluecher, one of Germany's latest 10,000-ton, heavily armed cruisers, and the Karlsruhe, a 6,000-ton ship, were sunk during naval operations off the Norwegian coast, the German high command announced today.

The Bluecher, which carried eight 8-inch guns and 24 other guns, struck a minefield and sank after several mines exploded, the announcement said. The Karlsruhe was sunk after protecting the landing of troops at Kristiansand, Norway, the high command announced. Further details of the sinking of the two cruisers were not available.

The Bluecher was laid down in 1935 and completed only recently. It was designed to travel 32 knots an hour. The Karlsruhe was an older and smaller ship than the Bluecher and was completed in 1930. It carried seventeen guns and travelled 32 knots and hour.—United Press.

French Units Participating

Paris, Apr. 10.

"We have French units on the spot, and there is the most complete co-operation between the French and the British in the North Sea, which is a British sphere of operations," declared a French naval spokesman today in referring to naval operations in the North Sea. Since the Norwegian Government left the capital, he added, communications had not been re-established, and many reports received from Stockholm were of German origin.—Reuter.

British Sub Gets Nazi Ship

Amsterdam, Apr. 10.

A British submarine torpedoed and sank the 7,129-ton Hamburg-America line's steamer Amasis yesterday while the German ship was en route from Stetting to Oslo, the Stockholm radio announced last night.

The radio report reiterated earlier dispatches saying that a "great naval battle" was in progress off the Norwegian coast between British and German warships.

The Amasis was believed to have been in transport service when sunk by the British submarine.—United Press.

Two Nazi Troopships Sunk

Amsterdam, Apr. 10.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Handelsblad" says it seems to be true that one or two German troopships have been torpedoed, and a certain number of German losses in the air are admitted. But otherwise, it is claimed that the German forces have effected operations without noteworthy interference.—Reuter.

Two Norwegian Cruisers Sunk

Stockholm, Apr. 10.

The Norwegian cruisers Norge and Eidsvold were sunk in the harbour of Narvik by the Germans, the "Social Demokraten" reported this morning. In the sinkings, 560 officers and men met their death. The British steamer Import was sunk by German planes, the paper added.

Other reports from Narvik, say a naval battle started there between British and German ships outside Roest and three German units are believed to have been sunk. The port of Svolvoer has probably been occupied by the Germans.—Havas.

Exports from N.E.I. To Vladivostok

London, Apr. 9.

Steps were being taken as rapidly as possible to prevent exports from the Netherlands Indies to Vladivostock from reaching Germany, declared the Minister for Economic Warfare, Mr. R. H. Cross, in the House of Commons today in reply to Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton. It was not in the public interest, he added, to say what these steps were.

Exports from the Netherlands Indies to Vladivostock, Mr. Cross informed the House, had risen from 520,000 kilograms from January to August, 1939, to 10,611,000 kilograms from September to December, 1939.—

Retaliation to Be Considered in U.S.

Washington, Apr. 10.

Proposals for a firm United States Far Eastern policy, including the recommendation that the United States retaliate against Japanese restrictions placed on American trade in China, will be considered by the United States Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting on April 29, it was announced today.

The United States chamber of Commerce here has published proposals by member chambers, including the Shanghai chamber, on every aspect of United States policy.

The Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce has proposed:

1. A declaration emphasizing the importance of developing and maintaining business opportunities for Americans in China on equality with those of any other nation.

2. A recommendation that the declared policy of the United States Government be to hold warring nations in the Far East fully responsible for damages done to Americans.

3. An advocation that restrictions and discriminations be applied against Japanese trade and shipping in the United States to correspond with the Japanese restrictions and discriminations against United States trade in China.

4. The development of the United States merchant marine with efficient and dependable crews.

These proposals, along with other proposals, will form the basis of the United States Commerce Chamber's annual declaring policy which determines the Chamber's official attitude on all Congressional legislation until the next annual Chamber meeting.—United Press.

London Refutes New Nazi "Excuse"

London, Apr. 10.

A suggestion in German quarters that the Allies are contemplating an invasion of Holland or Belgium is fantastic, says an official statement issued in London. It is being suggested in German circles, states the announcement, that Britain is planning an invasion of Holland or Belgium and that Germany would be justified in forestalling such action.

After the wanton invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany, the immediate conclusion at which most people would be tempted to arrive is that, as usual, Germany is preparing the ground for a fresh assault upon some other neutral country, the statement continues.

Any suggestion that Great Britain or France is contemplating an attack on Holland or Belgium is so fantastic that nobody outside Germany could for a moment be deceived by it, the statement concludes.—Reuter.

Belgian Leaders Confer

Brussels, Apr. 9.

Belgian Government and military leaders gathered in conclave today as Germany went ahead with the invasion of Denmark and Norway. The Premier M. Hubert Pierlot, conferred twice with the War Minister, General Denis, and then received the Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak. In the evening, the leaders of the Belgian Army held a separate meeting.—Havas.

Further Precautions

Amsterdam, Apr. 10.

Government circles are taking a more pessimistic view of the situation, and to be prepared for any eventuality, a number of further precautions have been taken.

All last night and this morning special trains were rumbling through Holland, taking soldiers back from leave. At Utrecht, the centre point of this activity, the authorities spent the entire night working out details for handling extra traffic. Loud-speakers were installed at stations to give directions to troops.

At Chailian, passengers were asked to co-operate as far as possible, and to put up with the very restricted service that was being put on for them. At a number of points crisis measures have been taken, and guards have been strengthened on strategic bridges, roads and airfields.—Reuter.

Iceland Not Recognizing Danish "Fait Accompli"

London, Apr. 10.

Iceland, united with Denmark by a personal bond of union, has refused to recognize the *fait accompli* in that country.

Observers here do not believe that Germany will attack Iceland, but stress that the British Government have taken measures to counteract such an attack should it occur.

As for the Faroe Islands, it is stated here that, although they are beyond the reach of German attacks, it is probable that the British Admiralty will order their occupation without waiting to consider the juridical aspect of such a move.—Havas.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Sweden Remains Neutral

Liberty Reserved to Take Defence Measures; State of Partial Air Protection Enforced

Stockholm, Apr. 10.

GERMANY has made a demarche asking Sweden to observe strict neutrality, according to an announcement by the Premier, M. Per Albin Hansson. The Government, he added, replied that it intended to maintain neutrality, but reserved the liberty to take measures necessary for the maintenance and defence of neutrality.

A state of partial air protection came into force in Sweden at midday. The step has been taken owing to the seriousness of Sweden's situation. It does not, however, involve evacuation or blackout, but applies only to certain air-raid precautions arrangements, such as fire-fighting and first-aid services.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 10.

Swedish circles in London state that the German Government had not put pressure upon Sweden to accept "protection" such as was forced upon Denmark.

At the same time Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent learns Scandinavian circles feel that the Germans do not need to threaten but merely to continue their present operations in southern Norway, to cut Sweden off from help in the West and, having thus isolated her, bring her within the German orbit at leisure. Scandinavian quarters in London consider that the German aim is to "encircle" Sweden by making the German occupation of Norway and Denmark complete, rather than to undertake direct action against her at this stage.—Reuter.

German Mine-Layer Sunk

Stockholm, Apr. 9.

A German mine-layer was torpedoed today off the west coast of Sweden. No mines were laid by the German Navy at or close to the entrances to Swedish ports in the Skagerrak, as alleged in reports abroad, the Swedish Admiralty announced in a communique at 10.50 p.m. today. The authorities nevertheless took the precautionary measure of ordering all Swedish ships en route to Scandinavian ports or intending to go to such ports to turn back and make for Swedish ports or else to remain where they are if in harbour.

Swedish Radio late tonight also issued an announcement declaring the Cabinet held an all-day meeting, thoroughly studying the Swedish situation in the new circumstances. "Despite the terrible gravity of the situation," it declared, "the capital remains calm. The Government has the Swedish people united behind it and nothing will be left undone to preserve the neutrality of the country."

Swedish Radio emphasized that in reply to a German demarche, the Swedish Government has already asserted it is determined to maintain its integral neutrality. At the same time, however, the Government reserved the right to take whatever measures it considers necessary for the defence of the country's neutrality and independence, the Radio concluded.—Havas.

Sweden Fully Prepared

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 10.

Although a report from Stockholm states that rumours of general mobilization in Sweden are unfounded, Reuter learns that the country is in a state of preparedness and readiness. Swedish circles in London state that Sweden's position is that she will resist any invasion, but if no attempt is made to interfere with her sovereignty, she will seek to maintain complete neutrality. It is further stressed in the quarters that no appeal has been received from Norway in present circumstances. There is no mutual assistance pact between the two countries.—Reuter.

Britain's Food Supply Adequate

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 10.

A reassuring statement on the food position of Great Britain, in view of developments in Scandinavia, was made by Lord Woolton, the Minister of Food

He said: "Since before the war, the Ministry of food had laid its plans in order that we could meet emergencies, so you need have no fear that food supplies will be seriously interfered with.

"Bacon is in ample supply. We have a very large weekly contract with Canada, as will as agreements with Eire and Northern Ireland.

"The picture is also satisfactory as regards butter, we still have plenty for our needs for some time to come Large supplies are coming in from Australia and New Zealand."—Reuter.

R.A.F. Destroy Nazi Cruiser in Bergen

London, Apr. 10.

"The Royal Air Force carried out a series of attacks against enemy cruisers in Bergen Fjord yesterday evening," states a communique issued by the Air Ministry today. "Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, the attacks were pressed home. One cruiser was hit and seriously damaged. All our machines returned safely, it is added.

A German destroyer today entered Stockholm harbour, according to the Rome Radio, quoting a report from the Swedish capital. The vessel is said to have been seriously damaged.

British aircraft made a successful raid on German warships at Bergen yesterday when one large German cruiser was sunk by a heavy bomb and other warships were believed damaged. The attack was made by relays of aircraft in quick succession and was delivered by a strong force of long-range bombers in face of intense anti-aircraft fire from warships.

A series of bombing attacks was made by aircraft flying in sections in line with the principal targets being two large cruisers and two destroyers lying at anchor in the Bergen roadstead. Due to failing light, accurate observations of results were difficult, but one heavy bomb was seen to register a direct hit on the afterpart of a large cruiser of the Kœln class. Other warships are believed to have been damaged.

Despite the intense fire to which they were subjected all British aircraft returned safely, making a night landing at their bases after a flight of approximately eight hours' duration.—Reuter.

Germans Bomb Oslo

Oslo, Apr. 10.

German and British aeroplanes battled over Oslo yesterday as reports circulated that a great Allied air fleet was speeding over the North Sea to aid the Norwegian capital.

The United Press correspondent saw German planes dive low over the Oslo airfield and release bombs, scoring direct hits on Norwegian planes. The Norwegian Air Force fought back valiantly, and the correspondent believes he saw four German planes crash and probably two Norwegian craft went down. German bombers scored direct hits on six Norwegian planes on the Fornebo Airfield on the outskirts of Oslo, where the invading planes were fought by Norwegian aircraft.

There was no confirmation of reports that other Allied planes were en route to Oslo, but it was persistently rumoured that from 600 to 700 Allied craft were speeding to Norway's assistance.

Oslo Taken Without Clash

The occupation of Oslo occurred without a major incident. The city's population generally stood by and watched the German soldiers, in full war kit, march along the central street of the city. The German general proceeded directly to the Norwegian police headquarters when the troops landed and took over command.

About 300 German soldiers, some mounted and some afoot, participated in the march of the first German units to enter the city. Spectators noted that Norwegian officers rode in some of the cars with the German officers.

One German destroyer was badly damaged as it steamed slowly into Oslo harbour and anchored. For about twenty hours the outskirts of Oslo were bombed by German aircraft before the Germans occupied the city. In addition to occupying Oslo the German forces occupied the Norwegian naval base of Holsten, just inside the entrance to the Oslo Fjord. —United Press.

Air Battle Over Moss

Stockholm, Apr. 10.

British aeroplanes are reported to have been engaged in a battle over Moss on the eastern shore of Oslo Fjord yesterday. The Norwegians were reported last night to be still resisting the Germans at several places, but the immediate vicinity of Oslo was quiet.

The Germans are said to have laid mines from Lindesnes on the southern tip of Norway to Skagen, thus closing the Skagger Rack. It is reported from Gothenburg that German minelayers were busy all day in the Skagger Rack.

German troops reached the outskirts of Oslo at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, states an announcement by the Norwegian news agency indicating the speed of the invasion. Strategic points in the city are said to have been occupied a short time later.

German planes flew over Oslo throughout the day and Norwegian anti-aircraft defences went into action. A German plane and one or two Norwegian planes were shot down.

The Norwegian Legation was besieged by Norwegians offering their services to fight for their country. Offers also are being received from nationals of other countries.

Coastal Batteries Active

Guns of the Oscarborg Fortress, near the mouth of Oslo Fjord, which had been in action throughout yesterday, were still thundering against the German invaders last night, it is reported here.

According to the Norwegian Admiralty, the Germans bombed the Olso east station three times without scoring a direct hit.

A communique by the Norwegian Admiralty says German warships during the night forced their way past a fortress at the outer part of Oslo Fjord, after being engaged by coast batteries. One cruiser forced its way past the Oscarborg Fortress, but ran aground later. Other warships bombed Horten. The Germans bombed the Oslo east station three times without scoring a direct hit, the communique adds. Several persons were injured when the airport at Kjeller on the outskirts of Oslo was attacked.—Reuter.

Norwegian Defence Line

Stockholm, Apr. 10.

The Norwegian Army has taken up a defensive line from a point near Oslo to Hamar, it was understood here last night. The Norwegian Army is confident it will be able to hold the line against the invading German juggernaut until the nation can be fully mobilized, it was said.—United Press.

Germans Claim Control

Berlin, Apr. 10.

The German High Command claims that all bases of military importance in Norway are in German hands. It says Oslo, Tronheim, Bergen, Narvik, Stavanger and Khristiansand are "strongly occupied."

Where serious resistance was encountered it was broken, for instance at Oslo and Khristiansand, states the announcement. Coastal fortifications are now ready to repel any enemy attack, the statement asserts.—Reuter.

Nazi Civilians Aid

Paris, Apr. 10.

It is officially disclosed that the occupation of some Norwegian ports was carried out by Germans on the spot either disguised as tourists or as crews of German merchantmen in port. Effectives holding these points are, therefore, few.

Naval engagements were fought yesterday off Oslo, Bergen and Tronheim, according to well-informed quarters here. A German cruiser is reported to have been sunk in Oslo Fjord. A warning was issued here against accepting reports of German successes in Norway, which are regarded as attempts to terrorize neutrals.—Reuter.

Russia Makes New Demands on Finns

Amsterdam, Apr. 10.

Russia has made new demands on Finland, including the immediate conclusion of an economic pact, the Stockholm radio announced last night in a broadcast intercepted here.

The Russian demands also included the construction of a railway to the Swedish frontier and the foundation of so-called "mixed" mine companies, partly Russian and partly Finnish, by which Russia would get 45 per cent. of the output of Finnish nickle mines, the radio said.—United Press.

Nazi Envoy Visits Kremlin

Moscow, Apr. 10.

The German Ambassador had a long conversation with M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, last night.—Reuter.

Munitions Department Set Up in Canada

Ottawa, Apr. 10.

Establishment of a Department of Munitions and Supply was announced by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie-King, the Prime Minister, here yesterday.—Reuter.

The European War, April 11.

British Capture Norway Ports

Thrilling Actions Described as Naval and Land Forces Nullify German Gains

London, Apr. 11.

CHANCELLOR Adolf Hitler's attempt to seize Norway and Denmark as a startling example of the power of his "blitzkrieg" and for the purpose of using the two countries as a springboard from which to strike at Britain's mastery of the North Sea today appeared to have acted as a boomerang, threatening to crush the German fleet most decisively in naval history's greatest sea battle.

Three days of sea and aerial battles in the Skagerrak region and the 1,200-mile stretch between Kattegat and Narvik have caused both the Allies and the Germans to suffer heavy losses, both in men and ships, with all neutral and official reports indicating that Germany's Scandinavian adventure was proving to be a blunder.

Britain suffered the loss of two more destroyers and announced that an aerial bomb had hit but not crippled the 33,950-ton battleship Rodney, but at the same time said that a German U-boat was sunk off the Orkneys and aerial bombs had sent a German cruiser to the bottom of the sea off Bergen, Norway, on Tuesday.

British naval guns and torpedoes were reported from Sweden to have wrought havoc among German destroyers and transports in the icy waters off Norway where wreckage of ships mingled with thousands of bodies.—United Press.

Norwegian Government At Nybergsund

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

The Norwegian Government has left Elverum for Nybergsund, according to the "Dagens Nyheter," which adds that the King is remaining at Elverum. —Reuter.

Norway Will Fight With Allies

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

Norway's intention to fight side by side with the Allies and not to capitulate to Germany, was stressed by King Haakon, in a proclamation today.

"The invaders can certainly cause great destruction, but the Government is sure that a future of freedom will emerge for the country.

"Consequently, I call on the entire nation to retain the country's traditional liberty, and to continue the struggle to that end."—Reuter.

Puppets Denounced

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

King Haakon of Norway has refused the German demand that he should recognize the puppet government under M. Quisling, says a Norwegian Press Agency dispatch from Elverum.

The committee of three, reported to have been formed yesterday to negotiate with the German authorities, has announced that it agreed with the King, emphasizing that the German demand was unconstitutional and that there was no basis for negotiations.—Reuter.

Norwegians Flock to Colours

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 11.

Large numbers of volunteers as well as conscripts flocked to registration offices following the Norwegian Government's mobilization order, states the Swedish wireless. Many Swedes volunteered for service in the Norwegian Army.—Reuter.

Premier Stands Firm

London, Apr. 11.

It is learned that Premier Nygaardsvold of Norway published a proclamation to the German people this morning reasserting the country's determination to resist the German invasion.

The proclamation rejected the Reich's demand that the puppet Quisling Government be recognized. —Havas.

Allied Envoys to Norway Safe in Sweden

London, Apr. 11.

The British Minister to Norway, Sir Cecil F. J. Dormer, and all members of the French and Polish Legations have crossed into Sweden.

The Norwegian Government and General Staff were able to take all archives, when they evacuated Oslo.

The Bank of Norway was also evacuated, with all gold and banknotes.—Reuter.

Outskirts of Oslo Bombed by Nazis

London, Apr. 11.

Aircraft were busy along the Norwegian coast yesterday, noting numbers of descriptions of German ships, while their gunners maintained an all-round watch for German reactions.

Several aircraft were engaged by German machines as they carried out their task over towns, fjords, harbours and sea routes.

One British crew having finished its reconnaissance, gave its whole attention to a German Heinkel, pursuing it for half an hour and putting two good bursts of machine-gun fire into its centre.

When they next attacked, there was no return fire from the German gunner. He appeared to have fallen forward over his gun, either wounded or killed. The German pilot gained shelter in a cloud just in time to avoid further damage.

Another British reconnaissance aircraft damaged the starboard engine of a Heinkel, which had attacked it. The German machine broke off the engagement and made off into the clouds, with smoke pouring from it.

Another Heinkel was driven away by a third Royal Air Force 'plane, after only 90 rounds had been expended by the British rear-gunner. —Reuter.

More Air Duels

London, Apr. 11.

More air duels between British and German warplanes are announced in a communique issued by the Air Ministry last night.

While searching over Norway for enemy aircraft yesterday afternoon, two long-range Royal Air Force fighters encountered two German machines. The British 'planes immediately dived to attack and raked the Germans with machine-gun fire. One of them exploded and was entirely destroyed, while the other was very severely damaged.

While on patrol duty off the north-east coast early in the evening, a Hurricane machine of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command shot down two Heinkel bombers.

A British fighter intercepted a Heinkel III at a great height near Cape Gris Nez, on the French coast in the Channel. The British 'plane engaged the enemy closely until its ammunition was exhausted. The German aircraft was last seen diving into a cloud, with black smoke pouring from its port engine.—Reuter.

Scapa Flow Attacked

London, Apr. 11.

Six German bombers were shot down yesterday evening over the North Sea, Scotland and Scapa Flow and three others were destroyed, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced in a joint communique last night.

The communique stated that the first engagement occurred when German bombers attacked an Allied convoy near Moray Firth. Two German planes were shot down and fell into Moray Firth, the announcement reported. A third was believed destroyed, it was said.

Later in the evening, the communique continued, German bombers attacked Scapa Flow in a series of waves. Anti-aircraft batteries shot down three German bombers and British fighters brought down two it was said. In addition, two German bombers were believed to have been so seriously damaged that they were unable to reach their bases.—United Press.

Base in Denmark Raided

New York, Apr. 11.

British planes raided a German naval base in Denmark yesterday, sinking one German ship and damaging others, the National Broadcasting System said the British Broadcasting Corporation had announced last night.—United Press.

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Mr. Churchill Informs Commons

Graphic Account of Naval, Air and Land Operations Described in House

London, Apr. 11.

DURING Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on Thursday in the House of Commons, when he gave a vivid description of recent events he said :— "In the first of the German air raids, a cruiser was hit aft, which necessitated several weeks' repair. Otherwise, up to the time at which I am speaking, no vessel has been hit or damaged in Scapa Flow, and no objective of the slightest military importance has been hit ashore, and very few people have been hurt.

"The enemy has shown himself increasingly gun-shy in attacks on Scapa Flow. This is hardly to be wondered at, since batteries, especially when reinforced by the powerful batteries of the Fleet, can deliver by far the heaviest concentration of anti-aircraft fire in the world.

"In the latest raid, which took place last night at dusk, 60 aircraft attacked in successive waves without doing the slightest damage, although they suffered the loss of at least six aircraft (cheers).

"Credit for this is divided—I would almostt say disputed—between the batteries and the excellently-combined and skilfully-used air squadrons.

To Fight it Out

"We are ready to fight this matter out at Scapa Flow, as it is of the utmost importance to the Fleet to make themselves comfortable there, and of course repeated attacks give practice to the batteries against the speed of aircraft, which no towed target we have been able to devise could possibly supply (laughter and cheers).

"We must, of course, always be prepared, when we run risks, for occasional losses. The Fleet was in instant readiness at Scapa Flow when on Sunday night news was received from our air reconnaissance, which ranges the whole North Sea, that a German battlecruiser, with a number of other cruisers and destroyers, was moving very swiftly northwards.

"The Commander-in-Chief immediately put to sea to find them and to bring them to action.

"At the same time, independently of this, a strong British naval force was approaching Narvik in order to lay a minefield off the Norwegian coast for purposes I have described. The minefield was laid according to plan at daybreak on Monday. The minelayers then withdrew in order to avoid the risk of collision with Norwegian war vessels maintaining that country's neutrality.

"One of the destroyers of this North Sea force that went to lay mines lost a man overboard on Sunday afternoon and stayed behind for some time to pick him up. This destroyer, the Glowworm, was proceeding northwards to rejoin the force when at eight o'clock on Monday morning she saw first one, and then two enemy destroyers, which she engaged.

Glowworm Sunk

"She then reported an unknown number of enemy ships to the north. These incidents came to us one by one at intervals of a few minutes, but the last message ended abruptly and we can only conclude that the Glowworm has been sunk by greatly superior forces of the enemy which she encountered, but there is no reason why a large proportion of her crew could not have been saved if the ordinary humanity of fighting men—which is a different thing from the humanity of the German Government—has been practised by the enemy.

It was a very animated House which assembled in anticipation of Mr. Churchill's statement.

Some early questions were inaudible owing to conversation, which clearly indicated that, as on all big occasions, the House was impatient to get to the real business of the day.

Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, said he was sure he would receive the indulgence of the House if by any chance there should be some minor error in fact or details in the statement he was going to make.

"The strain and unnatural calm of the last few weeks," Mr. Churchill began, "were violently broken on Monday morning by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark. This crime had, of course, been long and elaborately prepared, and it was actually set in motion in the last week in March.

"For several months, we have received information that large numbers of German merchant ships are being fitted as transports and that numerous small vessels are being assembled in Baltic ports and at the mouth of the Elbe. But no one could tell when they would be used or against what peaceful country they would be used.

"Denmark, Norway and Sweden all seemed liable to a sudden brutal and, in any case, unprovoked attack. Which of them would be selected as the first victim, and when the first blow would be struck, remained inevitably a matter of pure speculation.

"The Nazi Government are accustomed to spread, through all their channels, a continuous flow of threats and rumours put forth by their agents in neutral countries, by hangers-on of their Legations and Embassies (laughter), and by their sympathizers and backers, wherever they may be found (cheers and laughter).

"I can assure the House that my remarks have no particular personal application. All these countries have been threatened, and as the German Government are not restrained by law or scruple, and as they have an obvious preference for striking at the weak rather than the strong, all small countries on their borders were and still are in a high state of alarm.

Neutrals Lack Security

"Even those neutrals who have done most to placate Germany, and have been the greatest aid to her, could not feel any security that they would not be attacked without reason or without warning and swiftly overrun and reduced to bondage and pillage all their property, especially all eatables (laughter).

"Fear was, therefore, general in all these unfortunate countries, and none of them could tell, nor could any of us tell, which of them would be the next to be devoured.

"In the small hours of Monday morning we learned that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky number in this sinister lottery. Denmark had special reasons for apprehension, not only because she was the nearest and weakest of Germany's neighbours but because she had a recent treaty with Germany (laughter) guaranteeing her from all molestation.

"She was engaged in active commerce both with Germany and Great Britain, the continuance of which in time of war had been foreseen by Germany and was guaranteed by special trade arrangements between the German and Danish Governments. This obviously placed her in a position of peculiar danger.

"The extraordinary configuration of the Norwegian western coast provides a corridor or covered way through which neutral trade and German ships of all kinds—warships and others—could move to and fro through the Allied blockade within the territorial waters of Norway and Sweden until they were an effective protection for the German air forces in north Germany.

Disadvantage Overcome

"The existence of this geographical and legally covered way has been the greatest disadvantage which we have suffered, and the greatest advantage which Germany has possessed in her efforts to frustrate the Allied blockade.

"Warships moved up and down it as they thought convenient. U-boats used it. Stray German liners and merchant ships, trying to get back to Germany from outer seas, followed this route of over 800 miles long.

"There has been no greater impediment to the blockade of Germany than this Norwegian corridor. It was so in the last war, and it has been so in this war.

"The British Navy has been forced to watch an endless procession of German and neutral ships carrying contraband of all kinds to Germany, which at any moment they could have stopped but which they felt forbidden to touch by the very same conventions of international law which Germany in this war, as in the last, has treated with the utmost contempt.

"During the last war, when we associated with the United States, the Allies felt that they were so deeply injured by this covered way used by U-boats in setting out on marauding expeditions, that the British, French and United States Government together induced the Norwegian Government to lay a mine-field in their territorial waters across the covered way in order to prevent U-boats abusing this channel.

"They realize fully that their future independence and freedom are bound up with a victory for the Allies. They hoped against hope that at the last moment their soil and cities would not be polluted by the trampling of German columns, and their liberties and livelihood stolen away by foreign tyrants.

Hope in Vain

"But this hope has been in vain. Another violent outrage has been perpetrated by Nazi Germany against a small friendly Power, and the Norwegian Government and people are today in arms to defend their hearths and homes (cheers).

"We shall aid them to the best of our ability (cheers). We shall conduct the war in common with them, and make peace only when their rights and freedom are restored (cheers). Their large, wild mountainous country, sparsely populated and rugged, is full of positions where free men can shelter and fight.

"They should be able to maintain a vigorous and prolonged resistance against those who wish to subjugate them to tyranny.

"This Norwegian episode is an example to other neutral countries of the danger of supposing that friendly relations with Germany, or friendly assurances from Germany, or treaties of any kind with or friendly offices rendered to Germany, are not of the slightest protection against a murderous onslaught the moment it was thought by Germany that she can gain any advantage from it.

"If the Norwegian Government had not been so very strict and severe in enforcing its neutrality against us, and in leaving its corridor open to German operations and machinations, if it had entered into confidential relations with us, it would have been very easy to give more timely and opportune support than is now possible.

Nazi Moves Foreseen

"The Nazi Government have sought to make out that their invasion of Norway and Denmark was in consequence of our action in closing the Norwegian corridor. It can undoubtedly be proved that not only their preparations had been made nearly a month before, but that the actual movements of troops and ships were begun before the British and French minefields were laid.

"No doubt, they suspected they were going to be laid. It must indeed have appeared incomprehensible that they had not been laid long before (laughter).

"They, therefore, decided in the last week of March to use the Norwegian corridor to send empty ore ships northwards filled with military stores and German soldiers concealed below decks, in order at a given moment to seize various ports on the Norwegian seaboard which they considered of military value.

"They also set in motion invading forces, which they had long prepared against two innocent neutral countries who had helped them in so many ways.

"We have the most profound sympathy with the Norwegian people (cheers). We understood the terrible dilemma in which they have been placed. Their sentiments, like those of every other small country, were with the Allies. They writhed in hopeless anger as scores of their ships were sunk and large numbers of their sailors drowned.

"It is not of the slightest use blaming the Allies for not being able to give substantial help and protection to neutral countries if they are held at arms length by those neutral countries until they are actually attacked on a scientifically prepared plan by Germany.

Warning to Others

"I trust the fact that the strict observance of neutrality by Norway has been a contributory cause of the sufferings to which she is now exposed, and of the limitations of aid which we can give her, will be meditated upon by other countries who may tomorrow, or a week or a month hence, find themselves victims of an unusually elaborately worked-out plan for their destruction and enslavement.

"I come now to the question which I believe has been asked in some quarters: 'What is the Navy doing?'

"I shall endeavour to answer it to the best of my ability as regards the past and present, but the House will not expect me to lift the veil which properly and discreetly covers future operations now in progress.

"About five weeks ago, the Home Fleet returned to Scapa Flow and has been resting there or operating from there ever since. We have been exposed to continual air-raid alarms and numerous air raids, but we have now very powerful anti-aircraft batteries in action together with other mehods of defence, and very good arrangements have been made with the R.A.F. and our own squadrons of the Fleet Air Arm so that an adequate number of squadrons are disposed within striking distance.

German Battlecruiser Damaged

"The same afternoon the destroyer Zulu sank a German U-boat off the Orkneys.

"Meanwhile, off Narvik at daybreak on Tuesday, the Renown one of our battlecruisers, perceived in the distance the Scharnhorst and a 10,000-ton cruiser, which had evidently come up with the forces the day before.

"There was a high sea and a furious gale, but our battle cruisers opened fire at 18,000 yards, and after three minutes the enemy replied. He almost immediately turned away, and after nine minutes the Renown observed hits on the forward superstructure of the German batle cruiser and her whole armament stopped firing, although later her after-turret began to fire under local control.

"The speed of the German battlecruiser was very great, and the Renown had to push to 24 knots through heavy seas. After a further two minutes of firing, a vertical column of smoke from what was described as a possible second hit was observed on the Scharnhorst, which immediately turned away at high speed.

"The 10,000-ton cruiser drew a smokescreen across the Scharnhorst and both ships retired at high speed, and in the end, I much regret to say, they succeeded in escaping.—Reuter.

Norwegian Troops Engaged

German Invaders Meeting Stiff Reistance in Some Sections; Major Battle Raging

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

ALTHOUGH the swiftness and surprise of the German action against Norway gave the Reich's landing troops some early advantage, the tide now seems to be turning in favour of the Norwegian and Allied forces, according to latest reports from Norway. A stiff battle took place between Norwegian and German troops at a point 5 kilometres outside Elverum last night and resulted in the Germans being captured. From Charlottenberg it is learned that the Oscarsborg forts are resisting bravely and efficiently. Part of the forts along Oslo Fjord are still in Norwegian hands, and are busy firing upon German troop transports. Observers arriving here from Oslo report that three German warships were sunk there on Tuesday while trying to sail up the fjord. The only German success reported today is the capitulation of the forts at Horten.—Havas.

Allied assistance has already reached the Norwegian army, and a fierce battle is now raging at Elverum, north of Hamar, the usually well-informed Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet" reported today. The battle started afternoon and was still progressing last night when the paper received the report.

The Germans are fighting with strong aviation support, while the planes of the Allied airforces are helping the small but well-equipped Norwegian forces. Several German detachments have already been wiped out, the "Aftonbladet" reported, and the German command is rushing reinforcements by truck convoys escorted by planes.

The Norwegian government, which evacuated Hamar, made a short stop at Elverum, and then proceeded northward, probably to Antrysil.—Havas.

Heroic Stand of 15 Men

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

The heroic fight of a small Norwegian outpost of 15 men of troops covering the transfer of the Government from Hamar to Elverum, against a German advance guard numbering 100 men, was described by M. Hambro, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, when he arrived here.

The outpost, he said constituted the only Norwegian troops on the road to Hamar. They immediately gave battle to the Germans, and succeeded in halting them. Nearly all Norwegians were killed, M. Hambro added.—Reuter.

Norwegians Dig In

Maimo, Sweden, Apr. 11.

Norwegian troops dug themselves in near Elverum, about 80 miles north of Oslo, and are tenaciously resisting German attempts to break their line.

According to latest reports reaching here, fighting on a big scale is going on, but details are lacking.—Reuter.

Sections of Norway Resisting

Paris, Apr. 11.

Breakdown of Norwegian communications is so complete that little is known of what is happening at the moment, but news trickling through suggests there is sporadic resistance in parts of the country, according to a Stockholm messagge.

The population of Oslo appears to have been demoralised by the swift action of the Germans, and to be sadly impressed by the puppet government set up by the invaders.

The atmosphere is one of dejected resignation. There is a spirit of resistance in the interior.—Reuter.

Sharp Fighting at Stavanger

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

A number of soldiers were killed on both sides when the Germans seized Stavanger at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon following sharp fighting, according to news from the frontier.

The Norwegian destroyer Aeger sank a German ship, presumably a transport, during the occupation of Stavanger, but the Aeger later was bombed from the air and sunk.

It is estimated that 120 Norwegians were killed during the occupation of Oslo. It is stated that the Germans took Trondheim Tuesday without fighting.

The garrison at the naval station of Warnes, near Trondheim, retired but later retook Meraker bridge, 12 miles east of Trondheim.

It is reported that a German plane was shot down at Warnes.

Mr. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, left for Stockholm, where he was expected to arrive last night.

Numerous German aircraft were seen near the Swedish-Norwegian border and some were said to have flown slightly over Swedish territory. —Reuter.

To Contact British Forces

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

The commander of the Norwegian forces in the north has been instructed to get in touch with the British forces at the earliest possible moment, M. Hambro, President of the Storting announced today.

M. Hambro, who has been in touch with the Norwegian Government, confirmed that during the night the Norwegians stopped the German advance eastwards along the railway from Narvik.

The Germans were surprised, and were thrown back before they had fired a shot.

All was quiet at Elverum, M. Hambro added, after the Germans were thrown back at all points. The Norwegians had blown up bridges behind the German troops, and the Germans were now isolated except by air.—Reuter.

German Bombers Raid Britain

London, Apr. 11.

Yesterday's severe German air raids over British ports were described in a joint communique issued this morning by the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, and the Ministry for Home Security.

The communique said that on the evening of April 10 the enemy carried out a number of bombing raids in North Scotland. Two Heinkel bombers were brought down while attacking a convoy. Both fell into the Firth of Moray. It is believed that a third enemy bomber was destroyed in the same engagement.

Later, the enemy attacked Scapa Flow in full formation.

Air raid warnings were sounded at 8.51 p.m. by way of precaution and the "raiders passed" signal was given at 10.10 p.m.

The raid was carried out by large numbers of enemy aircraft which attacked in successive waves of both large and small formations. Bombs were dropped and machine-gun attacks carried out against Stromness and Kirkwall. The raid, however, was abortive, and no damage was done to warships or other shipping.

The only casualty was a man who suffered slight injuries when struck by a bomb splinter.

Bombers Brought Down

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire and both the fleet air arm and fighter aircraft were sent up to intercept the attackers.

It is certain that three enemy bombers were brought down by anti-aircraft fire and one by a pursuit plane.

It is probable that two more enemy bombers were also brought down by British fighter planes. They were seen to be seriously damaged by machine-gun fire, and it is not likely that they were able to reach their bases. One enemy pilot, who bailed out just when his plane was about to crash into the sea, was picked up by a British destroyer.

One German plane cruised at a great height over the Orkney Islands, but later crashed in flames.—Havas.

U-Boat Prisoners in Britain Now 226

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 10.

There are now 226 U-boat prisoners of war in Great Britain, it is learned. This number comprises 25 officers, 80 petty officers, 121 ratings. —Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Big Naval and Air Battle Now in Progress

London, Apr. 11.

"The biggest sea and air battle in history is being fought offff the Norwegian coast and in the Skagerrack," says the Rome Radio, quoting a message from Amsterdam.

"About 1,000 German and 600 British 'planes are engaged in the battle, which is still going on.

"At present, strong units of the British Navy are about to force a wedge between Denmark and Norway."

Fire increasing in intensity was heard at 3 a.m. off Halloe and Smoegen, at the eastern end of the Skager Rack, between Lysekil and the Norwegian frontier, according to a report from Stockholm.

It is reported from Lysekil that a vessel of unknown nationality has been torpedoed or mined off Halloe. All of the crew are believed to be lost.

Ten vessels, thought to be German, were seen from Marstrand, in the neighbourhood of Paternoster Island. One ship was seen to go down, and it is believed that three others were also sunk.

Five German vessels stayed to rescue men in the water. Fishermen continue to see large numbers of dead floating down the coast.

Terrific Battle

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

The German and British fleets and air forces, as well as Norwegian troops, were fighting today along a tremendous area of the Norwegian coast and at various points in the interior of Norway.

Ten German warships and 10 Nazi troop transports and an undisclosed number of British warships, planes and submarines were engaged in a terrific battle in the Skagerrak yesterday and today, according to latest reports.

The German cruiser Emden and another Nazi warship were reported sunk in the Skagerrak battle, which was still raging today. The Emden was sunk single-handed by the Norwegian mine-laying gunboat Olav Tryhgvasson, well-informed sources said.

A German transport late last night sent an S.O.S. from somewhere near Oslo Fjord, it was understood.

Loud gunfire was audible from small islands off Tyoernoe, north of Gothenburg. Swedish fishermen in speedy motor launches were preparing to aid survivors of the battle.

The Swedish radio announced that many small vessels near Gothenborg were picking up bodies from German transports which were sunk during the sea battle.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian high command was reported to be making an effort to concentrate strong forces north of Oslo, where Norwegian troops have already made a successful stand against Germans.—United Press.

Nine-Hour Naval Battle

Gothenburg, Sweden, Apr. 11.

A furious nine-hour sea battle in the Skagerrak, lasting intermittently from 3 p.m. until midnight yesterday, was witnessed by coastal islanders who today said that they saw two ships, believed to be German transports, explode and sink. They also reported that they saw hundred of heads bobbing in the water after the terrible explosions.

Detonations of the broadsides by naval guns and torpedoes shook island houses like an earthquake and hundreds of windows were broken by the tremors.

Village residents of Marstrand believed that the German fleet consisted of 23 ships, of which eleven were transports and the rest armed trawlers.

British submarines launched the first attacks on the Germans and then British planes came out from the skies and swooped over the German vessels, the villagers reported.

The fighting reached a climax at 5 p.m. and was suspended at 8 p.m., only to be resumed at 10 p.m. and continued with full force until midnight.

Wounded Rescued

During the lull in the heavy firing, fishermen rescued loads of wounded from the sea a few miles west northwest of the Island of Hippeln.

One fisherman on the Island of Hippeln, situated south of the Skagerrak, said that he "saw from my fishing boat twelve big warships, including both destroyers and cruisers, all fighting."

Other fishermen said that besides the two exploded vessels, they saw a third on fire, beleching black smoke. They believed the vessel which was on fire to be German.

The islanders feared to attempt rescues during the intense firing, but several of them put out motor launches and searched the sea later for wounded men who required help.—United Press.

British Fleet Attacks

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

Action near Marstran took place off the island of Paternoster, when a British fleet attacked a dozen large German transports escorted by warships, it is announced here.

Two transports were reported to have been sunk and others scattered.

A German destroyer reportedly was bombed and sunk by British planes in the estuary of Oslo Fjord.—Reuter.

Marines At Narvik

New York, Apr. 11.

A British naval flotilla has forced entrance to Narvik Fjord and started landing marines, according to press and radio reports.—Reuter.

British Demanding Oslo

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

British warships have penetrated into Oslo Fjord and threatened to bombard Oslo unless it is surrendered by a certain time, according to reports from Charlottenburg, on the Swedish-Norwegian frontier. The inhabitants of the capital are said to have hastily evacuated the city.—Reuter.

British Take Bergen, Trondheim

Amsterdam, Apr. 11.

German forces were driven from the important Norwegian ports of Bergen and Trondheim and British landing parties occupied the cities yesterday, the Stockholm radio said in a broadcast intercepted here last night.

British warships were in the Oslo Fjord opposite Oslo last night the radio said. The civilian population of Oslo was in a panic, the radio declared, and the evacuation of the city was underway.

The radio said it was believed the British had fixed a time limit for the Germans to leave Oslo, after which the city would be shelled.—United Press.

Allied Aims

London, Apr. 10.

Allied fleets and air armadas are already working in closest co-operation with the defending Norwegians, and are attacking German forces in and off the coast of Norway. An Allied expeditionary force will be despatched in the near future.

Allied action in Norway has three objectives. The first is to destroy the German naval units which, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, have dared to leave their bases.

The second aim is to wipe out the German forces in the harbours they are occupying and to destroy their transport and supply ships. Finally, Germany must be prevented from sending reinforcements either through the North Sea or the Straits.

The task of the Allies is facilitated by the fact that British air bases are only 200 miles away from the Norwegian shore.

It is believed that the progress of Allied operations may compel the Germans to make a desperate attempt to send supplies and reinforcements to their troops in Norway through Sweden, despite the inadequacy and difficulty of this route.—Havas.

Huge German Losses

London, Apr. 11.

The Allies have sunk about 50,000 tons of German naval mercantile shipping, and have also possibly sunk or damaged about another 30,000 tons, during the last three days in the Scandinavian operations, authoritative sources here revealed last night.—United Press.

Bergen Retaken

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

Norwegian troops today were in complete possession of the northern port of Bergen, the correspondent for the "Nya Dagligt Allehanda" reported.

The commander of the Norwegian troops which occupied Bergen broadcast to the nation, declaring that the city had been retaken after violent fighting and hand to hand clashes, the correspondent said.

Large concentrations of Norwegian troops were also surrounding the German-occupied city of Trondheim and a strong attack to obtain control of the city was expected momentarily, it was understood. This battle would occur at Stenkjer, the innermost section of the Trondheim fjord, where the Germans are concentrated.—United Press.

Emden Reported Lost

London, Apr. 11.

The German cruiser Emden, it is learned, has been sunk off Horten, the port of Oslo, by the Norwegian cruiser-minelayer Olav Tryggvason.

Four German cruisers and two or three large German troops transports have been sunk by the British Navy in the battle in the Skager Rack, which was earlier reported to be raging outside Swedish territorial waters, according to unconfirmed reports.

Two German transports, filled with soldiers, are stated to have been escorted to the Swedish port of Marstrand by a Swedish cruiser. One of them was badly damaged, while the other had entered Swedish territorial waters. The transports and troops will be interned.

According to a report from Stockholm, the German troopship Antares (2,593 tons) was sunk last night off the west coast of Sweden. Thirty-four survivors are said to have been landed at Lysekil. It is stated that the vessel struck a mine.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops Landed

London, Apr. 11.

It is learned that German attacks at Elverum, where the Norwegian Parliament met two days ago, have been repulsed all along the line. The Tromsoe Radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to the British Fleet to send assistance because two German warships were landing troops at Aalesund.—Reuter.

Coast Batteries Resisting

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 11.

Norwegian coastal batteries apparently still were in action against German warships in Oslo Fjord last night, it is learned. Late in the afternoon the German-controlled radio "ordered" the batteries to cease firing. The order was purported to have come from the Norwegian commander at Oslo.—Reuter.

Planes Bomb Norwegian Towns

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

German 'planes bombed Drammed and Oscarsborg in Oslo Fjord, which are apparently in Norwegian hands, it is learned here. Fires are reported raging in the towns. A number of civilians have been injured.

The Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet" says German units of considerable strength are reported to have been wiped out by Norwegians in a battle near Elverum. German dead are stated to number several hundred.—Reuter.

U.S. Combat Zone To Murmansk

Washington, Apr. 11.

President Roosevelt yesterday issued a proclamation defining the combat area in Scandinavia, as established under the United States' Neutrality Law.

The proclamation forbids American ships to enter all waters round the Scandinavian Peninsula. The Russian ports of Archangel and Murmansk are included in the new combat zone. Its limit has been moved from Bergen round the North Cape to a point on the Russian mainland just east of Archangel.

Norway can still buy arms in the United States, without paying cash, since the proclamation is concerned only with the combat zone and does not extend to either Norway or Denmark other provisions of the Neutrality Law, such as the "cash and carry clause," to regulate the purchase of arms.—Reuter.

Washington, Apr. 11.

The President yesterday conferred with Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan administrator, whose department recently made credits, totalling $35,000,000, available to Denmark, Norway and Sweden. According to White House sources, "loans were among the subjects discussed by President Roosevelt."—Reuter.

Norway Determined To Regain Losses

Stockholm, Apr. 11.

"The fight has started, and we mean to regain our temporary losses," declared M. Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, in an interview with the "Dagens Nyheter" somewhere in Norway. M. Koht added that the entire Norwegian people was behind the Government.—Reuter.

Freezing Exchange

Washington, Apr. 11.

President Roosevelt yesterday ordered the freezing of all balances of foreign exchange transactions of the United States involving Norway and Denmark or their nationals.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, was authorized to exercise direct control over such transactions and also require reports with respect to all Norwegian and Danish property in the United States.

Although unexplained, it is assumed that the order was designed to prevent Germany from claiming control over such balances.—United Press.

Danish Minister in U.S.

Washington, Apr. 11.

The Danish Minister, M. Kauffman, states that he understands from President Roosevelt's words that the President will continue to recognize him as Denmark's representative.—Reuter.

The European War, April 12.

British Marines Land in Norway

Norwegians Repulse Germans at Elverum, Hamar; Allies and Nazis in Naval Battle Off Trondheim

Stockholm, Apr. 12.

BRITISH and German warships are engaged in battle off the important Norwegian port of Trondheim, it is reported here. British aeroplanes attacked German warships and aircraft in Trondheim Fjord last night. Earlier reports said German warships had been bottled up in the fjord by Allied units. Latest reports from Norway say the town of Bergen is now again in loyal Norwegian hands though the fortresses and the mouth of the harbour are held by the Germans.

British vessels have been observed at several places along the Norwegian coast, apparently landing troops, according to information reaching Uddevalla from the Hvaler Islands and other places in the outer Oslo Fjord. British forces effected a landing a short distance south of Narvik and are endeavouring to join Norwegian forces, according to authoritative Norwegian circles in Stockholm. The same sources said the British and Norwegians are in close contact near Bergen.

More German warships and some transports which escaped in yesterday's naval battle have reached Oslo Fjord, according to Marstrand reports.

Following several loud explosions, a ship of considerable tonnage was seen enveloped in flames in the Skager Rak, south-west of Koster islands, this morning, says a message from Stroemstad, near the Norwegian border. A number of German patrol boats rushed to the spot. It is thought that the ship was carrying large quantities of petrol.

Communications Destroyed

Norwegians on the Oslo front are destroying every possible land communication, according to a dispatch from Kongsvinger. Volunteers and conscripts are streaming into Elverum, where the Norwegians are expected to give battle.

It is reported here that the Germans were ordered to take prisoner King Haakon of Norway at all costs, but they failed to do so. Nybergsund, 18 miles from the Swedish border, is reported to have been completely destroyed by bombing which lasted an hour. A report that the Norwegian royal family and government were there during the attack is denied. It is learned from a reliable source that the royal family and government already had left the city.

As in the polish campaign, the Germans are trying to prevent mobilization by night attacks at various points. So far these attacks met with a certain amount of success. The Germans appear to be well informed of locations of arms and equipment depots. Two munition factories have been bombed.

An official Norwegian announcement states: "The Government at its new seat has organized the administration of the state. Loyal officials should await orders. Mobilization continues according to plan. Announcements on the Oslo Radio, which is now in German hands, that the mobilization order has been revoked are false." It is understood that General Otto Ruge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Norwegian forces.

Germans Checked in Bergen

A communique from the Norwegian Government headquarters at Elverum last night stated that Norwegian defences in the Bergen region had been organized and there was reason to believe that German troops there had been checked. A similar situation was believed to prevail in the Troendelag region behind Trondheim, the communique stated.

The Norwegian communique reads: "Mobilization of the Norwegian troops is proceeding methodically throughout the country, the defence of which is being organized as men come in. The German troops which attempted to advance towards Elverum were repulsed near Eidsvold.

"The Norwegian general staff has taken defence measures in the interior of the whole Province of Westlandet. At Bergen the Norwegian defence has been organized and there is reason to believe that the German troops there have been checked. This also applies to Troendelag. The fortifications in the outer Oslo Fjord at Bolaerbe were still resisting early yesterday morning.

German Commander Killed

"The German troops which advanced towards Elverum were commanded by the German Air Attache in Oslo. They evidently planned to capture the Norwegian Parliament and Government.

"At the moment our defence is not organized in this region, but a detachment of Norwegian soldiers was hastily concentrated and reinforced by military labour corps men, members of the rifle club and cadets. When the Germans approached this hastily formed defence they were driven back after an engagement lasting half an hour. The Norwegian detachment carried out a brilliant exploit. The commander of the German troops was killed and their other losses were probably heavy. Two Norwegians were wounded."—Reuter.

British Navy Retakes Bergen

Goteborg, Apr. 12.

It is confirmed that Bergen has been recaptured by the British fleet. The city's radio station was still in German hands this morning and was broadcasting information of German origin. Norwegian soldiers are engaged in a stiff fight with German troops, aided by 2,000 Norwegian sailors.

Here in Goteborg, eighteen German ships were visited by the Swedish authorities who pronounced themselves satisfied with this control.—Havas.

Stromstadt, Apr. 12.

A large German freighter filled with troops was sunk of Stromstadt last night. It is not known whether she struck a mine or was torpedoed. Another German freighter carrying ammunition was sunk near Marnstadt.

British warships attacked a German convoy off Oslo Fjord. The convoy was heading for Norway.—Havas.

Norwegians Repulse Nazis

Stockholm, Apr. 12.

Norwegian troops yesterday launched counter-attacks in the Elverum, Hamar, Bergen and Trondheim regions. While at sea the greatest naval battle of modern times was still raging along a ragged 900-mile "front," on land Norwegian infantry and artillery blasted the German invaders out of Hamar and Elverum and stemmed their advance from Bergen and Trondheim.

The Norwegians foresee possible German drives through Sweden to offset Allied naval supremacy on German set lines of supply and reinforcement. Railway lines and bridges were destroyed in several districts. Tracks were torn up at Starnaes, six miles south of Kongsvinger, and bridges were blown up on the Kongsvinger line running along the Swedish frontier and on the Kongsvinger-Oslo line which was broken at several points.

A reliable Arsterbund report denied the railway from Trondheim to the Swedish frontier was entirely in German hands, as German reports alleged. The Charlottenberg railway to Oslo was destroyed at several places, with bridges blown up.

The "Aftonbladet," in a despatch from Goeteborg, said a German transport, displacing approximately 10,000 tons, entered Marstrand port yesterday to escape from Allied warships. Swedish naval units ordered her out and the German captain obeyed.

Hamar Recaptured

Swedish Radio asserted last night that the outer fortifications between Oslo and Boloerne were still in the hands of loyal Norwegian troops. In the north, Norwegian forces recaptured Hamar, just west of Elverum, and drove the Germans back south.

A late report from Steinker on the shores of Trondheim Fjord said German troops from Trondheim had reached Stjrdal but were stopped there by Norwegian forces.

Swedish evening newspapers reported that the Norwegian troops in the eastern regions formed a long front parallel to the Swedish frontier. They were engaged yesterday in attacking the Germans at Stenkjer to isolate German forces operating near the Swedish frontier from the main Trondheim body. All means of transport were requisitioned by the Norwegian Command for its troops and supplies.—Havas.

Battle Near Swedish Border

London, Apr. 12.

Fierce fighting was reported underway today near Konigsvinger, close to the Swedish border, between Norwegian and German troops, the Stockholm radio reported. The outcome was not known.

Six German planes yesterday raided Frederikshald, Norway, and dropped a number of incendiary bombs, causing fires at several points and in-

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juring several civilians, the radio said. Frederikshald was reported almost wholly evacuated.

Refugees from Bergen reported that the city was still occupied by about 2,200 German troops, who were guarding bridges and all approaches to the city, the Swedish radio stated. —United Press.

British Ships Welcomed

Stockholm, Apr. 12.

British warships were seen at Oslo Fjord yesterday attempting to land troops for an assault against German troops at Oslo, press reports from the Swedish-Norwegian border said last night. The British ships were welcomed by Norwegians, the reports said, and it was expected that many Norwegian volunteers would unite with the British soldiers when they land.

The speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. C. J. Hambro, told the press here that Norway had completed the mobilization of its troops in the north to fight beside the Allied forces in Scandinavia. The Norwegian Army "will fight to the last man" for the defence of Norway's independence, he declared.

In an interview, Mr. Hambro said, "I am in Stockholm because on Saturday I will make a speech here at the Journalists' Club, arranged fully a month ago, and now more than ever my government considers it opportune for me to make the trip.

"When the Norwegian Government left Oslo last Tuesday, it took all the gold reserves and bank notes from the Norwegian Bank at Oslo. We managed to transport away from the capital gasoline, petrol, grain, and fuel stores."—United Press.

Radio Stations All Taken

London, Apr. 12.

It is learned that the Governor of the Faroe Islands has welcomed the action taken by Great Britain to ensure the safety of the inhabitants.

It is understood that all Norwegian radio stations are now in German hands, but a plan is being made by the Norwegian authorities to keep the people informed of the action of their Government. A speech by Mr. C. J. Hambro, President of the Storting, is shortly being relayed to Norwegians.—Reuter.

Allies Send 18 German Vessels to Sea Bottom

Paris, Apr. 12.

Twenty-two ships were at the bottom of the ocean, of which eighteen were German, four British, none of them French, declared the Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, when announcing to the Chamber of Deputies results of the historic naval battle off Norway yesterday.

He said Germany's initial tactical success had proved to be an immense strategical blunder. The iron ore route was and would remain out for Germany.

The British Navy lost four destroyers and the German Navy lost four cruisers, representing one-tenth of its total fleet, one submarine, one destroyer and twelve troop transports, the Premier stated.

Germany's Need

"Germany, who needs steel to attack us, now presents us with a picture of a sortie by a beleaguered garrison," he said. "After leaping on Denmark she hurled herself at Norway, believing she would not meet more resistance than from Austria in 1938.

"Instead she met with resistance like that of Belgium in 1914." At this point the whole chamber rose and applauded.

Returning to the naval aspect of the situation, M. Reynaud said there was no example in history of an operation undertaken with decisive naval inferiority which had not ended in defeat.

French squadrons and Polish warships were participating alongside the British Fleet, he added.—Reuter.

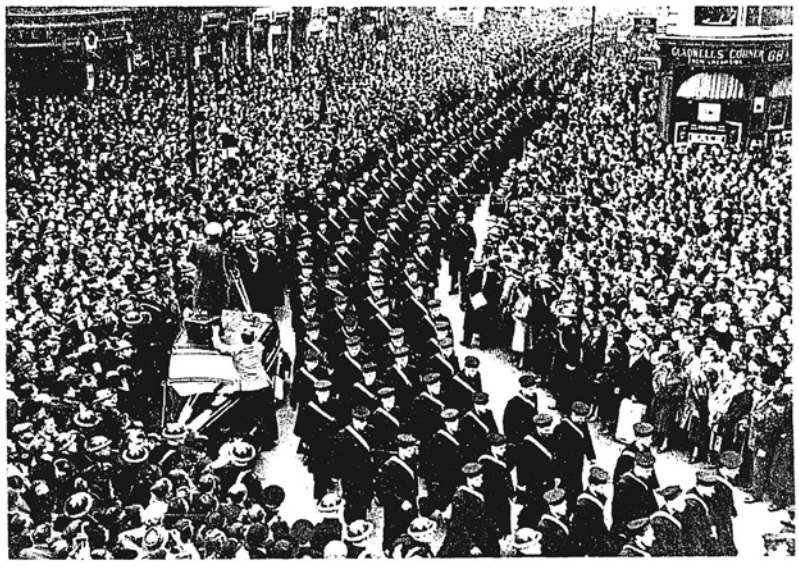
Paris Denies Nazi Claim

Paris, Apr. 11.

There is no foundation for reports circulated by German Radio that the French battleship Dunkerque and the cruiser Foch were sunk in the North Sea, the French Admiralty announced this evening.

The Dunkerque, displacing 26,500 tons, is one of the newest in the French and among the speediest dreadnoughts in the world. She mounts main armament of eight 13-inch guns in quadrupe turrets. The cruiser Foch displaces 9,938 tons, was launched in 1929, has a top speed of 33 knots and carries main armament of eight 8-inch guns.

The Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, today received M. Rene Massigli, French Ambassador to Turkey, and General Maxime Weygand, commander of the French Near Eastern forces who was erroneously reported to have left for Beirut on Tuesday. French Army leave was temporarily suspended today.—Havas.



Nation's Tribute to British Heroes

Remarkable scene in London when officers and men of H.M.S. Ajax and Exeter, victors in the Battle of Montevideo, marched through the streets on their way to the Guildhall for luncheon.

R.A.F. Bomb Nazi Warships and Transports

London, Apr. 12.

No major engagement has taken place in the Kattegat today, it is stated in authoritative circles in London this afternoon. Reports circulated about explosions may have been from the use of depth charges. There is little doubt that German units have begun searching for submarines which may have been in that area.

The Admiralty announces that a certain area in the North Sea, the Skager Rak and the Kattegat is dangerous owing to mines. It touches the Danish and German coasts and Swedish and Dutch territorial waters. No mines, the announcement adds, will be laid in a channel extending ten miles on either side of certain points.

The new mine-field in the Skager Rak and Kattegat cuts German communications to the North Sea through the Skager Rak. Nazi shipping is now menaced both direct across the Skager Rak to Oslo Fjord, and to the forts they occupied in south-western Norway.

Swedish, Dutch Waters Missed

In view of German comments and subsequent events following the Allied mining of Norwegian waters, importance is attached to the fact this mine-field does not enter Swedish or Dutch territorial waters at any point. Also, a 20-mile wide channel has been left approximately in the middle of the mine-field, giving neutral shipping from the Swedish coast free access to the unmined portion of the North Sea.

The westernmost limit of the area affected by mines extends 420 miles northwards of Ficom, a point off the Dutch coast near Schilling, to 60 miles southwest of Bergen. The mine-field then spreads eastwards embracing the whole North Sea and up to the Danish coast, including the Skager Rak.

R. A. F. Bombers Active

Bomber Command aircraft of the Royal Air Force were in action over the Baltic last night, and attacks were made on enemy ships over a wide area extending from Oslo Fjord to the Baltic coast of Germany. One large vessel, apparently an ammunition ship, was hit by heavy bombs and blown up. A line of eight to ten vessels was attacked in the narrow waters of the Great Belt, and a 5,000-ton supply ship is believed to have been damaged.

Bombing attacks were also made on a German seaplane base on the Baltic coast. A direct hit was registered on an ammunition ship, which blew up with such force that the attacking aircraft were rocked by the explosion.

Further north in the Baltic, another formation of enemy ships was heavily bombed, but results could not be observed in the darkness.

German Transports Bombed

Bomber aircraft carried out attacks in force on German transports and supply vessels in the Kattegat last night, states an announcement by the Air Ministry.

"Preliminary reports indicate that among one of the objectives attacked was a vessel of about 8,000 tons, which blew up with a violent explosion and must have been carrying ammunition."

The Air Ministry announces that two attacks were made yesterday evening by R.A.F. aircraft against the Germans who have occupied Stavanger, in Norway.

One British aircraft failed to return to its base.

In the first attack the aerodrome was subjected to a very heavy attack by a formation of bombers. The British aircraft were met with strong anti-aircraft fire, but they managed to drop their bombs with accuracy.

In a second attack another formation of aircraft made a low-flying attack.

A German Dornier flying boat was shot down in 35 seconds by an air-force coastal command 'plane in the North Sea yesterday, it is learned.

The Air Ministry announces the casualty list comprises 67 names, including 31 killed and 19 wounded or injured.

Shell Through H. M. S. Renown

One German shell passed through the British battlecruiser Renown above the waterline during its encounter with the Scharnhorst, it is learned, but the shell did not burst. A second shell went through the foremast, carrying away the main aerial. There were no casualties aboard, it is stated.

It is learned that all but fourteen of the crew of the British destroyer Gurkha, which was sunk in the battle off Norway, have been rescued. Survivors of the destroyer were landed at a Scottish town and entertained by the inhabitants. They said they kept firing their guns until the water was level with the deck. Seventy German prisoners also were landed under guard.

Heroism of Gurkha Commander

How the commander of the British destroyer Gurkha stuck to his post as the ship was sinking, was described today by one of the survivors, who said the commander was forced to leave by two ratings, who seized him and almost threw him into a rescue boat. The destroyer was sunk by a bomb, and while another warship was picking up survivors German planes dropped more bombs, which all missed. One survivor stated, "We were not sinking fast enough, and they were determined to finish us off."

It is learned in authoritative circles today that when the British destroyer Hardy ran aground at Narvik on Wednesday morning during an engagement against German destroyers, some of the crew went ashore as though "starting on a little military expedition of their own." It is stated that 40 or 50 men were seen in boats which left the destroyer when she ran ashore, and that they were fully armed.—Reuter.

Denmark Now Put Under British Trade Ban

London, Apr. 12.

The Treasury calls the attention of British traders and others that the "Trading With The Enemy" regulations apply to any area in the occupation of the enemy. It is pointed out, however, that the legislation does not apply to Iceland, Greenland or the Faroe Islands as long as business with them does not involve intercourse with Denmark proper.

The greatest caution is enjoined in connection with transactions with any part of Norway.—Reuter.

Escape by King Haakon Confirmed

Rome, Apr. 12.

Official Stefani (Italian) news agency today confirmed in a Stockholm report its account of the narrow escape from death that King Haakon of Norway had during his stay at Nybergsund village yesterday. Incendiary bombs, Stefani asserted quoting eye-witnesses, fell on the school-house in which the Norwegian monarch, with Prince Olaf and the retinue had rested just a few minutes before. The whereabouts of the king are now kept a close secret.—Havas.

U.S. Envoy Tells of Escape

Washington, Apr. 13.

The destruction of Elverum shortly after Mrs. Florence Jaffrey Harriman, the United States Minister to Norway, had left the town, was described in a telegram sent to the State Department by Mrs. Harriman today. The town was completely destroyed, the "only two buildings still standing being the church and the hospital," she said. "There were about fifty civilian casualties."

Referring to the bombing of Nybergsund, she declared that the hotel at which King Haakon and his suite were stopping was destroyed. The King and his party escaped and sought shelter in a neighbouring wood.—Havas.

King Haakon Will Not Leave

Stockholm, Apr. 13.

In an interview published in the "Svenska Dagbladet," King Haakon is quoted as saying he would not leave Norwegian territory despite danger. The king appeared exceedingly calm despite great fatigue and said he had not taken off his boots since he left Oslo last Tuesday and had practically no sleep. A member of the royal suite is reported to have said that four bombs fell near the king during a bombing of the general headquarters.—Reuter.

Soviets Withdraw From Port of Petsamo

Helsinki, Apr. 11.

Petsamo was formally taken over by the Finns today following the withdrawal of Soviet forces. The Finnish authorities immediately issued warning to all shipping that the Arctic Ocean waters in the Petsamo region are dangerous to navigation for they were mined by the Soviets during the Soviet-Finnish conflict.

Road traffic in the Petsamo area will be stopped 38 miles from the coast, they added; it is hoped, however, that normal traffic will be resumed shortly.—Havas.

Violent Explosion on German Territory

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Brussels, Apr. 13.

A violent explosion on German territory a few miles from the frontier is reported from Eupen. Huge flames were visible and a series of detonations was heard, giving rise to the belief that a munitions dump was involved.—Reuter.

U-Boat Torpedoes Swedish Tanker

London, Apr. 12.

The Swedish tanker Sveaborg (9,000 tons) has been sunk off the Scottish coast, and 34 of her crew landed. The vessel, one of the largest Swedish tankers, was homeward-bound from America, carrying petrol for Sweden. The London representatives of the owners understand that the Sveaborg was torpedoed.—Reuter.

German Troops Off Sweden

Helsinki, Apr. 12.

The rumour prevails in Stockholm that the Germans are concentrating a large number of troops near Copenhagen, opposite the coast of Sweden. —Havas.

Crucial Situation in South

Goteborg, Apr. 12.

The situation in South Sweden is considered extremely critical, a Havas correspondent reports. It is openly admitted that simultaneous landings of troops on several points of the Swedish coast either by air or by sea can take place at any moment. All women and children are being evacuated from Goteborg, Malmoe, Helsingborg, and other towns, by road and rail, this evacuation being encouraged by the civilian authorities. Construction of air raid shelters is being feverishly pursued. A blackout will be enforced in all Swedish towns at his evening.—Havas

Sweden to Ban Passage

London, Apr. 12.

Sweden is determined to reject any German demand for the passage of German troops through Swedish territory, Swedish observers here said today. This attitude has been amply proved, they added, by the precautionary measures taken by Sweden along her Western coast, which faces Denmark, and by the fact that blackouts have been ordered.—Havas.

Raid Alarms in Gothenburg

Gothenburg, Apr. 12.

Four air-raid alarms were sounded here between 5 and 6 a.m. today. The sounding of sirens was due to the appearance of unidentified planes, which were later found to be Swedish. Considerable alarm was caused throughout the city. About 3,000 young men of military age were seen mustering at several points.—Reuter.

Mines in Swedish Waters

Stockholm, Apr. 12.

The Swedish Admiralty announces that mines have been laid in Swedish territorial waters along the west coast of the country. The important harbour of Gothenburg has been completely protected, as a result of these mine-fields, which extend for about 100 miles.

The Nazi press has launched a violent campaign against Swedish newspapers, accusing them of failing to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, according to the Berlin Correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet." It is alleged that the Swedish press "plays up" the angle of British help to Norway, which is declared to be incompatible with Swedish neutrality. The Swedish wireless is being placed at the disposal of Norwegian agents, the German press further charges.—Reuter.

Ships Told to Stay in U.S.

Washington, Apr. 12.

The Swedish Legation has been advised by Stockholm to order all Swedish merchantmen in American ports to remain there, it was learned today. All Swedish vessels en route to the United States from Sweden were ordered to return to Swedish ports immediately.—United Press.

B.B.C. Made Official Norwegian Organ

London, Apr. 12.

The British Broadcasting Corporation launched this evening on its new role as the publicity medium of Norwegian official announcements with a bulletin confirming that the new German battleship Gneisenau was sunk in Oslo Fiord by Norwegian coastal batteries on Tuesday morning.

M. Erik Colban, Norwegian Minister to Britain, inaugurated the service with an announcement, in the Norwegian language, quoting M. C. J. Hambro, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament: "Until the Norwegian Government establishes radio broadcasts to cover the whole country, all news concerning Norway as well as all declarations made by the Norwegian authorities will be broadcast in the Norwegian and English languages by the B.B.C. These reports are absolutely reliable and the people should beware of reports from other sources."

The B.B.C. also announced that as from this evening a daily news bulletin will be broadcast in Danish at 10.40 p.m. English summer time, on short and medium wave-lengths.

From Stockholm meanwhile came the announcement that the legitimate Norwegian Government has established a radio station of its own at Charlottenberg. Announcements are broadcast on a wavelength of 580 metres.—Havas.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, April 13.

Nazis Bombing Norway's Cities

Indiscriminate Attacks Begun ; Norwegians Waging Guerilla Warfare

Stockholm, Apr. 13.

GERMANY'S air force is now engaged in unrestricted bombing of Norwegian territory, it is understood here. No longer concentrating on military objectives alone, the German planes are bombing and machine-gunning roads, towns, and villages as they did in Poland and as the Soviet Russians did in Finland. The main object of this is to break the moral resistance of the civilian population by the constant terror of air bombings.

Elverum, from where King Haakon narrowly escaped death yesterday, was bombed for three hours by German planes today and is now almost entirely destroyed. German attacks on land near the town met with the unflinching resistance of the Norwegians. Eidsvoll, south of Elverum, was also razed to the ground by German bombs. A fierce fight took place this morning at Askin, near the River Glommen, where a bridge was blown up by the Norwegians just as a lorry filled with German troops was crossing. Several sections of the railway line leading out of Askim were destroyed.

In south Norway, a battle has been raging since last night near Halden, which is close to the Swedish border. Most of the inhabitants of Halden have already left the town, and no *less than 1,300 motor cars reached* the Swedish border filled with evacuees from this town.

Other reports, from neutral sources, revealed that Swedish fishermen returning from the Lysekil seaboard were compelled to sail through waters covered with a thick patch of oil, in which floated scores of corpses, among whom was found a German sailor still alive. The oil marked the burial ground of the German freighter Antares, sunk two days ago.

General Eriksen, in command of the Norwegian forces in the Oslo area, has announced that all telephone and telegraph communications with Germany have been cut off and the power station destroyed which makes it impossible for Oslo to receive any electricity for the city's lights.—Havas.

Germans Reach Halden

Helsinki, Apr. 13.

Norwegian refugees who arrived at Uddevalla, in Sweden, at 7 a.m. this morning said the Germans in Norway have advanced as far as Halden, on the Swedish border, from where these refugees escaped.

Finnish volunteers and a certain number of foreign volunteers of other nationalities have already arrived at the Norwegian border. Norwegian ambulances sent to Finland in the war against the Russians, are now returning to Norway. It is also likely that a number of foreign ambulances, chiefly French, will leave for Norway soon.

All postal communications from Finland to Britain, France, and the United States, have been suspended.

Armed with sub-machine-guns, German troops in the Elverum region of eastern Norway are now faced with guerilla warfare. Their small detachments are picked off one by one by Norwegian soldiers, who know the country better, Finnish Radio reported yesterday. Norwegian mobilization in Ostlandet was proceeding and a line of defence is being erected between Joessen and Eidsvold; men and women civilians are helping the work, the radio station announced.—Havas.

Norwegian Defence Outposts

London, Apr. 13.

The new line of fighting in Norway is erratic around Oslo and can only be described as a series of detached posts running from Lake Mjofa, some 50 miles north of the capital, to Eidsvold, and thence to the town of Lillestrom, which is only a few miles to the east of Oslo, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent. Lillestrom is reported to be still in German hands.

The nature of the country round Oslo is admirably suited to Norwegian resistance, while mobilization is in progress. There is only one small aerodrome, which was constructed by blasting thousands of tons of rock from hilly ground, and this is unsuitable and much too small to land German bombers in any quantity. Nowhere else near Oslo are there any natural aerodromes.

The German force in the capital, with its sea communications continually threatened by the British Navy, dare not attempt to penetrate far into the interior. By doing so, it would leave its base liable to instant recapture.

As things are now, the German force must be feeling uncomfortable. An 8,000-ton ammunition ship blown up and scores of ships sunk and damaged in the Kattegat will render the force in Oslo a severe setback. For a while, they may be able to obtain enough from Norwegian sources, but shortage of ammunition in an invading detachment of this sort would paralyse it immediately.—Reuter.

Germans Issue New Threat

Oslo, Apr. 13.

General von Falkenstein, Commander of the German troops in Norway, has broadcast a warning to the people of Norway that anyone found answering the call to mobilization made by the Royal Norwegian Government would be shot.—Havas.

harbours and sea routes of the *invaded country.*

Nazi Battleship Gneisenau Sunk

Stockholm, Apr. 13.

The Swedish radio here last night broadcast a Norwegian communique stating the German battleship Gneisenau, 26,000 tons, had been sunk in Oslo Fjord. A 6,000-ton cruiser, assumed to be the Emden, and several smaller warships, destroyers and minesweepers, were also sunk.

The cruiser Karlsruhe, 6,000 tons, was sunk off Christiansand, the communique also claimed, and the destroyer Aeger and a large German vessel were sunk off Stavanger. A German troopship was sunk at Bergen and a direct hit scored on a warship, it was added.

Several Norwegian ships were sunk, but the number dead was uncertain, the communique concluded.

In an interview, a German seaman in hospital at Marstrand—a survivor from eight troopships stated to have been sunk off Goeteborg three days ago—said his ship was carrying 1,600 men, nearly all of whom perished.

A naval patrol vessel, presumably Norwegian, has been seen drifting without its crew off the Island of Faerder, at the entrance to Oslo Fjord, according to a dispatch from Stroemstad. The vessel is said to be badly damaged by shell-fire.—Reuter.

Tromsoe Confirmation

Tromsoe, Apr. 12.

Norwegian coastal batteries sank the German battleship Gneisenau, pride of the German Navy, in Oslo Fiord on the morning of April 9 during the first few hours of German aggression on Norway, Tromsoe Radio confirmed today.

The broadcasting station here was established this morning by the legitimate Norwegian Government. Confirmation of the Gneisenau's sinking was official, the announcer stated. He also revealed that Oslo, beautiful Norwegian capital, is a sorry sight today for it has been deprived almost completely of light and electric power, for the Norwegians have destroyed the greater part of the Hydro-electric system in the area.—Havas.

Infantry Active Along Rhine, Sarre Region

Paris, Apr. 13.

"On the evening of April 12, in the region of the Sarre, our infantry fired on enemy works in construction," states the latest French communique on military operations on the Western Front. "During the night, there was infantry activity along the banks of the Rhine, both in the region to the east of Mulhouse and in the vicinity of Strasbourg. The enemy attempted unsuccessfully to raid an island in the Rhine, occupied by our troops," it is added.

A communique issued here says there has been artillery activity on the Western Front between the Vosges and the Rhine.—Reuter.

Danish Ships Will Be Seized

London, Apr. 13.

Following Denmark's invasion by Germany, all Danish ships will technically be considered enemy vessels and will have to fly the British or French flag if they wish to remain free, it was authoritatively stressed here.

Danish ships in Allied ports will be seized and considered war prizes. They will then be requisitioned and used for the benefit of the Allies. The officers and seamen will be invited to go to sea under the British or French flag. Their owners will be duly compensated on condition that no sum paid will be handed over to the Germans.

Thus twenty Danish vessels anchored in British ports on April 11 were seized and placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Merchant Marine. A dozen Danish fishing smacks have also been detained and are being guarded by soldiers.

Norwegian Statement

London, Apr. 13.

The Norwegian Legation today announced it had established contact with the Norwegian Government but that it was "rather thin." The Legation, it was revealed, received cables from Norwegian ships throughout the world asking for official orders. The ships were instructed to use their individual discretion pending orders from the Government. The ships' captains were also told to pay attention to the British appeal that they should place themselves under British protection.—United Press.

Allied Take 705 Danish Ships

Washington, Apr. 13.

The Allies are contemplating seizing 705 ships of the Danish merchant marine totalling 1,175,000 tons, British Embassy sources declared here last night. The Embassy spokesman said the ships may be seized on the theory that Denmark cannot be considered neutral, as that the country permitted Germany to assume protection of it.

The British Admiralty is studying the seizure of Danish ships, he said but did not indicate that a final decision had been reached.

The Danish Legation here said they had heard the reports that Britain planned to seize Danish ships. The British Broadcasting Corporation advised Danish captains to ignore instructions from Copenhagen and proceed to British ports, the Legation understood.

The State and Interior Departments stated they had not been informed of any request from Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the United States High Commissioner to the Phillippines, for representations to the British Government regarding Danish and Norwegian ships, which, according to some reports, are being detained at Hongkong although consigned for Manila.

It formed sources, however, pointed out that such action would be consistent with Britain's policy regarding Scandinavian shipping. They pointed out that Britain had publicly warned such ships to proceed to British ports for inspection or final disposition.—United Press.

Hongkong Awaits Decision

Hongkong, Apr. 13.

Hongkong shippers said here today they were still awaiting clarification of whether Scandinavian ships detained here will sail under British or Scandinavian flags.

They said they had not received any intimation regarding the possible release of the ships. Naval officials would not comment on the disposition of the Scandinavian vessels.

The cargo of the Danish steamership Peter Maersk was the only one thus far unloaded of the eleven Danish and Norwegian vessels being held here. It was understood that the ship's cargo was consigned to the United States. Maersk agents said they understood no further Danish ships would put in at Hongkong until the situation had been clarified.—United Press.

German Consul Active

Havana, Apr. 13.

"El Mundo" reports that Herr Hessinger, German Consul in Santiago de Cuba, is trying to have the cargo of the Danish ship Helga transferred to a German or Italian vessel. The Helga was instructed by the Copenhagen Government to put in at Santiago following the occupation of Denmark by the Germans.—Havas.

Norwegian Ship in Mexico

Tampico, Mex., Apr. 13.

The Norwegian freighter Wyvern was forced to remain here following recent developments in the European war, it was announced today. The Wyvern was to sail for Japan yesterday.—United Press.

Premier Denies Rumours

Sweden's Neutrality Will Be Defended With Arms ; Towns Evacuated, Raid Drill for People

Stockholm, Apr. 13.

SWEDISH determination to maintain neutrality if possible but to resist any attempt on Sweden's independence was reaffirmed by the Premier, Per Albin Hansson, yesterday in a nationwide radio broadcast. "We have done everything to preserve our neutrality," he asserted, "and we hope to be able to maintain our independence by our own free will and action. We cannot allow any country to use our territory for its own interests. Fortunately we have received no such request, but if it were to come, we would be compelled to reject it.

"This period of trial," the Premier said, "is the most serious we have known in the past century. The war is at our doors. We need not express our feelings toward our distressed neighbour. We ourselves are closely interested. We are determined to retain our freedom, our land and our honour." Swedish defences, the Premier added, must be increased even if such action entails difficulties in the industrial life of the country. As a final warning, he told the Swedish people: "Do not circulate rumours of propaganda. We are watching to prevent those who serve foreign interests from harming our country."

The attitude of the Swedish press and radio is severely criticized in German official circles, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Aftonbladet." This attitude is considered a breach of neutrality, an example of which, it is pointed out in Berlin, is the statement made in Stockholm by Mr. C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament. The speech Mr. Hambro was to have delivered to the Norwegian people last night was called off at the request of the German Consul in Stockholm.—Havas.

Nazi Warnings Given Sweden

Amsterdam, Apr. 13.

In Berlin political circles it is learned that further serious warnings are being given to Sweden.

A German spokesman last night said Sweden's immediate future depended on her forbidding everything that endangered her neutrality. So long as this was done, there was no reason for Germany to occupy bases in Sweden.

The spokesman added that if the Norwegian Cabinet escaped to Sweden and continued to rule from there, Sweden would have to take the consequences.—Reuter.

Swedish Towns Evacuated

Paris, Apr. 13.

According to a French report from Gothenburg, the British and French consulates at Gothenburg and Malmo, in Sweden, are preparing to evacuate their nationals.

The international brigade which went to Finland—which is about 1,500 strong and composed principally of well-trained British and Hungarian volunteers—is reported to be about to leave Lapua in Finland, for Norway.

Voluntary evacuation of women and children from towns in southern Sweden is proceeding rapidly. The Swedes are energetically building air raid shelters. All cities, towns in Sweden were blacked out last night.—Reuter.

"We are in Good Heart"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 13.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, in a message to the annual meeting of the Birmingham Unionist Association last night said, regarding the war: "We are in good heart and spirit, assured of victory even though we have to wait for it, for when the British people take hold, they do not let go."

At the meeting, Lt.-Col. L. S. Amery, Conservative M.P. for Birmingham, Sparkford Division, likened Germany to a boa constrictor which, before striking its victim, tried to hypnotize it. He wondered whether brave, ancient Sweden would allow herself to be hypnotized, or would she have the courage to strike and break the coils threatening to entangle her?—Reuter.

H.M.S. Gurkha Casualties

London, Apr. 13.

The Admiralty announces that casualties in the sinking of the British destroyer Gurkha were five officers missing and believed killed, one rating killed, nine missing and believed killed, and three wounded.—Reuter.

German Colonel Shot On Hitler's Order

Paris, Apr. 13.

Colonel Felix von Eichhorn, Staff Officer of the 7th Department of the German War Ministry, was arrested and shot upon Herr Hitler's orders on April 9 for having denounced Germany's action against the Scandinavian states, "Le Petit Parisien" reported today.

The Colonel said Germany's action meant a self-blockade of the Reich and would result in the destruction of her war economy. It would be branded again as a crime of the German people who will have to pay for it later, he added.

The Colonel was sent to the Moabit Prison upon Hitler's personal order and shot the following day in the prison yard.—Havas.

Two More German Ships Brought to Britain

London, Apr. 13.

Two German trawlers, the Nordland and the Blankenburg, were brought today into a port in the northeast of Scotland by prize crews from the British vessels which captured them off the coast of Norway. These bring to five the number of German ships which have been brought into British ports in the past two days, as three others were sailed into northern British ports yesterday.—Havas.

New Syphilis Cure Announced

New York, Apr. 13.

A five-day treatment for syphilis which renders the disease not communicable and after which the patient requires no further attention was described at a meeting of 200 American Public Health officials at the Mount Sinai Hospital here today.

An arsenic compound, arsenoxide, is injected in the veins, eliminating the syphilis germs from the blood, it was understood.

More than 85 per cent. of syphilis patients treated by the revolutionary cure have been completely cured within five days and the majority of others were healed after later treatments of the same compound.

The new treatment was hailed by Public Health doctors as the most important development in medicine since the discovery of salvarsan.—United Press.

Gen. Wavell Made C.-in-C. Of Middle East

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 13.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Middle East, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, according to an official announcement.—Reuter.

Captive German Trawlers Brought to Port

London, Apr. 13.

Following the capture of the German trawler Friesland Thursday, the German trawlers Nordland and Blaskenburg were brought to a Scottish port yesterday by prize crews. They were captured off the Norwegian coast.—Reuter.

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British Navy, R.A.F. Active Off Norway

London, Apr. 13.

"Operations against the enemy in Norwegian waters continue," states an Admiralty communique. "Yesterday attacks were carried out by the fleet air arm against enemy warships, transports and supply ships at Bergen. Three large transports or supply ships were bombed, a warehouse containing munitions was blown up and a motor torpedo boat was machine-gunned. Weather conditions were most unfavourable and one of our machines made a forced landing in the sea close to an island. The crew of two was observed to leave the air craft. The remaining aircraft returned to their base in safety."

The Air Ministry last night announced that extensive reconnaissance flights by the R.A.F. were carried out yesterday over the North Sea and Skager Rak, in search of enemy naval forces. Reports indicated that a formation of bombers penetrated Christiansand Fjord and attacked two German warships, the statement added. The British machines encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire, and five were brought down.

According to information available in London last night, the British air raid on Stavanger aerodrome yesterday was carried out by Wellington bombers of the Coastal Command, accompanied by long-range fighters. Considerable damage was done to the aerodrome, it was stated, and many German fighter and bomber planes were wrecked. Many of the staff and aircraft personnel were killed. Three Junker bombers were seriously damaged, and it was estimated 20 of the personnel were killed or injured, in the initial attack. Despite intense gunfire, the British aircraft escaped damage.

Half-an-hour later, Wellington bombers gunned machine-gun posts, anti-aircraft batteries, hangers and aircraft on the ground. After a great fire had started on the aerodrome, British bombers were attacked by German fighters, and a fierce battle ensued, but only one British bomber failed to return to its base.—Reuter.

British Heroism Described

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 13.

A British plane patrolling the North Sea in the thick of a snow storm fought a destroyer and a Dornier in quick succession, it is learned in authoritative quarters.

Attacking the destroyer, the pilot dived and opened fire at 1,500 feet, raking the ship with hundreds of rounds of machine-gun bullets until he was within 500 feet of his target.

The Dornier then appeared. The British machine took after the Dornier with a devastating attack. The German craft was riddled with bullets and severely damaged. It got away, losing height with both engines afire. It was believed to have scant chance of reaching land.

The British fliers then discovered that a shot had pierced their petrol tank. They had half the North Sea to cover, but with accurate navigation and careful consumption of petrol they returned safely.—Reuter.

French Statement

Paris, Apr. 13.

The German announcement that the French cruiser Emile Bertin has been sunk in the North Sea was categorically denied here today.

Naval quarters declared that fighting is still going on off the coast of Norway although no definite results can be given. It is comfirmed that several German troop convoys were attacked and dispersed in the Kattegat by the Allies yesterday. A German vessel loaded with ammunition was blown up, while two German warships were seriously damaged in the harbour of Christiansund by Allied warships and planes.

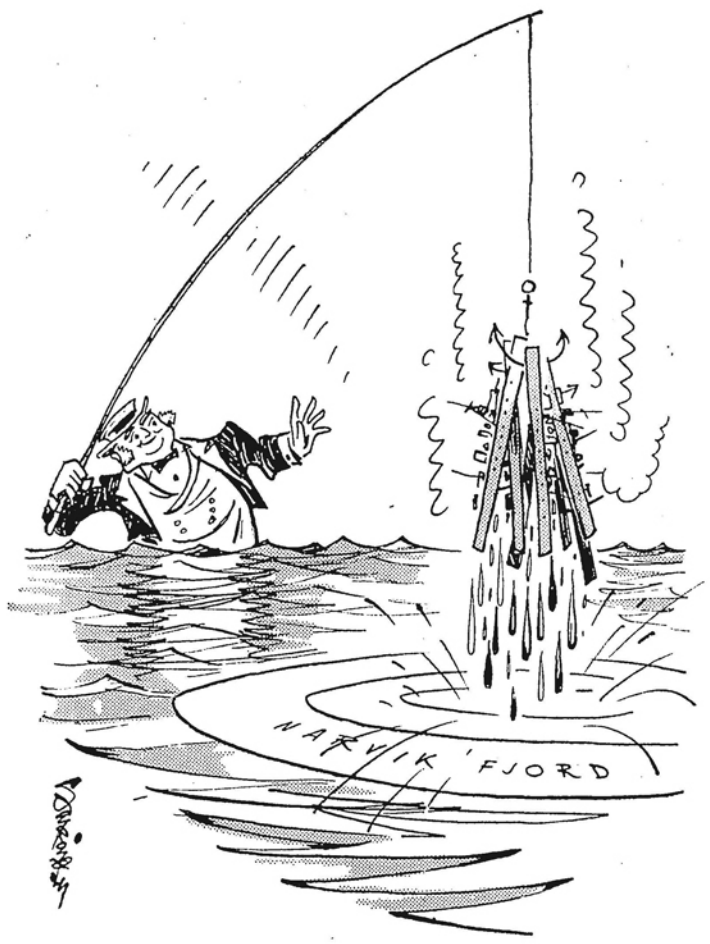
Five British planes were reported missing after operating with the British fleet and several Polish warships under British command. Both the French and British air forces are helping the warships in the battle, thus making it more difficult for the German ships cornered in the North Sea to escape.—Havas.

French Premier Praises British Navy

Paris, Apr. 14.

A telegram praising the British navy for its success against German warships in Norwegian waters was sent by the Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, today to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister.

"The people of France," M. Reynaud said, "are at one with the people of Great Britain in their admiration of and gratitude towards the Royal Navy which has just added a glorious page to its annals and inflicted a wound upon the enemy from which it will not recover."—Havas



BY SAPAJOU

A Good Haul

The European War, April 14.

Seven Nazi Destroyers Sunk

British Units Suffer No Losses, Slight Damage In Second Naval Engagement at Northern Port

London, Apr. 14.

SEVEN German destroyers, carrying a total complement of some 1,000 men, were sunk by a British destroyer force in Narvik harbour and Rombaks Fjord yesterday in the greatest single encounter of the Scandinavian conflict, an official Admiralty communique announced last night. The British attackers, with H.M.S. Warspite, consisted of "a strong force of destroyers using mine-sweeping and other appliances."

Three of these destroyers suffered slight damage in the encounter. Losses in men were small, according to latest reports, the Admiralty declared. Commanding the attacking force was Vice-Admiral William Jock Whitworth, who was commander of the battleship Rodney in 1936 and formerly Captain of the Fleet to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. When first details of the successful battle were received here, the Admiralty signalled its congratulations to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, to Vice-Admiral Whitworth and to the officers and men engaged in this "vigorous, daring and skilfully-conducted action, which may well tend to clarify the situation on this part of the Norwegian coast."

The Admiralty issued a lengthy communique on the battle, which took place in almost the same spot as the clash last Wednesday when four German destroyers were sunk or damaged, two British destroyers were sunk and two others were damaged, The communique declared in full:

"Since the attack upon German destroyers in Narvik last Wednesday, the Second Destroyer Flotilla with reinforcements has been blockading the enemy in Narvik Fiord. Today, about noon, H.M.S. Warspite, accompanied by a strong force of destroyers using mine-sweeping and other appliances advanced up the Fiord to attack the German destroyers, some of whom were already damaged and were sheltering in the harbour, and also to engage any shore batteries that might have been erected.

"According to reports which have been received from the commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Whitworth, hoisting his flag on H.M.S. Warspite, commanded the attack, which was extremely successful.

"Enemy opposition was not found to be remarkably severe. A field howitzer which had been mounted ashore was put out of action by fire from H.M.S. Cossack (which took part in the notorious Altmark incident).

German Destroyers Shattered

"Four German destroyers were shattered and sunk in Narvik Bay. Three others fled up Rombaks Fiord, a small inlet eight or nine miles long, behind Narvik town. These were also pursued, engaged and destroyed.

"At the moment of issuing this communique, the Admiralty is not precisely informed of the conditions in Narvik town but German soldiers have been seen escaping from it over the hills and further details are awaited.

"The destruction of seven enemy destroyers was not achieved without some loss. Three British destroyers were damaged in the fight, but not seriously. British loss of life is believed to have been very small

"No estimate can be made at present of German losses in personnel, but the seven German destroyers must have contained over 1,000 men.

"The Admiralty has signalled its congratulations to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, to Vice-Admiral Whitworth, and to the officers and men engaged in this vigorous, daring and skilfully-conducted action, which may well tend to clarify the situation on this part of the Norwegian coast. Operations are still proceeding," the Admiralty communique concluded.

Heavy Blow to Nazi Fleet

The sinking of seven German destroyers is considered in naval quarters here a remarkable feat and the turning point in the naval battle off Norway. In the Narvik Fjord alone the Germans have lost over one quarter of their destroyer fleet. Indeed, the latest edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" places at thirty the number of destroyers owned by Germany last year. All of these ships were of recent construction, the oldest having been completed in 1935. Since the commencement of the naval battle off Norway, the Germans lost ten destroyers. These naval circles, counting only the officially-announced German losses, consider the Narvik battle a disaster for the German navy. They stress that the Allies are now masters of the waters round that port.

This victory cannot fail to facilitate the landing of Allied troops on the Norwegian coast when this operation is undertaken, these quarters concluded.—Havas.

New Nazi Landings Impossible

London, Apr. 14

The constant vigilance of British naval units off the Norwegian coast has made "further landings by German troops in the far north of Norway almost impossible," official quarters said here last night.—United Press.

Dutch Ship Mined Off British Coast

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Flushing, Apr. 14.

The Netherlands motorship Velocitas (197 tons) has been mined and sunk off the British coast. Three of the crew were landed here today. Three others are feared lost.—Reuter.

Sunk Without Warning

London, Apr. 14.

The Norwegian steamer, the Tosca, 5,128 tons, was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a U-boat on Friday while racing to the assistance of another vessel, it was announced last night. A British patrol boat picked up the survivors of the Tosca and landed them at a Scottish port. Two of the crew of 32 were drowned, it was said.—United Press.

Allies Mine Four Baltic Sea Areas

London, Apr. 14.

The Allies have laid mines in the Baltic and its approaches in four specified areas, the Admiralty announced here today.

These areas are situated between latitude 57 degrees north and longitude 10 degrees east, which is in the Kattegat, and latitude 55 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 21 degrees east, which is near the German-Lithuanian border.

It was added that the whole waters of the Baltic and its approaches situated south of the lines joining the said areas are dangerous owing to the presence of mines, but it was specified that no mines will be laid in Swedish territorial waters.

R.A.F. Bomb Stavanger

British planes yesterday morning bombed the German-held Norwegian aerodrome at Stavanger and succeeded in downing one German plane which rose to intercept them, an Air Ministry communique revealed today. The communique read in full as follows:

"This morning aircraft of the Coastal Command reconnoitred Stavanger aerodrome. Salvos of heavy bombs were dropped, and it is believed that extensive damage was done to a hangar and aircraft on which mechanics were seen working. One of our aircraft was repeatedly attacked by a twin-engined enemy fighter which fired several bursts at very close range. The rear gunner of the British plane, although wounded, continued to fire until the enemy fighter went down in flames."

R.A.F. Coastal Command planes emerged unscathed yesterday from a violent encounter with German warcraft of the latest make; one of these German planes was shot down and another was seriously damaged. The enemy planes were of the new Messerschmitt-110 type. The fight took place over Norwegian territory.—Havas.

"Audacious Exploit"

London, Apr. 14.

Mine-laying in the Baltic was completed early today. It is described in London as a "singularly audacious exploit by the Navy." It is pointed out that one effect of the new mine-fields will be to place a further vital obstruction in the way of Germany's iron ore supply from Sweden.—Reuter.

New Secret British Mine

London, Apr. 14.

As part of the Allied attempt to cut Germany from her forces of occupation in Norway, Britain is using a new and deadly secret mine. It was intimated that the British have a small fleet in the Kattegat ready to meet any German attempt to sweep a channel through the mine fields for supplies and reinforcements for its Norwegian forces.

It was reported that Allied mine fields laid off the German, Netherlands and Norwegian coasts and in the Skagerrak and Kattegat—the entrances to the Baltic Sea—now cover about 60,000 square miles.—United Press.

How British Legation Was Captured

The Hague, Apr. 14.

German troops estimated at 70,000 have been passing through Copenhagen for the past two days, according to members of a British, French and Polish diplomatic party numbering 180 who arrived at The Hague from Copenhagen, bringing the first eye-witness accounts of the occupation of the Danish capital.

In the party was the British Minister to Copenhagen, Mr. Howard Smith, who was arrested and locked up for several hours on April 9.

A girl who had been working in the British Legation told Reuter that "it all came as a fantastic surprise." "At 6 o'clock the Germans trickled into the city and occupied it with only about a battalion of men at first," she said. "They brought 50 bombers which dropped leaflets telling the population what had happened. I hurried to the Legation and rang the bell. The door opened and I was confronted by two German soldiers armed to the teeth. Later the Germans commandeered a brewer's lorry and took the Legation staff, who arrived one by one and fell into the same trap as I had done, to the fortress, where they locked us up.

"Mr. Smith was spared that indignity and went by car. They let us out during the afternoon and we were more or less free."

Another member of the Legation staff said luckily they had had time to burn all ciphers before the Germans came. Eye-witness say the Danes seem dazed by events. They are calm but have no idea of what the future holds. The Legation party crossed Germany in a sealed train.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Germans Retreat from Eidsfoss

Loyal Army of 20,000 Said Attacking Invaders At Oslo ; Nazis Making Three Main Drives

Stockholm, Apr. 14.

GERMAN troops in Norway are now nearing the Swedish border, according to latest reports arriving here. They are attempting to seize Kongsvinger to cut off the Oslo-Charlottenberg railway. The capture of Halden by the Germans has been confirmed but the Norwegians inflicted a defeat on the Germans at Eidsfoss, compelling them to retreat. Ten thousand Norwegian soldiers were massed along a fortified line of resistance east of Glanner River, close to the Swedish frontier, following the German capture of Frederiksten and Halden, small towns in the south.

The Germans took Halden late yesterday without fighting, for the Norwegian troops quietly withdrew after they had inflicted all the damage they could on the attacking forces. Frederiksten, south of Halden, succumbed first to the German invaders who then attacked Halden which is just across an inlet, seeking to march over across a bridge. The Norwegian forces had mined this bridge and when the German vanguard had gone halfway across, they blew it up, together with the attackers.

Reports from Svinesund last night revealed that during the preliminary German aerial bombardment of Frederiksten, warplanes zoomed low over the little town and machine-gunned evacuees in the streets. The battle that began yesterday morning at Rockestad was still continuing last night, with the Norwegians successfully resisting every German attack.

At Sarpsborg, north-west of Halden, the Norwegian military commander was arrested by his higher authorities yesterday for taking measures "such as may compromise the success of orders for mobilization." Nazi agents appeared to have been very active in Sarpsborg, where light signals had been observed during the night apparently for informing German attackers about Norwegian forces.

Swedish Radio announced this evening that Kongsvinger, on the Glomma river, 48 miles north-east of Oslo, had been completely evacuated by its civilian population. The region was calm, except at Eidsvoll to the north-west, where there was violent fighting yesterday afternoon.

The Kongsvinger correspondent of the Swedish Telegraphic Agency late last night declared that German forces advancing from Lillestroem, a few miles east of Oslo, were seeking to attack Norwegian troops east of Kongsvinger to cut the line of communication between that town and Sweden via Charlottenberg. German forces in the Oslo zone of operations, he added, controlled a line running from Halden, in the south-east, to Eidsvoll, 34 miles north of Oslo, via Mysen and Arrnes. The Germans have not yet crossed the Vorma river. Several high German officers, this correspondent concluded, had reached the Norwegian shore after the Warship carrying them across the Skagerrak had been sunk; they were arrested by Norwegians, but were later freed by German soldiers.—Havas.

20,000 Norwegians at Oslo

London, Apr. 14.

Reports are circulating in Stockholm that 20,000 Norwegians attacked German forces at Oslo, states a dispatch from Stockholm. No details are available.—Reuter.

Germans Said Retreating

Paris, Apr. 14.

After fighting at Eidsvold, 40 miles north-east of Oslo, the Germans were forced to retreat southwards, according to a Stockholm dispatch. More than 1,000 Norwegian refugees crossed the Swedish frontier beyond Kongsvinger during the night, the message states.—Reuter.

Nazis Move in Three Directions

Paris, Apr. 14.

German troops in Norway are making efforts to advance in three directions, these being towards the Swedish frontier, along the Oslo-Trondheim railway line, and towards Bergen. The number of German soldiers in Norway are not believed to be over two or three divisions totaling 35,000 men.—Havas.

Norwegians Sink German Transport

Stockholm, Apr. 14.

According to the Norwegian news agency, the Norwegian destroyer Draug has reported to the British Admiralty that she sank a German transport near Haugesand. The report stated, a boarding party opened the transport's seacocks but was then forced to depart owing to a bombing attack from a German aeroplane. The destroyer, uninjured, returned later and removed 67 men from the transport, sank her by gunfire and joined British forces at Scapa Flow. The Germans are now prisoners in Britain.—Reuter.

King George Sends Assurance of Aid

Stockholm, Apr. 14.

It is learned from Norway that the Norwegian Government has been given a firm assurance by the British and French Governments that immediate and efficient help will be given and the necessary contingents of troops will be landed in Norway.—Reuter.

King George's Message

London, Apr. 14.

"In this critical hour, when Germany has by a ruthless, premeditated act, carried war into your country, I desire to express my profound admiration, and that of the whole British Commonwealth, for the dignity, courage and tenacity shown by Your Majesty and people," says King George in a message to the King of Norway.

"I assure you the British and French Governments are bringing all help in their power to Norway, so that the Allies, fighting side by side with the Norwegians, may prove this latest outrage by Germany has been as rash as it was wicked."

"Allied help is coming and coming quickly. Hold out." So declared a British general, once military attache in Oslo, broadcasting from London advice to Norwegians on the best method of checking the German advance.

He urged that Norwegians should:

1. Bring detailed information to the nearest Norwegian or British headquarters about movements of German troops, ships and aircraft;

2. Cut telephone lines, under instructions from Allied commanders;

3. Block roads from German-occupied districts by felling trees and destroying bridges;

4. Remove carts, lorries, buses, cars, and horses from the invaders' reach;

5. Cooperate in the destruction of the railways from the few bases the enemy occupied.—Reuter.

Budapest, Apr. 14.

Yugoslav quarters here today feared Italy was planning a lightning stroke in the Balkans in conjunction with Germany to checkmate any entry into south-eastern Europe by the powerful Allied Army. In the Near East, uneasiness was caused by reports that thousands of Italian workers had landed at Albania. The Albanian-Greek frontier was hurriedly fortified and the Allied Mediterranean fleet was active off the Gulf of Salonika, Greece.—United Press.

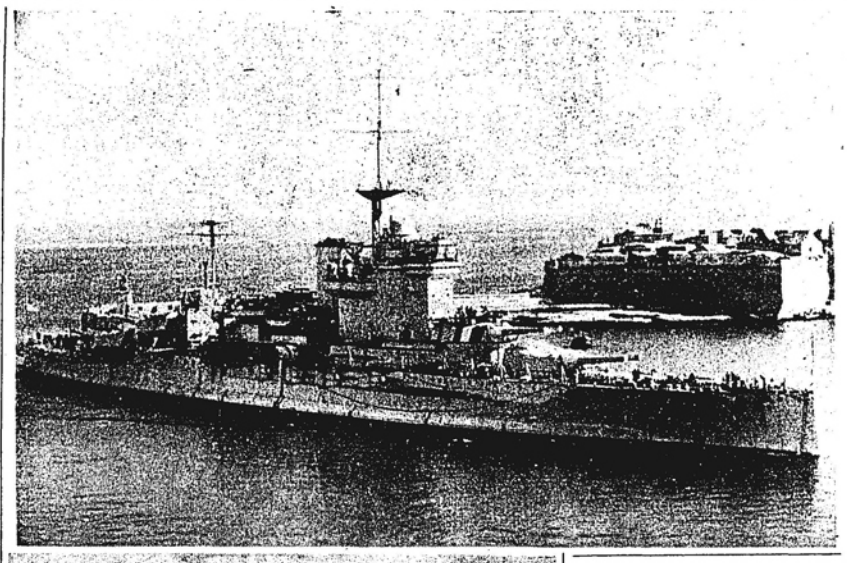
Soviets Refuse German Use of Murmansk

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Stockholm, Apr. 14.

A telegram from Kaunas to the newspaper "Aftonbladet" says the German Ambassador in Moscow has asked M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to allow Germany to use Murmansk and the Murmansk-Leningrad railway for war purposes.

The correspondent reports Russia is believed to be refusing the requests, saying she desires to remain absolutely outside the northern conflict. —Reuter.



Ships Which Sank Seven German Destroyers

H.M.S. Warspite, upper, and H.M.S. Cossack, lower, which participated in the battle at Narvik when seven German destroyers were sunk. H.M.S. Cossack is already firmly established in naval history by her recent rescue of 300 British sailors from the German prison ship Altmark.

Roosevelt Condemns Invasions

U.S. Bitterly Denunciatory But "Keep Out" Policy Unchanged ; Big Financial Interests

Washington, Apr. 14.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt today issued a statement condemning the invasion of Norway and Denmark. The President declared: "The Government of the United States, on the occasion of recent invasions, strongly expressed disapprobation of such unlawful exercise of force. It here reiterates with undiminished emphasis its view as expressed on those occasions. If civilization is to survive, the rights of smaller nations to independence, territorial integrity and unimpeded opportunity for self-government must be respected by their more powerful neighbours."

While bitterly condemning the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, the United States is not likely to take any action, or alter her foreign policy as a result of the spread of the European war to Scandinavia. The general view of authoritative quarters in the capital can be summed up as follows: If Finland could not bring about American intervention nothing will—at least not this side of the presidential election.

President Roosevelt, however, to protect American interests in the war zone, immediately signed a proclamation extending the definition of combat areas specified in the Neutrality Act to waters all round the Scandinavian Peninsula, as well as certain Arctic harbours of the Soviet Union.

In the past, United States vessels, while forbidden to call at ports in southern Norway or the Baltic Sea, were free to dock at Bergen or any port farther to the north. With the new prohibitions, the only points where American shipping can touch in Europe are Portugal, Northern Spain and neutral ports in the Mediterranean.

American Financial Interests

Meanwhile, substantial American financial interests in Scandinavia are imperilled.

According to the State Department, American long-term investments menaced by the German invasion of Scandinavia are equivalent to £25,000,000 in Denmark; £23,000,000 in Norway and £8,500,000 in Sweden.

The strong Isolationist bloc meanwhile is renewing efforts to "keep America out of war" despite general sympathy for the Scandinavian states and the obvious loss of trade. Most Congressmen are advocating an attitude of "keep a cool head and hands off."

One of the leading isolationists of Washington, Representative K. Hill, admitted: "This is a vicious attack on democracy itself," but he added: "I am still opposed, however, to the United States going to war."

There may a change of attitude on the part of the authorities should Germany make a move towards Greenland and establish air bases there, a move which the Allies will most certainly counter-act. This would bring the war closer to the United States.

President Roosevelt has declined to reveal what his policy would be in the event of Hitler extending the Scandinavian aggression to Greenland and Iceland, but the President's concern for Greenlanders was manifest at yesterday's press conference, when he disclosed that he had asked the Red Cross to look into the needs of the 17,000 inhabitants of the island, in case supplies from Denmark were cut off.—Reuter.

U.S. Ask Safe Return For Three Ships

Washington, Apr. 14.

The United States' Government is asking Great Britain, Germany and Norway to do their utmost to facilitate the return of three American ships now in Norwegian ports.

The vessels concerned are the Flying Fish and Charles MacCormick, now at Bergen, and the Mormac Sea, which is at Trondheim.—Reuter.

Violent Artillery Action in West

Paris, Apr. 14.

The western front saw two attacks yesterday. At down the Germans launched a well-prepared onslaught with a whole company preceded by heavy artillery preparation, including fire from large-calibre mortars, and extending nearly a mile along the front. The attackers reached barbed wire entanglements near the French lines, where they were beaten off with heavy losses by French artillery and infantry fire.

West of the Voges a French flying squad delivered a big attack and captured a German post. Details of this feat are not yet available. There was also an engagement yesterday between French and German detachments in an abandoned village. The body of a German officer who led yesterday's attack on an island in the Rhine has been found.

Artillery activity west of the Vosges is announced in a French communique.—Reuter.

Hot Patrol Encounters

Paris, Apr. 14.

Hot patrol encounters and violent artillery fire marked the day's activity on the Western Front yesterday, the 446th French war communique announced here last night.

East of the Moselle River a localized German attack covered by heavy German artillery fire "completely failed," the communique said. The German troops were unable to cross the barbed wire barriers and were forced to retire, it said. Farther east a patrol encounter resulted to the French advantage, the communique continued. "Between the Saar and the Vosges we executed a successful local attack," the communique concluded.

Attempt on Islet Foiled

For the first time since the inception of the European war the Germans yesterday attempted an attack in the lower Rhine sector, where, until now, action has been limited to heavy machine-gun fire between casemates and the different peace propaganda manifestations of both the Germans and the French.

A German detachment attempted a surprise crossing of the river at 2.15 a.m. with orders to capture a French casemate on the island between Huningue and Kembs, where is situated the important hydro-electrical dam that supplies the entire region with current. Kembs also commands the entry to the Rhine Canal, which, flowing northwards, joins the Rhone-Rhine Canal. Not important at the present stage of operations, the island could be a strong point for defensive action and counter-barrage should the Germans ever attempt a mass sortie over the waters of the Rhine in the direction of the Kembs dam. The German attack was "easily repulsed," however, and the attackers were dispersed, it was said.

It was understood here that French offensive aviation has been highly active, many reconnaissance missions having been sent out over German front lines and the immediate hinterland during the past two days, watching for the slightest indication of any unusual movement on the part of the German forces, such as troop concentrations at a single point, or an abnormal number of supply trains making their way to the front.

The French reported, however, that only a few German reconnaissance planes have visited the French front line zone during the past week because of the poor flying weather.—United Press.

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Allies Promise to Assist Sweden

Paris, Apr. 14.

It is stated in authoritative quarters here that the Allies have decided to give Sweden fullest help if she is invaded by Germany.—Reuter.

Nazis Frankly Avow Aims

Stockholm, Apr. 13.

Hitler's aims on Sweden were clearly revealed today when his Propaganda Ministry summoned Swedish newspapermen in Berlin and informed them that the Allied establishment of minefields in the Skagerrak and Kattegat "is of a nature to modify Germany's position as regards Sweden," informed quarters said tonight.

Swedish neutrality, in other words, now depends entirely on the needs of the German High Command, the same quarters declared. For if Germany cannot transport troops and supplies to Norway by sea, she will have to do so by land, through Sweden.

Berlin military quarters have already indicated that if they do not find air transport of troops sufficient as a mode of reinforcement of the Norwegian expeditionary force, they will ask Sweden to sanction only the transport of supplies, munitions and arms.

The Swedish Government has given its reply to such a demand in advance, however, it was pointed out. The Premier, Per Albin Hansson, only yesterday re-asserted Sweden's resolve to remain absolutely neutral and to resist with force any attempt by force to infringe on her neutrality. If she were to permit German arms, munitions and other supply trains to pass through her territory to Norway, she would no longer be neutral, Swedish quarters pointed out.

German propaganda, they concluded, is apparently engaged in its usual task of exerting pressure on a neutral country's public opinion before contacting the Government. The manœuvre is bound to fail, however, because Sweden has forestalled Germany with its repeated declarations of integral neutrality.—Havas.

Swedish Nazis Active

Stockholm, Apr. 14.

The Social Demokraten reports that Swedish Nazis are increasing their activity in this country.

The police have arrested a so-called officer coming from Boden who tried to engage a number of unemployed to form a new political group. A number of pamphlets were seized, and these promised the unemployed one and a half crown a day as salary.—Havas.

Holland Extends State of Siege

The Hague, Apr. 14.

The state of siege proclaimed in a number of districts in central, west and south-east Holland was last night extended to additional regions in the south, east and north.

An official announcement says certain foreign newspapers, impressed by the pronouncements regarding neutrals made in the British and French parliaments, suggest neutrals might be inclined to arrange with the Allies, in advance, in order to secure aid in the event of attack from the other side.

"The Netherlands Government," the announcement adds, "has from the beginning followed an unshakable, unambiguous policy of neutrality. This will be maintained unchanged. There is no place in such a policy for undertakings made in advance with any belligerent whatsoever."—Reuter.

German Rumours Scotched

London, Apr. 14.

It is stated in authoritative circles that rumours are again being issued from German sources that the Allies are planning to violate Holland's neutrality. The statement adds: "Nothing could be more absurd or mischievious than these rumours, which will mislead nobody outside Germany."—Reuter.

Scots Nationalist Loses In Argyll

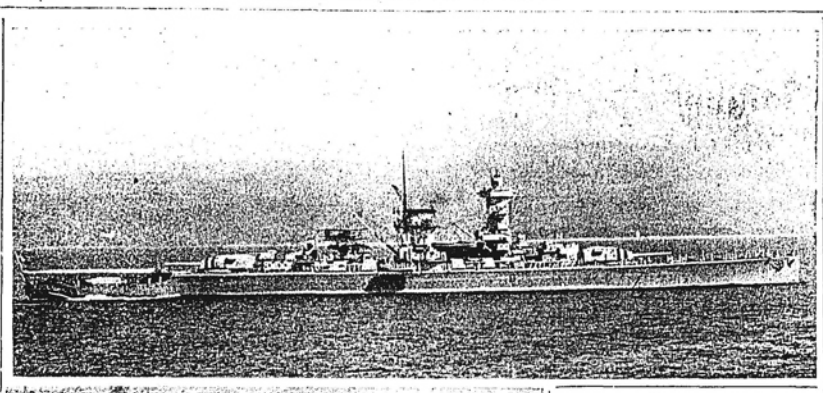
SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

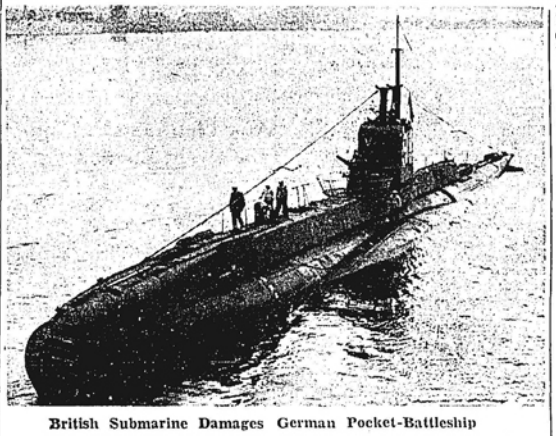
London, Apr. 13.

The result of the Argyll by-election, announced last night, was as follows:

Maj. Duncan McCallum (Conservative) 12,417 votes.
Mr. William Power (Scottish Nationalist) 7,308 votes.

The by-election was caused by the death of Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., Conservative, who had held the seat since 1924.—Reuter.





British Submarine Damages German Pocket-Battleship

The German pocket battleship, Admiral Scheer, has been damaged by H.M.S. Spearfish, the Admiralty has just revealed. It is understood that more than one torpedo hit the German warship which is the sistership of the Graf Spee, scuttled after the Rio de la Plata encounter with British cruisers. The top picture shows the 10,000-ton Admiral Scheer and below, the 670-ton British submarine, H.M.S. Spearfish, which did the damage.

The European War, April 15.

British Land in Norway

Over Thirty German Warships, Transports Sunk; Admiral Sheer Torpedoed and Lost

London, Apr. 15.

A JOINT Admiralty and War Office communique announced that "British forces have now landed at several points in Norway. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, will make a full statement in the House of Commons tomorrow on British landings in Norway.—Reuter.

Over Thirty German Ships Sunk

London, Apr. 15.

THE Germans lost over thirty ships, including warships and transports, as a result of British action in Norwegian waters last week. A communique released by the Admiralty reveals for the first time that the German 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, a sistership of the Graf Spee which was scuttled some months ago in South American waters, was attacked and damaged by a British submarine.

After stating that "some indication of the highly successful work, under extremely dangerous conditions, of British submarines during the past week can now be given," the communique gives a detailed list of German losses. The Admiral Scheer, the communique states, was successfully attacked by the 670-ton submarine Spearfish in the early hours of Thursday morning last. It is probable that the Admiral Scheer was hit by more than one torpedo.

Another Admiralty communique issued today said: "Further reports from our submarines indicate that another two German transports have been sunk, and that besides this a convoy of enemy transports was attacked in the Skager Rak, when four torpedoes found their mark."

The communique also mentions that another attack on transports and aircraft in Bergen was carried out by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm yesterday. One transport was set on fire, a small store ship was sunk, and one large surveying boat was machine-gunned and burst into flames. "One of our aircraft failed to return," the statement said.

Long List of Successes

H.M.S. Truant torpedoed and sank a German cruiser, believed to be the 6,000-ton Karisrune, on Tuesday last, the earlier communique said. The sinking of this cruiser has already been announced and admitted by the Germans.

Other successes are said to include the sinking of the following German transport and supply ships:

Posidonia, 3,911-ton tanker
August Leonhardt (2,593 tons)
Kreta (2,359 tons)
Rio de Janeiro (5,261 tons)
Iona (2,102 tons)
Antara (2,593 tons)
Memorsund (321 tons)

and an unknown German ship of about 4,000 tons.

Also, on April 10, the communique continues, two more unknown German ships were sunk, and four other ships in convoy were hit by torpedoes, the result being unknown.

Freighter, Trawlers Captured

In addition, the Alster (8,145 tons) has been captured, and three trawlers—Friesland, Nordland and Blankenburg—have been brought into a British port.

All these ships are in addition to the six supply ships and the Ravensfeld, carrying reserve ammunition to the landed German force at Narvik, which were sunk off Narvik by the 2nd Destroyer Flotilla on Wednesday last, as was announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The following known scuttling have taken place, the 6,044-ton tanker Skagerrak (on being sighted by a British cruiser), and the German ship Maine (on being sighted by the Norwegian destroyer Draug, which picked up some sixty of the crew and conveyed them to a British port). The Draug now forms part of the Allied naval forces.

It has been reported that the German tanker Kattegat has been sunk by the Norwegians in the Skager Rak.

It will be noticed, the communique adds, that no mention is made of the loss of any U-boats. It would be incorrect, it asserts, to assume that positive results have not been attained.

R.A.F. Bomb Stavanger

British aircraft made another low-flying attack on the Stavanger aerodrome and hangar at dawn, and a number of enemy aircraft were damaged, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Air. A further attack was made on the enemy in Hafs Fjord, "where a number of seaplanes moored on the water were machine-gunned, and an enemy machine-gun post silenced."

An Air Ministry communique says further raiding attacks were carried out against Stavanger aerodrome last night by reconnaissance aircraft of the Coastal Command.

Despite darkness and heavy rain, incendiary bombs were dropped on the aerodrome, and ground defences were attacked with machine-gun fire. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but the British aircraft sustained no damage, it is claimed.—Reuter.

Stockholm Says Scheer Sunk

Stockholm, Apr. 15.

The sinking of the German pocket-battleship Admiral Scheer has been confirmed, although it is not yet known whether the warship struck a mine or was torpedoed. Confirmation has also been received of the sinking of the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau, which went down with 1,500 men on board.

Swedish naval experts estimate the total tonnage lost by the Germans so far, excluding the Admiral Scheer, which displaces 10,000 tons, as approximately 27 per cent. of the total tonnage of the German fleet.—Havas.

Battleship Gneisenau Sunk

Stockholm, Apr. 15.

Fairly conclusive evidence that the German warship sunk recently in the Oslo Fjord was the Gneisenau, one of the most powerful units in the German Fleet, and not the cruiser Bluecher, is supplied by reports from Berlin that Admiral Carls and several navy and army officers of high rank were forced to swim ashore after the sinking. Men of this rank would only be in command of a major capital warship.

Also, the Norwegian claim that the Gneisenau has been sunk has not been denied by Berlin.

In a communique last week, the Germans admitted the loss of the 10,000-ton cruiser Bluecher together with the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe. The Bluecher, it said, was heavily damaged outside Oslo while endeavouring to silence a battery of 11-inch guns. The Bluecher, completed only last year, mounted eight 8-inch guns and carried three aircraft, while the Gneisenau is one of the largest and most powerful ships in the German Fleet.—Reuter.

Allies Mine Baltic By Plane

London, Apr. 15.

The mining of the Baltic by the Allies yesterday was done by plane, it was reported here today. The operation was a spectacular one owing to the considerable distance covered by the machines, which were carrying heavy loads.

It was later specified that the mines covered an area extending from Hals, on the Lim Fjord in northern Denmark, to the Swedish coast, and from the little Swedish town of Buntevik right to Memel.—Havas.

Allies to Get U.S. Speed Bombers

Washington, Apr. 14.

Britain and France have received the War Department's permission to place orders for a new model, twin-engined Douglas attack bomber. It is believed the aircraft is able to approach 400 miles an hour, and is the fastest of its type in the world.—Reuter.

Captain of H.M.S. Hardy Among Those Killed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 15.

Captain Warburton Lee was among two officers killed when the British 1,455-ton destroyer Hardy was damaged and wrecked in the action off Narvik on April 10, according to an announcement by the Admiralty. Three other officers were seriously wounded.

Ratings killed numbered fourteen, not including two who are missing and believed to have been drowned. Seriously wounded ratings totalled six.—Reuter.

Dutch Fire on Allied, German Planes

The Hague, Apr. 15.

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire, and air patrols went up against Allied and German aeroplanes, which were sighted over Dutch territorial waters yesterday, it has been announced. Protests were made, in this connection, to the British, French and German Governments.—Reuter.

Reich Shipping Losses

Danish, Norwegian Ships More Than Cover U-Boat, Mine Losses; Nazi Navy Crippled

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 15.

SHIPPING circles estimate that Germany, most of whose merchant fleet has been immobilized in home neutral ports since the beginning of the war, has now lost more than half her tonnage. British losses amount to 172 vessels, with a total tonnage of just over 667,000. Before the Norwegian adventure, Germany lost 64 vessels, aggregating 199,651 tons. Today, conservative estimates put losses at 92 vessels, representing 370,000 tons, to which can probably be added eight other German ships torpedoed in convoy, with unknown results.—Reuter.

Hitler's Handsome Present to Allies

New York, Apr. 15.

Commenting on Herr Hitler's "gift" to the Allies of the Norwegian and Danish merchant fleets, the "New York Times" says the gift represents more than the total tonnage of Allied merchant shipping sunk by submarines since the start of the war.

"The British have not received a more handsome present from an enemy in this or any other war. It will be more difficult than ever for Germany to starve the British, or to prevent the Allies from building up a crushing preponderance in war materials."—Reuter.

France Thrilled, Overjoyed

Paris, Apr. 15.

All France is thrilled and overjoyed at the news of the brilliant action of the British Navy at Narvik, which is splashed on the front pages of all Paris newspapers.

"Nelson must be chuckling in his grave," is the comment of the man in the street, while the typical comment in official quarters is: "In a few hours the British Navy has shattered a bagful of Goebbels' slogans."

A semi-official statement emphasizes the strategical importance of Britain's action in the North Sea and the Baltic, and says that the attempt of the Reich to occupy Norwegian ports has proved to be a very great error.

Nothing now prevents the Allies, the statement asserts, from doing as they like whenever they want to in the North Sea. The British Admiralty, it adds, has proved that Herr Hitler's traditional surprise attack is only a bluff from the moment he meets first resistance.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Norwegian Boys Joining Up

Defenders Driven Into Sweden and Interned; Kongsvinger Relieved by Guerilla Resistance

Stockholm, Apr. 15.

GERMAN troops have abandoned Narvik and are taking refuge in difficult country north and east of Narvik, according to a despatch from the Norwegian news agency's office at Bodoe. Whether British forces have landed is not known. The Stockholm radio says two German soldiers from Narvik yesterday cross the Swedish frontier and have been interned. The desperate efforts being made by the Norwegians to mobilize sufficient forces to withstand the German invasion are emphasized by reports that boys of fifteen are being enlisted.

Norwegian forces have blown up the railway line from Narvik to Lulea, so that German troops in the Narvik region are cut off, according to newspaper reports from the frontier. South-east of Oslo the Germans are reported to have occupied Sarpsborg, on the Glommen River near Frederikstad. Halden, almost in the Swedish frontier, surrendered without resistance. A German force not more than 100 strong is reported to have entered the town in omnibuses and cars. The Germans have given way somewhat near Eidsvold and an immediate threat to Kongsvinger has been averted.

Fighting continues around Elverum but no major developments are reported. Photographs published in Stockholm newspapers reveal that havoc caused by air raids on Elverum was far worse than anything seen in the Russo-Finnish war. There is great indignation throughout Sweden at the bombing of defenceless civilians.

The crew of five of a German plane which made a forced landing at Mariestad, in south Sweden, have also been interned. The plane had to land because of shortage of petrol.

The Norwegian General Staff announces that Swedish and Finnish volunteers have arrived at the front in Norway.

The Norwegian naval headquarters claim that three German planes have been shot down, and crews numbering ten taken prisoner.

Nazis Reinforce Trondheim

A Norwegian communique adds that German reinforcements are being flown from Oslo to Trondheim.

A correspondent states that the Norwegian front is beginning to take definite shape, partly due to military tactics and great efforts of Norwegian officers who returned from the Finnish war.

The Germans are described as excellently equipped. Light tanks and even some heavy artillery are said to have been landed from the first transports at Oslo.

Other press reports reaching here, said the Germans were overcoming resistance and sweeping eastward towards the Swedish border.

As a week-long naval battle continued on the western coast of Norway, German forces are said to be moving inland from Oslo towards Charlottenberg across Lake Mjosa.

Heavy bombers continued to raid Elverum, where more than fifty already have been killed.

More Nazi troops were landed at Oslo and immediately began to march eastward, according to the reports.

Guerilla warfare continued between Kongsvinger and Halden also to the Norwegian-Swedish boundary. —Reuter.

Germans Break Through

Stockholm, Apr. 15.

Swedish and Finnish volunteers were thrown into the Norwegian front lines today to halt a drive of German motorized forces which, the Norwegian High Command admitted, broke through an iron ring of resistance encircling Oslo. The Norwegian High Command communique said the Germans had advanced so rapidly that they had crossed the Glommen River, capture Eidsvoll and reached the Skager Rak coast on both sides of the Oslo Fjord.

Big German transport planes, after ferrying Nazi reinforcements across the Skager Rak from Denmark, were reported to be transporting reinforcements from Oslo to new fronts.

The Norwegian Army and Navy Command reported that near Honefors Norwegian troops were forced to withdraw after fierce fighting, the Swedish radio announced today.—United Press.

"Road War" Continuing

Paris, Apr. 15.

For the second day in succession, operations in Norway during the past 24 hours have been characterized by the "road war" in which the Germans are trying to progress as far as possible along communication lines, while the Norwegians defend bridges, passages on lakes, and entrances to forest highways.

The German aim is to hamper the mobilization ordered in Norway and relieve the German detachments which landed in a number of Norwegian ports.

The Norwegian air force and fleet are making their action felt. Yesterday several German planes were shot down by Norwegian machines while the Norwegian destroyer Daug intercepted a German freighter off the west coast and stood by while it sank slowly after having been scuttled by her crew.

The third bombing of the airport at Stavanger by British planes last night has made it absolutely useless to the Germans. The airport is the most important one in Norway.

It is understood that the German authorities in Oslo have seized 300 political, industrial and intellectual personalities as hostages. These hostages are being held responsible for any renewal of "serious acts of sabotage" by the Norwegian population.—Havas.

Nazis Suffer Heavily

Amsterdam, Apr. 15.

German troops succeeded in driving back Norwegian forces near Skarneas Foss on Sunday after suffering heavy losses, the Stockholm Radio said today. Furious fighting was seen in the area throughout Sunday, it was reported. The Germans have reached the Swedish border near Bjoerkvik, obliging numerous Norwegians there to seek shelter in Sweden, the Stockholm radio added. About 3,000 Norwegian troops near Aarjaeng were cut off by the Germans and were forced to enter Swedish territory Sunday night. They were disarmed and interned, Stockholm reported.—United Press.

German Reinforcements

Stockholm, Apr. 14.

German reinforcements are being sent from Oslo to Trondheim, the Norwegian official communique revealed today.

German troops which landed at Halden, on the Ide Fjord which separates Norway from Sweden, have occupied the border post and customs house in a short drive to Kornsjoe. Norwegian troops are reported to be only about thirteen miles from the Swedish border North-east of Halden.

Three thousand Norwegian soldiers who participated in a battle south-east of Oslo have crossed the Swedish border between Halden and Goteborg. They have been interned and disarmed by the Swedish authorities.

Battle is still in full progress east of Kongsvinger, which is still in the hands of the Norwegian forces. —Havas.

German Take Eidsvoll

Stockholm, Apr. 15.

Reports from the Swedish-Norwegian border say German troops in Southern Norway have extended their front to Ajosa. Eidsvoll was occupied by German soldiers at 2 o'clock this morning, while the Norwegian troops occupying Elverum withdrew. The Norwegian main body has crossed the Vorma River, south of Eidsvoll, and are now entrenched in positions which appear secure. Violent fighting occurred since yesterday near Skarnes, a town south-east of Eidsvoll, where the Germans are operating with small detachments.

The Norwegian correspondent of the "Stockholm Tidningen" says a scarcity of food is being felt in east Norway where all foodstuffs are being severely rationed.—Havas.

German Plane Crashes In Sweden

London, Apr. 15.

The Stockholm wireless reports that a German three-engined aeroplane crashed on the mountainside and caught fire yesterday after flying over the town of Uddevalla, in Goteborg, Sweden. It also reports that a Junker machine had previously made a forced landing in the western part of Sweden.—Reuter.

Miscellaneous

Noted U.S. Jewish Leader Passes

Philadelphia, Apr. 8.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, well-known American publicist and Jewish leader, died here today at the age of 76 years. As President of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. Adler published, in 1933, "The Jews in Germany," a documented account of Nazi attacks on the Jews.

He played a part in settling a number of international questions concerning the Jews. He was also a distinguished scholar, and did much for Jewish learning in America.

He was born on September 13, 1803, at Van Buren, Arkansas. His father, a small-town merchant, died when he was three. The family moved to Philadelphia, and Dr. Adler was educated there before going to the University of Pennsylvania.

He went on to Hebrew studies at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, became a Doctor of Philosophy in 1887, and remained there until 1893 to teach Semitic languages. He also became a lecturer in Biblical archæology at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, of which he was later President.

President Cleveland made Dr. Adler a special commissioner for the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. He helped to organize the American sections at a number of exhibitions during the 'nineties, and went on special missions to the East.

Friendship for Dr. Langley

In 1893, Dr. Adler became librarian at the Smithsonian Institution, where he was a friend of Dr. Samuel Pierpoint Langley, a pioneer in aviation. Langley's recognition after his death for work that had been largely overshadowed by the successes of the Wright brothers was mainly due to Dr. Adler.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1907 to be first President of the Dropsie College for Hebrew research. In the same year, he founded, with Mr. Louis Marshall, the American Jewish Committee. After the war, he went with Mr. Marshall to the Paris peace conference to plead for Jewish minority rights and privileges in the new countries that emerged at Versailles.

He was co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and a governor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

In 1930, Dr. Adler formulated for a League of Nations Commission a plan for settling the Jewish-Arab dispute over the Wailing Wall in Palestine. His suggestions formed the basis of the solution finally adopted, whereby the Jews were allowed free access to the Wall for prayer and religious services. In recognition of his work for the Jewish people in America and Europe he was presented in 1932 with a "memorial of friendship and esteem" signed by 250 of the leading Jews of America.

Condemnation of Nazis

Before "The Jews in Nazi Germany" was published, Dr. Adler had asked Jews to suspend judgment on Herr Hitler and warned them that a boycott of German goods would lead to reprisals. But the American Jewish Committee's investigation led to a strong condemnation of Nazi policy.

"There is no such thing as the Aryan or Semitic race," Dr. Adler declared. "These are terms of language, not facts of blood." But he added that "prejudices must not be fought merely with appeals to passion and resentment, however justified passion and resentment may be."

In 1938, he described developments in central Europe as heralding "the downfall of European civilization and the disintegration of man into brute."

He strongly opposed the proposal to partition Palestine in 1938.

He wrote a number of books, and a selection of his papers, addresses and lectures were published by his friends on his 70th birthday. He was an authority on Semitic philology, Assyriology and comparative religion.—Reuter.

Italy to Recognize Nanking

Rome, Apr. 7.

Italy has decided to extend recognition to the reorganized National Government of China "at an appropriate time," it was authoritatively announced here yesterday. The formal proclamation of such action, the announcement continued, was "a matter of time."

The telegram sent Mr. Wang Chingwei by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, last autumn, announcing Italy's intention to co-operate with Japan in the establishment of a new order in East Asia should be regarded as an official expression of the intention of the Italian Government to recognize the new administration, the announcement said.—Domei.

Britain, U.S. United In China Policies

London, Apr. 10.

In an editorial on tangled Asiatic sympathies, the "New York Herald-Tribune" refers to the identity of attitudes of the American and British peoples to China, Japan and Russia, according to a special commentary.

The newspaper notes that the controversy in the House of Commons has drawn from the Government of Mr. Neville Chamberlain the "pretty satisfactory promise that British moral support of China's resistance towards Japan is not going to be compromised by efforts to win Japanese approval for checks on Russian commerce in the Pacific, that serves the Red and Nazi war machines."—Reuter.

New Chairman of China Society in London

London, Apr. 3.

Dr. W. Perceval Yetts, O.B.E., Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology, London University, and Honorary Member of the China Society, has been elected chairman of the society, in succession to Sir Edward Denison Ross.

Born in 1878, Dr. Yetts received his education in Bradfield, Lausanne and London. In 1903, he entered the Royal Naval Medical Service, and retired as Staff Surgeon in 1912. One year later, he went to Peiping, where he held the post of Acting Medical Officer at the British Legation. During the World War, he served in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Later, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Medical Services of the Ministry of Pensions, and Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. Since 1932, he has been Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology at London University. Dr. Yetts has published several books on Chinese art, especially bronzes.—Reuter.

Violent Quakes in Anatolia

Ankara, Apr. 14.

Violent earthquakes occurred intermittently during the past 24 hours in north and central Anatolia in the region which saw catastrophic shocks in December. Towns affected include Sivas, Tokat, Kayseri and Samsun. Shocks also were felt at Ankara. Except at Yozgad, where six persons were killed when 80 houses collapsed, damage was reported to be slight. The people fled to fields, fearing a repetition of the recent disasters.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Patrick Campbell

London, Apr. 10.

The famous actress, Mrs. Patrick Campbell (Beatrice Stella), died at Pau, in the Pyrénées, today.—Reuter.

Sir George Buchanan

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Apr. 15.

Sir George Cunningham Buchanan, internationally-known engineer associated with big harbour, dock and river works, died yesterday. He was 74.

He practiced his profession on railway, harbours, docks and river works in Venezuela, Canada, Argentine, Spain, Jamaica, and England from 1886 to 1896. He was chief engineer of the Rangoon Port Trust from 1901 to 1915. As chief executive officer of port and pilot services, he designed new port works and carried out the Rangoon river training works scheme at a cost of £1,000,000.

Sir George Buchanan served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force in 1915-17 as Director-General of Port Administration and River Conservancy.

In 1922 at the request of the government he visited South Africa, inspected all ports, reported on development schemes and economic conditions.

He travelled through Zululand, investigating the possibility of constructing a port and railway on the coast. At the request of the federal government he visit Australia in 1924 to report on transportation facilities with special reference to ports, port finance, administration, and development.

He was the author of several books.—Reuter.

Cardinal Jean Verdier

Paris, Apr. 9.

Cardinal Jean Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, died here today at the age of 76.

Nick-named "Cardinal of the Hundred Churches" on account of his efforts to provide work by the building of a hundred new churches in the years of crisis, Cardinal Verdier was one of the best known and best loved figures in Paris.

Born on February 19, 1864, at Lacroix-Barrez in the Aveyron, of peasant stock, Jean Verdier soon impressed those about him with his piety, gentleness and intelligence. For many years after his ordination in Rome in 1887, he devoted himself to teaching and was remembered with affection and admiration by numbers of young priests who came under his care at the various seminaries at which he taught.

He returned to France from Rome early in his career and after teaching in seminaries at Perigueux and Lyons, went to Paris in 1905—during the difficult period of the separation of Church and State.

His meteoric rise in the Church began in 1929.

When he announced his intention of building 100 much-needed Churches and Chapels in and near Paris, he was nick-named the "Cardinal-of-the-Workyards"—a name which as the work progressed, was changed to "Cardinal of the Hundred Churches."

Typical of the man was an incident in connection with one of these Churches. In 1932, he insisted on personally placing in position the Golden Cross on the top of the dome of the new Church of the Holy Ghost on the Place Daumesnil. Despite his 68 years, he climbed with great ability the light wooden ladder up the side of the 120-foot dome, placed the Cross on the top and having fixed it, blessed it before descending.

Cardinal Verdier's sacerdotal Golden Jubilee in April 1937, was the occasion of a great gathering in his Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. High dignitaries of the Catholic Church, clad in gorgeous robes, filled the choir and stalls on the celebration of his Jubilee Mass on April 14, just fifty years after his ordination as priest.—Reuter.

Mr. Frank H. Hedges

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

Mr. Frank H. Hedges, Japan correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance and the London "Daily Telegraph," died here early today.

Mr. Hedges, who was well known in Shanghai, was found dead near the Imperial Hotel where he was living. He was believed to have suffered a stroke. His skull was fractured when he collapsed.

Mr. Hedges, a resident of the Far East for almost twenty years, was unmarried. The American Consulate took charge of his body today pending word from relatives in the United States. He had intended to visit Shanghai soon and also planned a trip to the United States. He visited Shanghai late last year.

Born in Springfield, Mo., in 1895, Mr. Hedges attended the Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill., the Drury College in Springfield, Mo., and the University of Missouri where he graduated from the School of Journalism in 1919.

Before coming to Japan, Mr. Hedges served successively as news editor of the Miami, Oklahoma, "Record-Herald," and the Corpus Christi, Texas, "Caller," later becoming a feature writer for the Washington, D.C. "Herald."

Mr. Hedges served on the staff of the "Japan Advertiser" in Tokyo and Peiping, and was managing editor of the paper from 1923 to 1927.

In 1927 Mr. Hedges became chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the "Christian Science Monitor," serving in this capacity until 1931. He was also Tokyo correspondent of "The Times" of London in 1930 and 1931.

Since 1931 Mr. Hedges had contributed to numerous newspapers throughout the world, including the "North-China Daily News" in Shanghai. He was contributing editor of the "Japan Times and Mail" since 1935.

Mr. Hedges became executive secretary of the Press Congress of the World in 1934 and held that post until the time of his death.

In the Great War, Mr. Hedges served as a second lieutenant in the 64th Pioneer Infantry. He was a fellow in the American Geological Society, a member of the American Legion, the Rotary Club and several other clubs and fraternities.

Mr. Hedges was the author of several books on Japan, including "In Far Japan," published in 1935.—United Press.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

OPENING OF LAMALAND

BY TIBETAN

It is reported that the Tibetan Government has invited numerous foreign business enterprises to open centres in Lhasa and that already work has begun on the construction of a large hospital, theatre and a sports palace. The report has come to Tachienlu that quite a few foreigners are engaged in these new enterprises. It has to be remembered, however, that a foreigner in Lhasa may not necessarily mean a European. Any one wearing a foreign dress in the Land of the Lamas may be regarded as a *pilingki*, European or outsider. Indian baboos are well-known merchants in Lhasa and Chinese traders have lived there for many years; and today it is difficult to find a nomadic encampment or lama temple without a Laoshan somewhere in the offing. A Chinese merchant wearing a Tibetan dress who has lived for long years in Lamaland is not easily recognized as a *jaki* or *janawa*. In local parlance *jana* is the entensive black or the Tibetan name for China; and *jagar* is the extensive white or the name for India; the idea being that in one country they wear white and in the other black; though this is not quite correct of China.

* * *

Of late years Lamaland has if anything become more tightly closed to the outsider and even the Baboo and the Laoshan have had some difficulty in crossing the frontier. But many young students from both countries professing a deep interest in Lamaism and a desire to study this system have been able to enter Tibet with their lama teachers. Many of these young fellows, some of whom have a knowledge of English, have returned again to Minya and are now making some attempt to translate parts of the Ganjur and the Denjur into the Chinese language. This is not easy, however, as it takes long years to grasp some idea of Lama philosophy. Very few Chinese students along the frontier, after years of study, have the faintest idea of the Tibetan words: *Sangngadorjetehba* and very few Europeans, after very close study of the philosophy can give an intelligent explanation of this metaphysical phrase. Some would explain it that the only permanent thing is nothing and that by some mysterous movement of the mind a nasty bit of pork becomes a mutton chop or both may be nothing—and that there is a metaphysical or spiritual realm somewhere, if there is any anywhere, where a cigarette or even a pinch of snuff may be aids to all the wonderful states that lie away above and beyond Nirvana.

There are three *tegbas* which apparently help the patient lama to get from here to there, one being something like a Rolls-Royce, the other resembling an old Ford and the other resembling an old cab horse. But getting there by any *tegba* is only a matter of faith as the flowers both here and there somehow seem to smell the same. Dana Dreding from Drashe Lhumbo is about the only Tibetan on the frontier who can thoroughly and completely explain the *dorjetegba* and sometimes he graciously smiles at my simplicity and ignorance of this profound metaphysical philosophy. He apparently is quite safely and serenely there, so he troubles very little about the number of cigarettes he smokes every day.

* * *

With the advent of the new Dalai, the little Tibetan boy from Amdo, it may be that the Lhasa Government is changing its attitude somewhat towards the outside world and that foreigners may now be permitted to reside and travel in the Land of the Lamas. This has yet, however, to be verified; but many along the frontier still maintain that numerous Europeans are now resident in the sacred capital.

The attitude, however, of the Lama government may be somewhat different towards missionaries. Several of them suffered rather rough treatment at the hands of the Tibetans at Tsakalo, and the day they left this "salt village" the conduct of the Lhasa authorities can only be described as disgraceful. Père Nussbaum is evidently still there and flatly and persistently refuses to budge. Being a medical man and a very kindly fellow with a knowledge of the language, the Lhasa authorities appeared to treat Dr. Bare differently and it looked as if it might be possible for him to reside in Lamaland. He has however, returned to Batang, Chinese territory, and is building up the medical work there.

For many years missionaries along the border seemed to suffer from what was known as the Lhasa bug, the idea being to preach the Gospel. Of late years this seems somehow almost to have disappeared; but not completely. The Foreign Christian Mission is now sending several families for mission work along the frontier. Where these different families will finally be located time will reveal. There is, however, the report of Lamaland being an open country and if that is so missionaries may be able to travel throughout the country.

The difficulty is, and always will be, a passport; and will Lamaism permit and welcome missionaries to reside and travel in the Land of the Lamas? And who will issue the passports and who will afford adequate protection? Is there a Tibetan government apart from Lamaism and is there a Lamaism apart from the Lhasa authorities? The whole question bristles with problems and difficulties which may or may not be surmounted. An open door is not all that it is said to be; and there is always the problem of the language. This demands long years of very intense study and even then very few Tibetans understand their own language when spoken by a foreigner. Moreover missionaries in Tibetan work are called upon to face one of the most deeply entrenched religious systems in the world. Lamaism postulates a road to paradise and an escape from sin and sorrow and disease and death apart from "shedding of the blood." Christianity at its very foundation is antagonistic to Lamaism; and Lamaism is abhorrent of the whole idea of blood and sacrifice.

* * *

Tibetan Christians along the border strongly disfavour the whole idea of missionaries entering Lamaland and preaching the Gospel anywhere adjacent to the large lamaseries. They maintain it would only be courting trouble and possibly inviting disaster. Tibetan Christians are firmly of the opinion that Lamaland can only be reached with the Gospel through institutional work; that is, opening schools, hospitals and orphanages and teaching the boys something of the arts and crafts of other countries. In other words being as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. Mission work among the Tibetans on the Indian frontier has followed this method with some success; but it has its difficulties.

* * *

Arts and crafts in Yakland are still a "long way from Tipperary" and at present the woolly nomad's one and only ambition is to escape from the fatal Wheel of Life and find himself safe and sound in the "land where the roses never fade." Institutional work, like opening a dairy or butter factory, has been tried and failed. The nomad's wife like her husband, wears a sheepskin, which has been known to last from one generation to another without losing anything of its colour or weight.

Missionaries along the frontier have tried hard to think of ways and means of bringing the Gospel to the frisky nomad, the red-robed draba, and the cultured lama, and have so far discovered that the method followed by the National Bible Society of Scotland seems to be the best, namely, the kindly and courteous presentation of a copy of the Scriptures. The N.B.S.S. Gospels are nicely got up, are clearly printed and are covered free of charge. The lama may take it or leave it, or he may take it and destroy it, or he may take it and read it; and he will find there the Way of Salvation apart from the voice of man.

So far this method has been followed and the N.B.S.S. is ready and prepared to advance all the Scriptures that may be called for; and today these well bound Gospels are in every part of Lamaland.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Weihaiwei, Mar. 31.—This morning as I entered my garden I noted a flight of about 20 Plover wheeling in that beautiful downward spiral which indicates that they are about to alight: perhaps they were attracted by the newly-turned earth in which they delight to rest . . . for the earth-clods give them a perfect camouflage, and possibly afford them a meal: seen from below they appeared to be black and white in colour, but their wing-motion in perfect unison easily identified them. (By the way, I may be taken to task for not referring to them as a "dopping of Plover," for so they are called by sportsmen owing to their dipping or "dopping" flight, but I seldom use these technical phrases). Just as these migrants were some thirty feet from the ground, I was astonished to see the hindmost bird suddenly swerve sideways as the grey-brown body of a Falcon appeared as if by magic (possibly from my chimney-top) and hurled itself at terrific speed on the only loose bird: she missed by a matter of inches as the Plover dived into a deep ravine, to appear later flying round in a wide circle to rejoin its brethren: the Falcon all but struck the barbed-wire strands on top of my fence and had almost to "loop the loop" to avoid damage: this gave the Plovers their chance as they rose in a body, gaining height with incredible swiftness, and flying in a solid phalanx, well above the falcon, *but following its exact direction of flight*. So far as my eyes could follow them, the Falcon never attempted to rise . . . she was obviously too badly scared to attempt another attack on that solid body of high-flyers. It was a pretty example of aerial tactics, and it is obvious that among birds unity is strength.

* * *

Weihaiwei, April 3.—The why and the wherefore of birdsong (outside the breeding season) continues to puzzle me, as I dare say it does many others: on the finest of days birds will be silent, and when a storm blows up they will begin to sing. . . .or *vice versa*: springtime is the beginning of song-time, yet on the sunniest of days there is often silence: but let the skies get grey and stormclouds threaten, and for no apparent reason every bird will lift up its voice in song once more. It is all very puzzling and I can only believe that one of the incentives to song is excitement. . . .and that a sudden change of weather is one of the forms of excitement responsible. After three or four days of brilliant blue skies and sunshine, this morning opened dull and overcast, and I walked up the hills into a world of silence; but on reaching a height of about 500 feet I found myself surrounded by unexpected bird noises: hundreds of Thrushes in course of migration were squeaking and signalling all round me: scores of Larks (*A. arvensis*) rose trilling from the stony ground and were tame enough with hunger to let me approach within a few yards. Then came the interesting incident. One Lark perched on a stone looked different, but I could not see it clearly—being without field-glasses: I approached, within 20 feet and stopped suddenly as I realized it was a Crested Lark—a bird we do not see in Shanghai: I stood stock-still as, without rising, the lark lifted up its voice in most beautiful song ....the sort of lark-song you hear from the cages of bird-fanciers in Shanghai, but sweeter and mellower. It sang to me for minutes on end as a mate chirped warnings from a distant perch....then flew away and disappeared. So now I am asking myself, why should a hungry bird in course of migration sing like this? The answer is quite beyond me, but such incidents certainly add a little to the salt of life.

* * *

Weihaiwei, April 6.—It is a well established fact that islands are much favoured havens of rest for migrating birds, and islands such as Heligoland and Capri are famous in Europe as observation posts for bird watchers: that islet known as Shaweishan where the lighthouse stands on the seaward route from Shanghai was much used by the pioneers in our local ornithology, and if it were not so difficult of access many of us would probably use it now. All such matters were, however, out of my mind when I sailed for the island known as Liukungtao—not a mile from the mainland here—on the eve of the period known as Ching Ming which denotes "Pure Brightness": it was indeed a pure bright day with brilliant sunshine on the calm blue waters, and I little thought I should see what I did see. For days past I had been expecting to see Hoopoes, those beautiful birds whose call is exactly described by their name, but I had searched the hills in vain. Rising on the morning after my arrival in the island, I found there were scores of hoopoes flitting about in the gardens, alighting to feed and opening and shutting their fanlike crests after the manner of a cockatoo: the pine trees full of little squeaking titmice, while thrushes were foraging in the lower scrub: larks rose at every corner and it was obvious that the island was full of bird-life. Then the weather suddenly changed: great grey clouds rolled up: a gale of wind came up from the north-west and snow, that enemy of all aviators, fell quite heavily! A wedge of geese a quarter of a mile long drove across the stormy sky in perfect formation, bound due north, but the smaller birds stuck closely to their sanctuary. And this was the day of Ching Ming! All of which goes to show that if you are a small bird you do *not* consult a calendar....you scent the weather from afar, and dash for the nearest island.

* * *

Shanghai, April 13.—The flowers that bloom in the spring (tra-la?) do not make much of a show in Weihaiwei and are nothing to compare to the grand splash of gold which the buttercups on my lawn are giving me today: flowers which I am jealously guarding from the threatened attacks of weedy-women so soon to be among us once more. But there is one early spring flower in the North which puzzled me for some time and which I, in my ignorance, have only just been able to trace. We all used to call it the "wild crocus" because it looked very much like a pale purple member of that family, and it was not until I recently examined the hairy petals, leaves and stalk, that I realized it was an Anenome: it is a pale brownish-purple with a mass of yellow stamens in the centre, and when I asked my gardener what he called it I was surprised to receive the reply "Old Man": what memories that brought me!...of little cottage gardens in England where we used to press the aromatic leaves between our fingers to get the fragrant smell... of Fred Karno playing a ridiculous music-hall sketch in which an aged gentleman is forced to hide (for some absurd reason) in a neighbour's garden...of how the neighbour comes out and says to a friend, "You'll find the Old Man in the flower-bed under the window—I can get the smell from here"; of how the aged gent trembled with fear and rage, while the audience rocked with laughter at this very crude jest. But this particular plant, alas, is no relation to our fragrant herb: the Chinese give it this folk-name because of the long white hairs which cover every leaf and petal like an old man's beard. It's correct name is *Anemone chinensis*, and the full Chinese name is *P'ai Tou Weng* (meaning white-haired old man)....but I shall never be able to look at that flower without thinking of good old days at home—and Fred Karno.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

April 10.—We observe that the lilac is beginning to bloom in gardens along the highways. "Tommy" found privet leaves growing on one tree and began to wonder why, until he saw that they were growing from underneath the graft. Local growers use the strong-growing privet as the "stock" for lilac. We found later that our lilac is known botanically as *Syringa chinensis*. "Tommy" said that the "Mock orange" is known here as syringa and we had to look that up. We found that the name syringa was first given to *Philadelphus* and later transferred to the lilac. As a matter of fact, Daddy came into the picture also; it appears that pipes are often made from the straight stems of *Philadelphus*, therefore we have *syrinx*—a pipe, and the erstwhile botanists derived the name syringa from this. Our friend, the bur clover—*Medicago denticulata*—is now in flower in places, the small yellow flowers will in time be followed by coiled pods which are armed with long curved prickles which insist on sticking to our clothes later in the summer. Dogs appear to find all the bur clover in the vicinity when they are taken for a romp in the country, at least ours do!! We have to spend hours picking the burs from their coats. I suppose this is the way nature distributes seed of the plant. The spring vetch—*Vicia sativa*—was also found yesterday. The purplish-rose flowers of this wild flower are quite attractive. The plant itself is also useful; it is used by farmers as food for cattle and horses. We noticed a stately avenue of oak trees covered with hanging stalks of flowers and nice fresh leaves. We also admired the beauty of the *Mahonia* shrubs covered with panicles of yellow flowers which showed to advantage against a background of "autumn foliage." The corylopsis is also in flower. Long racemes of yellow flowers hanging from leafless stems attracted our attention and we found the plant was *Corylopsis spicata*. The hazel comes into the picture here for we find that the name of the shrub is derived from *Corylus*—"a hazel" and *opsis*—"like." The flowers are fragrant and we visualized a groundwork of violets under the plants.—W.J.K.

* * *

April 12.—Oblionker! my first konker!!! came to our minds when we saw the horse chestnut —*Aesculus hippocastanum*—bursting into leaf yesterday. This tree grows quickly once it commences to open its buds, so it should not be long before we are able to record it in flower. The common name is supposed to have originated in Turkey. In that country, the nuts were ground and mixed with food for horses. We noticed that holly trees are now in flower; very inconspicuous little flowers, but they reminded us of the Christmas festive season. *Jasminum primulinum*, a much more attractive shrub than the early flowering *J. nudiflorum*, is giving a good show these days with its double, semi-double and single flowers on the same branches. We see that the name *Jasminum* was derived from the Arabic word *Yasmyn*. A man died in 1841 who had introduced many plants into Europe from the Far East; one of his introductions is now in flower, taking the place of the yellow forsythia which is past its best. The shrub is *Kerria japonica* and it is easily identified by its light green stems and heavily netted leaves, the flowers on our special favourite are single yellow; but there is a double form for those who like them. We like to see this shrub in winter also, especially if planted together with the red-stemmed *Cornus siberica*. *Kerria japonica* was named after the one-time collector. We saw a very fine hedge of red Camellia—*Thea japonica*—on our stroll today, the shrubs were in full flower. The hedge was protected by a wall from North winds, this may have been appreciated by the shrubs for they are really giving a fine display.—W.J.K.

IN PARENTHESIS

Home Science

FATHER (wishing to show off his boy's scientific knowledge): "Billy, what does it mean when steam comes out of the spout of the kettle?"

Billy: "Ma's going to open one of your letters!"

* * *

Land Ho

IT had been rather a rough crossing and Mike was cowering in the cabin moaning and groaning.

Pat came dashing in. "Come on up," he cried excited. "We're passing a big ship."

"I don't want to see a big ship," muttered Mike. "Call me when we are passing a tree!"

* * *

About Cannibals

CANNIBAL Queen: Oh, what a disgrace!

Friend: What's the trouble?

Cannibal Queen: The King's turned vegetarian!

First Cannibal: What makes the King so talkative this morning?

Second Cannibal: Oh, he ate a couple of barbers for breakfast.

Woman Captive: So you like my looks, do you?

Cannibal: My dear, you look sweet enough to eat.

* * *

Hitler's Dream

Ae day as Hitler took a stroll
Doon past his ain beloved "Kroll,"
He met Auld Nick and there they stood,
And had a chat as "brithers" should.
Freen's lang they'd been, of coorse, ye, ken,
And pairted aye like "gentlemen."
"How goes it, Adolf?" Nick began,
"Are all things working out to plan?"
"Yes, sir," cried Adolf, "all my schemes
Materialised beyond my dreams;
Three nations now are surely mine.
Due to my 'putsch' and 'go' divine."
"Well done, old pal," cried Nick with glee,
"You're just the very man for me;
I'm in with you and wish you luck,
But still you've 'Western Geese' to pluck!"
"Himmel! I know the 'birds' you mean,
The British—ach, they are so mean,
And for their friends, the flighty French,
I hate them all each man and weneh;
But can we wipe them off our map?
Please tell me what you think, old chap."
The de'il looked thoughtful, stroked his chin,
And said, "Well, sir, it might be done."
So there and then these "brithers" two
In theory cooked the "geese" that flew
On land, and sea, and in the air.
They plotted hard, I do declare.
"And if I win," bold Adolf cried,
In Berchtesgaden you'll reside."
"What!" cried Nick. "must I, too, stay
Where you and Goering hold such sway?
I tell you, sir, I must decline.
For Huns were never friends of mine.
Where I reside there's de'ils eneuch.
Strong callants a', they're wild an' teuch.
But nae control wad I hae owre 'em
Gin I hobnobbed wi' Hermann Goering.
So, noo, auld freen', I'll say farewell,"—
And back went Nick again to ——.
Then Hitler wakened with a scream,
And found 'twas all a Nazi dream!

TAITSO.

CATHNESS VIOLINIST.

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Getting Our Exercise

By J. Norman Lynd

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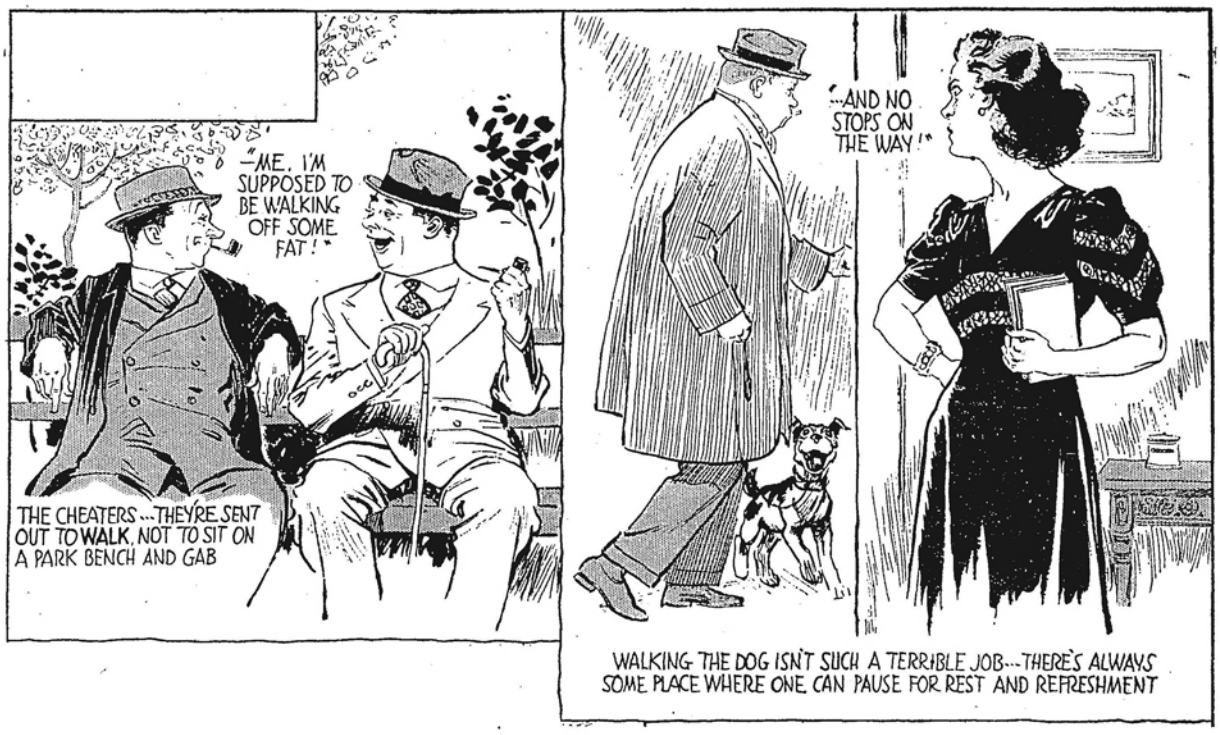

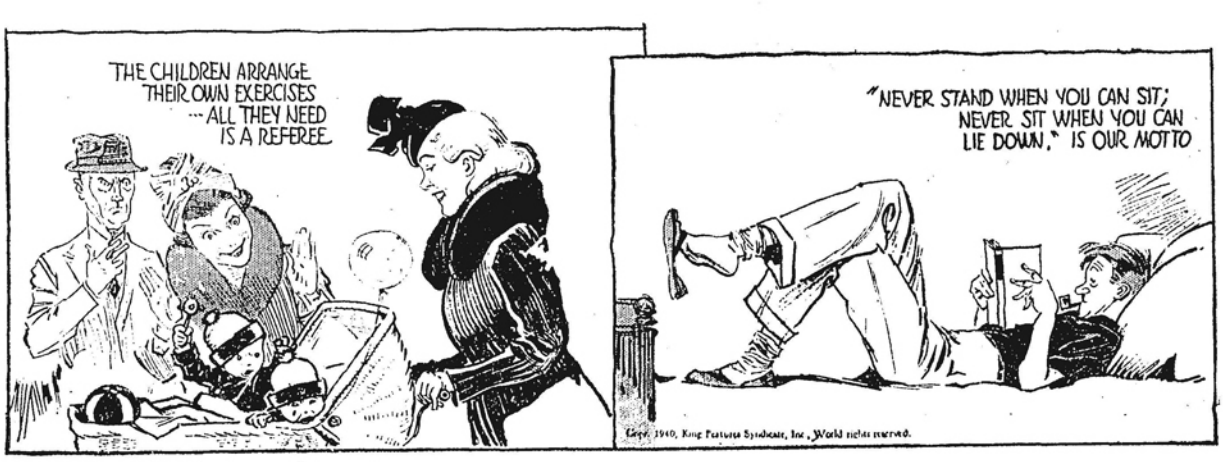

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A London Letter

By Olive Dun

London, Mar. 18.

The King and Queen will spend Easter with their children "in the country" it is cautiously announced. But as we are also told that a special messenger will come down twice daily from London, that a private telephone wire will be connected up with Buckingham Palace, and that his Majesty will ride a great deal with his daughters, it is not hard to guess that "in the country" will be neither Balmoral nor Sandringham.

One interesting engagement of their Majesties' last week was to inspect the first section of the Anglo-French Ambulance Corps. It is staffed almost entirely by men who were in the last war and are determined to be in this one. They range from men of wealth and position to ex-naval stokers. One enthusiast had paid the whole cost of his ambulance himself. Among them the Queen was surprised to meet an old friend with whom she frequently danced before her marriage. He is on the reserve of officers of the Guards but now wears the uniform of a private in the Ambulance Corps.

The war is not going to stop people going away for Easter. One hears that the south coast hotels are plentifully booked and there will be some special trains, though of course nothing like the usual number. It is surprising to hear that the south of France is doing very well. But that may be due to the patronage of the chilly-footed, just as towns like Bristol and Exeter (they would be very much offended not to hear themselves called cities) are simply bursting with people.

Conversely, every day now brings multitudes of soldiers on leave from France. Leave was suddenly stopped a few days ago and now as suddenly has been renewed. Waterloo this evening was surging with men just returned. Their spick and span appearance contrasts oddly with that of the muddy creatures one remembers in the last war with the earth of the trenches thick upon them. Nowadays the papers rarely have even so much as a raid somewhere along the lines in France to report. When, one wonders, will the war really begin?

* * *

A Great Cook

A very famous expert in the food line has just died, Miss Florence White. Probably some of your readers know her books on cookery. She lost the sight of one eye when a child and took to cookery in place of ordinary education (that was some 60 years ago when people still believed that education was meant to teach children to do something really useful). Her aunt kept the Red Lion Hotel at Fareham in Hampshire which was famous for its cooking and she set to work under them.

But she studied not only cooking but the psychology of housekeeping. She took various jobs as a domestic servant so as to learn the needs and capacities of households of all classes. For several years she studied the historical side of cookery. In her book on "Good Things in England" she tells how to make creamed nettles, cowslip pudding pie, and "Lady Arundel's Manchets"; for the last of these the recipe dates from 1676. She dug up old manuscripts and diaries containing recipes from museums and country houses all over England.

She always maintained that English cookery could be the equal of any in the world. George Gissing in a charming passage in that most charming book "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft" said the same, arguing that the essence of English cookery was to bring out all the natural flavour of bird or beast in its highest degree. One can think of a few eating-houses where this principle is followed with admirable results and certainly nothing can equal a good steak or chop in a good London grill room.

But Miss White sadly concluded that the art of English cookery had been lost through carelessness. She certainly did her utmost to revive it, and for many years before her death she had a large modern kitchen at Fareham where she gave lessons to many pupils.

So she departs at the age of 76. Can one think of a more entirely virtuous life? To be a good cook is surely the quintessence of altruism and benefaction.

* * *

Breaking Up A Circus

Auctions are seldom without their pathetic side. What can look more dejected than a collection of furniture put up for sale. And somehow, the more beautiful the pieces, and the more prized they have been in the past, so much the more miserable they look when bandied about by men in green baize aprons to the metallic cries of the auctioneer.

But there was extra pathos in auctioning last week at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire of the Chapman Circus which of course included a large number of performing beasts. It belonged to a girl, Miss Georgia Chapman, who had inherited it from her father and would have been fully capable of carrying it on—for the art of circus management once acquired descends from parents to children like the miller's thumb or the horn-player's lip—but of course the war knocked such things on the head.

Owners of private zoos all over the country and tradesmen on the look out for horses and ponies to draw the carts which have replaced motor vans attended the sale. Some lots went very cheap—a fine pair of ponies for only £15 for example. One trained horse was bought by one of the circus hands: he had always attended to it, and could not bear to see it go to anyone else. You could have had three Indian tigers for £70 and three beautiful black bears for only £20.

One purchase must particularly be mentioned. Georgie Chapman's aunt, Miss Ada Chapman, who has been in the circus all her life and has trained several animals herself, could not resist buying three elephants—a pair of grown-ups and a baby—when she saw them about to go far below their value. They cost her £295 the three. How she will get food for them in war time is a mystery. But can one not admire and sympathize with her spirit?

* * *

Young Lady Now

And talking of circuses and "sicklike" reminds me that Ming the famous giant panda—said by some to be the best ambassador China ever sent to England—has come back to the Zoo. She enjoyed her winter at Whipsnade in spite of its comparative loneliness. The eight weeks of bitter cold and deep snow were exactly to her taste, reviving memories of the icy slopes of western China and her coat became longer and thicker than ever, and its whiteness, away from London smoke, exquisitely white.

She retains all her old sweetness of disposition and playfulness, sat up in a chair as she used to do and consumed a bowl of condensed milk with all the old gusto. But she is a baby no more. In fact she weighs 200 lb. and when it comes to playfulness that means too much energy for the Pets Corner.

* * *

Well Said, Sir!

Let me end with a story of "vackies." Two young East Enders had been sent to a stately country home. At meal time they sat at one end of a long table, their hostess at the other. The meals were all right, but breakfast was always very slow in arriving.

One day one of the vackies lost patience and turning to the footman he exclaimed "Hurry up with that blasted breakfast can't you?"

Thereupon the lady of the house walked round to him and patted him on the back.

"Congratulations," she said, "I've been wanting to say that myself for years."

Formerly of Shanghai

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Ward, formerly Miss Maisie Middleton of Shanghai, is the wife of Lord Bangor's only son whose broadcast commentaries from the Finland front were considered the best war despatches that Britain received.

New Hats Will Go Over Big This Year

Cartwheel hats and feather pompons the size of cabbages are among the Paris fashion designers' contributions to brightening the coming summer.

They do not exhaust the novelties, for there are also:

Frilled below-the-knee knickerbockers showing under knee-high skirts.

American Women In Politics

The able manner in which the U.S. Minister to Norway is fulfilling her duties in difficult circumstances lends interest to the little band of women who are taking an active part in their country's government. Pictured in Washington, D. C., these six members of the House of Representatives met for the first time to discuss the welfare of the nation and what they could do to help out. They are (left to right) Rep. Mary Norton of New Jersey; Rep. Frances Bolton of Ohio (the first woman representative from that State); Rep. Clara McMillan, Rep. Edith Norse Rogers of Massachusetts; Rep. Jessie Summer of Illinois; Rep. Caroline O'Day of New York.

Daring nude-effect foundations to diaphanous gowns.

Wired lace "screen" capes, whose fan-shaped lapels stand up to hide the face; and

Giant flower designs that challenge Jack's Beanstalk.

There are gay flowery aprons to severely-tailored black afternoon gowns, kilts showing bright red plaids, outsize real diamond buttonholes in the lapels of the new suits.

Lace, Sequins

Lace stages a big comeback not only in the early evening hoods that drape softly over evening coiffures, but in spiral ruffles to the skirts of frocks, in boleros, gloves, cuffs, frilling and jabots.

Sequins glitter from scores of evening gowns. Buttons are gold, silver or shining mirror.

Even bead designs twine round the close-fitting bodices of evening frocks and spray in flowery designs over their flowing skirts.

Evening frocks are at once sophisticated and girlish, for their often severe high-necked bodices blow out into full graceful toe-length skirts.

Supple brocades, fine jersey cloths, lace and organdie are all used for the summer models. Backless gowns have long-sleeved boleros to transform them into something more serious and substantial at will.

Belts play an important part in the summer collection. Mostly they are very narrow and often very gay.

If you feel disappointed with the result when you have used furniture polish, do not blame the polish. Slightly dampen a cloth with soapsuds, wipe over the furniture, completely dry it, and then use the polish with a warm, soft cloth.

THE BOOK PAGE

Out of His Own Mouth

Hitler Speaks A Series of Political Conversations with Adolf Hitler on his Real Aims. By Hermann Rauschning. Thornton Butterworth, London. 10/6.

If any doubts still remain in the minds of anyone as to what manner of man the real Hitler is, they will speedily be dispelled by a perusal of Dr. Hermann Rauschning's book "Hitler Speaks." This is an amazing record of Hitler's confidential talks with his inner circle and written at first hand by one who participated in many of such talks and to whom Hitler, more perhaps than to any other, "opened up" and allowed, not mere glimpses, but whole vistas of his ghastly, brutal, vicious thoughts and ideas to slip out. It carries conviction and must indubitably fill the reader with the utmost horror and disgust. Hitler's published speeches and his book "Mein Kampf" would, it might be thought, have given something more than a clue to the real man, but it seems that even such vainglorious and viperish outpourings both spoken and written fall far short of disclosing the profound callousness, brutality and meanness of the monster who controls Germany's destinies today.

"Brutality is Respected"

The book under review is written by one who for years was on intimate terms with Hitler and records the gist and in many instances the actual terms of conversations which took place in the innermost circles of Nazidom. The author took pains to make notes immediately after his informal meetings with Hitler and his henchmen, and for the most part has not had to rely upon his recollection extended over any lengthened period. Quotations galore could be extracted from the book which more than justify what is written above or even stronger language. The horrors of the concentration camps mean nothing to him. He has given his chosen agents, Himmler and others, a free hand to inflict the utmost callous brutalities they can devise. The writer records a case where Hitler's attention was called to a particularly filthy and beastly instance at Setlin, where vile things had been done to completely innocent men of good standing in an unmistakable enjoyment of brutality for its own sake. Far from being indignant at the horrible excesses of his own men on his own countrymen, Hitler "roundly abused those who made a fuss about these trivial matters." "Why babble about brutality and be indignant about tortures—brutality is respected—the masses want it."

Besides his self-revealing attitude towards brutality, there are other aspects of the Fuehrer's character and make-up which are no less clearly defined. In the author's words:

> Most loathesome of all is the reeking miasma of furtive unnatural sexuality that fills and fouls the whole atmosphere round him, like an evil emanation. Nothing in this environment is straightforward. Surreptitious relationships, substitutes and symbols, false sentiments and secret lusts—nothing in this man's surroundings is natural and genuine—nothing has the openness of a natural instinct.

All That Matters

But there is another and far more important matter to be gleaned from Hitler's own utterances, viz., his real aims and ambitions vis-à-vis the world. It is clear that both in and outside Germany, National Socialism, as Hitler means the term, has been and is to a great extent still misunderstood. It means world domination by brute force. Over and over again in his intimate talks Hitler emphasizes that all that matters in the world is force—religion, conscience, humanity are nothing. Rule by fear and force is his creed, and stick at nothing—nothing—the breaking of treaties, the murder of all who oppose, the slaughter of innocents, crime. Nothing must be allowed to stand in his way.

In one recorded conversation Hitler says:

> If you no longer have the strength to rule by means of force and are too humane to give orders, then it's time to resign. Britain will yet regret her softness. It will cost her her Empire. A new empire can never arise otherwise than by blood and iron—by a firm will and brutal force.

"The Apocalyptic Riders"

Convicted out of his own mouth, Hitler stands forth as the embodiment of all that is foul and vindictive, pagan and brutal—anti-Christ personified. His hatred of Great Britain has been intensified a hundredfold by his having misled himself into believing that she would not fight. He can't forgive her for that.

Hitler's foreign policy of today is not a matter of recent decision—it was all foreshadowed as long ago as 1933-34 and it will be carried through without regard to any decencies, legal or moral. Today the world should be prepared to accept the truth: that Hitler and his movement are the apocalyptic riders of world annihilation. Seldom before have the innermost workings of a man in the position of the Fuehrer been so pitilessly exposed as in "Hitler Speaks." Everyone should read it.—B.F.C.M.

Emphasis on Character

East Versus West A Denial of Contrast. By P. Konanda Rao (Servants of India Society). Foreword by S. Radhakrishnan. Allen & Unwin, London. 10/6.

Every schoolboy knows that East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet. But thanks to schoolboy declamations this thought has been led a little farther and he is aware of a way out of the dilemma:

> But there is neither East nor West,
> border nor breed nor birth,
> When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

"East Versus West", by Mr. P. Konanda Rao, of the Servants of India Society, presents the same theme, but in a much more academic manner. His subtitle, "A Denial of Contrast", tells the reader at the start to what conclusion the book will come.

Kipling's approach to the subject, condensed into a few lines, is characteristically Western. The meeting point of East and West is in strong character, and the assumption is implicit that such character is found in the West, not always in the East. So Sir Valentine Chirol, quoted by Mr. Rao:

> If one seeks to define what the Orient chiefly lacks, and has always lacked, it is the practice of freedom with the sense of responsibility, or in other words, character.

The reviewer's only fault found with Mr. Rao's book is that he does not meet this alleged difference with enough energy. He reminds us in comment that "the Occident" is not all "character" and "democracy" But this is not enough. There should be more affirmation of Eastern character and the positive qualities of the East.

Influence of Race

This rather persistent Western emphasis upon character is often connected with the idea of race, a relatively unchanging influence. And it must be remarked that Mr. Rao's whole contention is that race is an influence of increasingly less importance in our modern world, as indeed is the whole physical environment. "Today the whole world is a unit for the diffusion of culture." The contrast, as he defines it, is not between a static "unchanging" East and an ever-changing West, but between a comparatively static past and a dynamic present both in the East and the West.

> Civilization is one and indivisible into Eastern or Western; its elements are a function ever of time but never of race.

In practical application of the principles developed, Mr. Rao remarks:

> India is denied self-government of the democratic type on the ground that India is an Oriental country, and a correlation is presumed between Oriental peoples and autocratic rule, and between Occidentals and democracy. There is not such correlation, and hence no justification for the denial of democracy to India.

In similar manner he takes up the exclusion of Orientals from the British Dominions and the United States of America "on the ground largely of difference in the standards of living."

> It is not true, however, that a race has a standard of living...Economic ills need economic remedies and not racial ones.

Values Upset

It would be easy to object to such criticisms of state policy in the two matters thus cited, but it is better that the criticisms be understood and appreciated. Eastern civilization is visibly undergoing a vast transformation under the impact of the West; but the West itself is all the time learning a new respect for Eastern civilization.

Mr. Rao has summarized in his various chapters the views of many of the anthropologists, ethnologists and other writers on the subject of the races, cultures and other influences of the East and West. He gives a full chapter to the views of Dr. Hu Shih on the changing influences of modern China; how in China "all the values have been turned upside-down." As all who live in China today well perceive.—B.B.

Such as are thy habitual thoughts, such also will be the character of thy mind; for the soul is dyed by the thoughts.—Marcus Aurelius.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART
KIMONOS PEARLS

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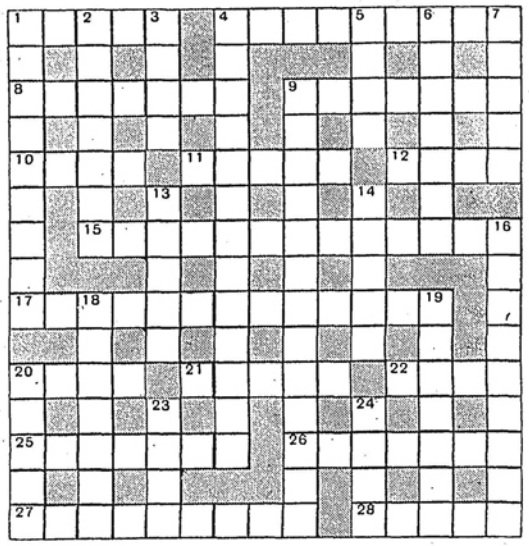
CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

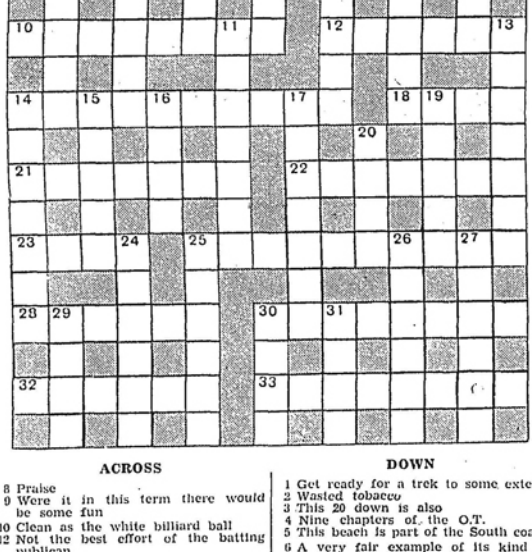


ACROSS

1 Our airmen have fought over one example of it
4 The young man of fashion may be better dressed, but this fellow's ties are dearer (two words)
8 Where accident occurs in church
9 Nobody herein can be in the front rank (two words)
10 A pheasant may be this both before and after demise
11 They may perpetuate ancestral shades
12 He was the first to go
15 Most certainly (three words)
17 Leave your trunks here by all means, but take your challenge off the rink (two words)
20 Everyone bagged it when the war started
21 He brings up the heaviest soles with him
22 Bit of hay?
25 Instruction for the reconnaissance flight?
26 What may the student of fairy tales seek, I beg?
27 Starts with numerical lie, but one learns by it
28 Motive

DOWN

1 A reveller
2 City in which mixed illuminant is in feeble illumination
3 Fold acceptable to the young absent from the family fold
4 The end of what people say of you when you don't know what's coming to you! (four words)
5 The blacksmith's need
6 Bird
7 An important post, sometimes, to those wishing to rise
9 Warplanes' sacrifice to Mars? (two words)
13 Corn may grow on other growths reversed
14 Unlimited, but curtailed (two words)
16 Reversing this might be putting the clock back
18 A famous book
19 Not a weighty event
20 A lot of fish
23 Bit of architecture mixed in 26 across
24 Its brother is plain



ACROSS

8 Praise
9 Were it in this term there would be some fun
10 Clean as the white billiard ball
12 Not the best effort of the batting publican
14 It sounds as if this part of a religious building is opposed to Dissenters
18 Precious stone
21 This witches' spell seems able to upset one anyhow
22 Kind of light made almost entirely by a little sea creature
23 This helps to make a chemist's business
25 Are shop-detectives kept to this the shoplifter?
26 Epithet for a motorist who would not have a self-starter on his car
30 Thoughtless advice to those apt to take things too seriously
32 Apple colour
33 What most of our men commonly hope they are fighting for

DOWN

1 Get ready for a trek to some extent
2 Wasted tobacco
3 This 20 down is also
4 Nine chapters of the O.T.
5 This beach is part of the South coast
6 A very fair example of its kind
7 "That he is mad 'tis —; 'tis — 'tis pity and pity 'tis 'tis —;" Hamlet
11 "Moa hops" (anag.)
13 This makes the solution
14 Of olden days
15 Freshwater fish
16 It would take a lot of this to make secure this amount of wood
17 One of the small countries still left in Europe
19 Indian real
20 "There is no state in Europe where the least — have not governed the most —" Landor
24 This man sounds good for a first payment, anyhow
27 Oil or sugar
29 Auction that does not increase the value of poultry
30 An early airman
31 Unusual combination of an artist with a branch of the Army

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

TOP PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 1, Cap And Gown; 9, Alto; 10, Sent Abroad; 11, Go Back; 12, Terse; 15, Foggy; 18, Anson; 19, Octagon; 20, Adieu; 21, Gleam; 22, Too Fine; 23, Dutch; 24, Latin; 26, Neigh; 29, Ornate; 31, Gold Albert; 32, Lung; 33, Soothsayer. DOWN: 2, Abel; 3, Acting; 4, Debut; 5, Odour; 6, Nudge; 7, Clean Sheet; 8, Working Man; 13, Eat Some; 14, Signing 15, Flapdoodle; 16, Glistening; 17, Youth; 18, Angel; 25, Arabia; 26, Negus; 27, Igloo; 28, Heath; 30, True.

BOTTOM PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 1, Offspring; 9, Savour; 10, Tenon-saws; 11, Haggai; 12, Headlines; 13, Goblet; 17, Pet; 19, Animate; 20, Umbrage; 21, Rag; 23, Trojan; 27, Palatable; 28, Narrow; 29, Balancing; 30, Nomans; 31, Warehouse. DOWN: 2, Foeman; 3, Shoddy; 4, Ruskin; 5, Nowhere; 6, Catacombs; 7, Mongolian; 8, Frailties; 14, Battening; 15, Kilograms; 16, Paramount; 17, Per; 18, Tug; 22, Alabama; 24, Damage; 25, Gaucho; 26, Blinds.

From Daily News Ads.

The Pitman's Shorthand School in Hongkong is now offered for sale by owner leaving the Colony. Cash offers should be addressed to Box 3306, NCDN.

A Shanghai exporter would like to contact manufacturers of hand embroidered and silk lace blouses and silk dresses. Letters should be directed to Knatz, 415 Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai.

The New Bedford Weaving Mill (756 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai) is open to take orders to weave high-quality fancy cotton shirting and dress fabrics in fast colours, mercerized or novelty yarns in stripes, spots and checks.

The register of transfers will be closed from April 20 to April 30, 1940 for the following two issues of The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 1st issue 5 per cent., 1934 Dollar debentures and 2nd issue 5 per cent., 1935 Dollar debentures.

The April 13 issue of the China Weekly Review contains several articles of topical interest, such as the one on "Japanese views on racial equality between China and Japan," "Reorganization of the house of Mitsui," "The first 14 days of Wang Ching-Wei's Nanking Regime" and others.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the company, 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on May 6, 1940, when the special resolution as set out in the notice sent to members will be submitted for approval.

Certificate No. 158 issued in the name of Jacob Aaron Fredericks for ten founders' share in the company Le Champ de Courses Francais has been declared lost and the public is warned against negotiating the same. In the event of the said certificate not being recovered by May 12, 1940, a new certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Farm Products, Ltd., Shanghai, on April 5, 1940, the following resolution was duly passed in manner required for passing an extraordinary resolution, namely: That the company be wound up voluntarily as a members' voluntary winding-up in accordance with section 219 of the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong and that John Bingham Manley of 18 The Bund, Shanghai, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up.

The 76th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., will be held at the company's head-office, 656 Yu Ya Ching Road, Shanghai, on April 30, 1940 at 3 p.m., to receive and consider the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1939, to elect directors and decide their remuneration, to elect auditors, to declare a dividend and to transact the ordinary business of the company. The transfer books of the company will be closed from April 21 to April 30, 1940.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Union Mobiliere (French Banking and Investment Corporation), Shanghai, will be held at the head-office, Shanghai, on May 8, 1940 at 4 p.m. for the following purposes: To receive the directors' report, the balance sheet and accounts for the working year ending December 31, 1939, to receive the auditors' report, to declare a dividend and to transact any other ordinary business of the company. The transfer books of the company will be closed from May 1 to May 8, 1940 during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

A first and final return of capital represented by the issue of one share of The Wing On Company, Federal Inc. U.S.A. of $10 each, Chinese National Currency, fully paid up, for each share of The Wing On Company (Shanghai) Limited, has been declared in this matter. The same may be received at the office of The Wing On Company, Federal Inc. U.S.A., Nanking Road, Shanghai, or at the office of The Wing On Company Limited, 213 Des Voeux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on and after April 15, 1940. The Wing On Company Federal Inc., U.S.A. has also declared a dividend of $1 per share which has been received by the liquidator and the same is payable on application to the liquidator as indicated above. Upon applying for the above share and for payment of the above-mentioned dividend, the share certificates and dividend books of The Wing On Company (Shanghai) Limited, must be produced.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Apr. 5	30.39	56.8	N W	2	47.8	42.1	58.5	40.3	B. C.
,, 6	30.38	56.1	S S W	1	51.3	43.9	61.5	32.9	B. C.
,, 7	30.13	54.9	S W	1	57.7	53.1	75.2	41.0	B.
,, 8	30.02	58.8	S W	2	65.6	57.2	79.5	49.5	C.
,, 9	30.34	58.5	N	1	55.1	45.3	65.5	40.3	B.
,, 10	30.19	58.1	S E	2	53.1	48.4	68.7	40.3	R. C.
,, 11	30.03	59.5	S	1	62.4	57.7	75.4	51.3	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1940	Minimum Temperature 1939	Maximum Temperature 1940	Maximum Temperature 1939	Rainfall 1940	Rainfall 1939
Apr. 5	42.0F.	30.0F.	62.0F.	52.0F.	Nil	Nil
,, 6	41.0	38.5	57.0	53.5	Nil	Nil
,, 7	44.0	38.0	74.0	56.0	Nil	Nil
,, 8	56.0	40.5	79.0	65.0	Nil	Nil
,, 9	46.0	44.5	73.0	61.5	Nil	Nil
,, 10	44.0	49.5	68.0	64.0	Nil	0.02-in.
,, 11	53.0	53.5	72.0	70.5	Nil	Trace

VESSELS DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA

India	29/2	6/5

From TRIESTE

Volpi	27/2	25/4
Carignano	25/2	26/4
Cortellazzo	20/3	9/5

From TRIESTE

Conte Rosso	12/4	9/5

From BRINDISI

Conte Rosso	13/4	9/5

From COLOMBO

Volpi	2/4	25/4
Carignano	3/4	26/4

From SOURABAYA

Tjibadak	5/4	22/4
Tjitjalengka	12/4	29/4

From BATAVIA

Tjitjalengka	16/4	29/4

From MANILA

Tjibadak	14/4	22/4

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Memphis City	—	20/4
Titania	14/3	21/4
Sagoland	—	30/4

From LOS ANGELES

Tatuta M.	25/3	21/4
Pres. Coolidge	1/4	23/4

From SEATTLE

West Cuseta	18/3	20/4
Crown City	30/3	28/4
Collingsworth	10/4	5/5

From HONOLULU

Pres. Coolidge	10/4	23/4

From YOKOHAMA

Tatuta Maru	11/4	21/4

From KOBE

Kashima Maru	19/4	21/4
Taiyo Maru	3/5	5/5

From NAGASAKI

Nagasaki M.	17/4	18/4

From KEELUNG

Hukuken M.	22/4	24/4

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN

Tegelberg	13/3	20/4

From CAPETOWN

Ruys	17/4	25/5

From SINGAPORE

Tegelberg	13/4	20/4

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS

Per ss. President Cleveland, Apr. 13, from Manila: Mrs. E. Andersen, Master B. Andersen, Master H. Andersen, Mrs. E. Davis, Miss B. Davis, Mrs. J. de La Vina, Mrs. K. Ennenberg, Capt. C. Fisher, Mr. B. Gosano, Mrs. B. Gosano, Miss J. Grace, Mrs. B. Grace, Mr. F. D'Hardiviliers, Mrs. H. Harrison, Master J. Harrison, Master R. Harrison, Mrs. T. Hart, Miss I. Hart, Miss C. Hart, Mrs. H. Hart, Lt. H. Jarrell, USN, Mrs. H. Jarrell, Mrs. R. Keithly, Mrs. L. Kerwin, Mr. C. King, Mr. H. King, Mrs. G. Knoll, Rev. Fa. R. Knopke, Mr. L. Lessner, Lt. H. Lind, Dr. L. Lissner, Rev. H. Little, Mrs. J. Loomis, Mr. S. Matsumoto, Mr. R. O'Bolger, Mrs. E. Palmer, Mrs. J. Peterson, Master J. Peterson, Master G. Perterson, Mr. N. Rosenhirsch, Mr. G. Rosling, Mrs. M. Siran, Miss M. Siran, Lt. A. Smith, Dr. C. Stubbs, Lt. G. Wilkins, Major G. Williams, Miss L. Wyckoff, Mr. A. Zapovetsky.

DEPARTURES

Per ss. President Cleveland, Apr. 14, for Kobe: Mr. J. L. Sparke, Mr. David G. Taft, Mrs. M. C. Balfour, Mrs. J. L. Sparke, Dr. M. C. Balfour Mr. F. P. Fieth, Mr. K. Takekawa, for Honolulu: Mrs. Ruth M. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Willey, for San Francisco: Mr. H. N. Johnson, Mr. L. G. Keating, Mr. A. L. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. W. Bell, Dr. J. Lee H. Peterson, Miss Harriet Stroh, Miss Ruth Prentice, Miss Olive Gruen, Mr. C. M. Papaz, Mr. S. Barwick, Mr. C. T. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Newsome, Miss G. Newsome, Miss G. I. Selzer, Dr. M. C. Richie, Miss P. M. Heenan, Master T. R. Barwick, Mrs. E. Heenan, Mrs. B. Barwick, Master R. M. Heenan, Mr. R. W. Wachter, Mr. J. Yates, for Los Angeles: Mr. D. G. Folts, Mrs. D. G. Folts, Master Fred. Folts, Jr. Master Franklin F. Folts, Miss Roxy Lefforge, Mrs. Julia Baker, Rev. J. C. Heinrich, Mrs. J. C. Heinrich, Mrs. Alice E. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Powell, Master John Powell, Miss Denise Powell, Mr. K. S. Dayan, Mrs. M. S. Dayan, Miss Selma Dayan, Miss Adela Dayan, Mr. J. L. Engels.

BIRTHS

ALBERGA.—On April 8, 1940, at the International Hospital, Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. Alberga, a son.

ASUNCION.—On April 14, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Asuncion, a daughter, JUSTINA MARIETTA.

CARSON.—On April 11, 1940, at Country Hospital, Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. L. D. CARSON, a daughter, JUDITH ELIZABETH.

COLLINS.—On April 9, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. COLLINS, a son.

HOUSE.—On April 6, 1940, at Tientsin, to Marjory (née Giles), wife of Ivor E. House, a daughter.

MACLOED.—On April 8, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MORAG, wife of Kenneth Macloed, a son.

ENGAGEMENT

DUNKLEY — RUTHERFORD.—The engagement is announced between GEORGE SAMUEL DUNKLEY, eldest son of the late Mr. W. E. Dunkley, of Thurfaston Grange, Rugby, England, and Mrs. Dunkley, and GEORGINA MOIRA, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford, 53 Knightsbridge Court, London.

MARRIAGES

SPARKE-LAWFORD.—On Wednesday, April 10, 1940, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Reverend A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., HAMILLA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lawford, of Shanghai, to JOHN, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke, formerly of Shanghai.

TOEG—MOSES.—On April 14, 1940, at the Ohel Rachel Synagogue, Shanghai, by Mr. Ezekiel Jacob, WINIFRED DIANA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. MOSES, of Shanghai, to EZEKIEL FARAJ, elder son of the late Mr. ASLAN TOEG, and Mrs. TOEG, of Shanghai.

DEATHS

BOOLSEN.—On April 8, 1940, at the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, after a long illness, GEORGE BOOLSEN, aged 60, dearly-beloved husband of Edith Boolsen, Shanghai. (By cable.)

CAMPBELL.—On April 9,1940, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, KENNETH WILLIAM CAMPBELL, dearly-loved father of Mrs. Alma Sanderson, Mrs. Edith Davies, Mrs. Dorothy Cautherley and Kenneth Mathieson Campbell.

MASSEY.—On April 9, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, EMELINE, dearly loved wife of Philip W. Massey, aged 59.

NELIN.—On March 24, 1940, in Shanghai, OLOF NELIN, aged 22 years, ex the Norwegian ms. Skramstad.

PAUL.—On April 9, 1940, at his residence, Mr. L. PAUL, aged 65 years.

PHILIP.—On March 7, 1940, at his residence, Ythan, 13 Esplanade, Williamstown, Captain WILLIAM PHILIP, in his 80th year, beloved husband of the late Catherine, dearly-loved father of Mary, William, Dorothy and Enid.

WALTHER.—On April 14, 1940, at the Russian Orthodox Hospital, ALEXANDER A. WALTHER. (Tientsin papers please copy.)

YOGOLEVITCH—On April 13, 1940, Mr. J. V. YOGOLEVITCH in his 75th year, dearly-beloved father of Mrs. M. Gohstand, Shanghai, Mrs. E. Sundvall, Stockholm and Mr. V. Yogolevitch, of San Francisco. (Harbin papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM

RAPANAKIS.—In ever-loving and affectionate memory of JANE PHYLLIS. A truly-beloved and loyal wife and devoted mother, who passed away on April 12, 1939. Sadly missed and always remembered.

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